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SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1815.

A NEW EDITION.



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SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

LONDON:

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PREFACE.

THE prospects with which the year 1814 terminated were those of durable peace to this country, and of a general settlement of the affairs of the Continent, which, if not altogether framed upon those principles of consent and independence which alone can satisfy the feelings of a friend to national rights, seemed upon the whole to promise much practical improvement in the system of Europe. There were, indeed, appearances which a boding mind might regard as presaging an interruption of the calm succeeding a tempest so dreadfully and widely extended; but that a single event should produce an immediate change in the state of things which would again set in motion all the armed force of Europe, and re-commit its destinies to the chance of war, was scarcely within the compass of the imagination. Such an apprehension could only be suggested by an intimate knowledge of the character and disposition of the French nation, and especially of that army, which, though no longer in activity, still held the fate of France in its hands; and the result has afforded an awful example of the danger attending the

prevalence of a military spirit, fostered by long war and brilliant achievements.

As the depriving of Buonaparte of that sovereignty which he had wielded to the hazard and disturbance of all the neighbouring states was the great object of the powerful confederacy formed against him, it was not to be expected that its recovery, by means which proved the remaining force of that engine of which he was still the absolute master, would be acquiesced in; and the instant declaration of the allied sovereigns, that they were firmly resolved to employ every effort for the defeat of his unwarrantable enterprise, announced an impending conflict which no pacific negociation could terminate. The extraordinary events of this new revolution, of which the immediate success was not less wonderful than its sudden extinction, have afforded subjects for narrative rendering the present year in some respects more dramatically interesting, if the expression may be allowed, than any which have preceded it in the long course of political contention. Its rapid changes, and the memorable battle which at once overthrew an imperial throne, and consigned its possessor to perpetual imprisonment on a rock in the midst of a distant ocean, were incidents singularly adapted to work upon the universal passion for wonder and novelty.

The termination of the contest would have been more satisfactory had the restored monarchy of France been able to support itself by the attachment of the

people under its sceptre; but the means by which its restoration was effected, and the severe humiliation to which the French nation was reduced by a complete subjection to foreign powers, have infused such a spirit of disaffection, that the continued occupation of its frontier towns by the allied troops has been judged indispensable for the security of the Bourbon throne. This necessity has not only imposed a heavy burthen upon France, and aggravated the public discontents, but has obliged the Allied Powers to keep up their military establishments to a point inconsistent with that pacific character which it might have been hoped that all Europe would have hastened to assume after its long and destructive wars. Great Britain, which has so often been looked to for the supply of those pecuniary resources, in which the other members of the confederacies into which she has entered were deficient, after having borne a disproportionate share of the vast expenses incurred by the operations of war, has found it expedient to retain a standing army of a magnitude wholly unparalleled in any former period of nominal peace. This measure, the necessity for which is ascribed partly to the unsettled state of France, and partly by the additions made by conquest to the British Empire, has effectually prevented any alleviation of the public burthens during the present year, or the immediate prospect of it for futurity. The martial glory to which the nation has been raised by the exertions of its brave progeny at Waterloo, will render this year a memorable era in its military history;

but it is to be apprehended that a remote period must be assigned as that of the recovery of the national prosperity.

A temporary activity given to commerce by the renewed intercourse with the American States revived several branches of manufacture from the decline into which they had fallen, and excited flattering expectations; but, as usual in such cases, the supply much exceeded the demand; the markets were overstocked; great quantities of goods lay unsold or unpaid for, and numerous failures were the consequence. The commercial distresses were unfortunately coincident with extraordinary difficulties under which the agricultural part of the community was labouring, occasioned by a reduction in the price of corn and other products of the ground, rendering the cultivators wholly unable to indemnify themselves for greatly advanced rents, and augmented taxes. From these conjoint causes, there has rarely been a time of more widely-diffused complaint than the close of the current year; and all the triumphant sensations of national glory seem almost obliterated by general depression. Peace, although a consummation long anxiously looked for, was scarcely welcomed; and the deficiences in the usual employments and demands in war, were more perceptible than the diminution of its expenses. Few objects, domestic or foreign, remaining to excite political interest, the public feelings were nearly concentrated upon private and personal distress. If, however, the conclusion of this

year be compared with those periods which afforded no other prospect than that of interminable war, with increasing foes, and failing allies, it must be regarded as culpable discontent to be insensible of the meliorated condition of our country, when nothing is probably wanting to restore the enjoyment of the advantages so largely bestowed upon it, except patience, prudence, and economy.

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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1815.

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

Parliamentary Transactions.—Debate relative to delivering up Spaniards from Gibraltar.—Debate on keeping Militia embodied.—Transfer of Genoa to the King of Sardinia.—Proceedings on the Corn Laws.—Trial by Jury in civil causes in Scotland.—Motion for a Committee of Inquiry respecting the Bank of England.—Continuation of the Bank Restriction Act.—Arrest of lord Cochrane in the House of Commons.

ON Feb. 9th the two Houses of parliament met again after their adjournment.

One of the first topics of discussion by which the public feelings were interested, related to the delivering up, by the lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, of some Spaniards from Cadiz, who had taken refuge in that fortress from the persecution of the Spanish government. This circumstance was much animadverted upon, both in writing and conversation, during the last year, and was the subject of a motion in parliament; but the expectation of seeing it brought to a future discussion was the cause that no notice was then taken of it in this work. The following is a brief statement of the case:—Don Antonio Puigblanc, Hebrew professor in the university of Alcala, having written against the Inquisition, determined, after the resumption of the crown by Ferdinand 7th, to seek a refuge in Gibraltar. For this purpose he procured a passport on May 14, 1814, from the governor of Cadiz, which was countersigned by sir James Duff, the British consul, and by virtue of it, he, with a

friend, sailed for Gibraltar, where they arrived and were admitted on the 15th. On the next day Duff sent a letter to Gibraltar pointing out these persons as being objects of suspicion to the Spanish government; and the consequence was, that they were arrested by order of gen. Smith, the lieut.-governor, delivered to a Spanish commandant, and conveyed back, in irons, to Cadiz. Puigblanc was there tried, and acquitted of the offence with which he was charged, but was informed that he must still be tried before the tribunal of the Inquisition. He, however, effected an escape to England, where he made his case publicly known. The general indignation excited by the circumstance of a British governor's lending his authority in aid of the proceedings of an odious tyranny was partaken by the ministers, and lord Bathurst wrote to gen. Smith and sir J. Duff to enquire into the particulars of the case, and to intimate the impropriety of such an interference. General Smith, as it appears, had only succeeded to his post temporarily, on the death of general Campbell, and might be supposed little acquainted with its civil duties. Sir James Duff was 80 years of age, and had spent more than half his life in office at Cadiz, where he enjoyed general esteem.

The introduction of this matter into parliament began on Nov. 22, 1814, by a motion from *Mr. Whitbread* for an address to the Prince Regent, that directions might be given for laying before the house copies of all communications by the British consul at Cadiz to the commandant at Gibraltar in May last, relative to certain Spaniards supposed to have taken refuge in that garrison, with an account of the consequent proceedings; which was carried.

On February 13th *Mr. Goulburn* moved for an address for copies of a correspondence between earl Bathurst and sir James Duff in reference to the same subject. Mr. Whitbread thereupon observed that the principal charge against sir James Duff related to an order he had given for examining a British convoy at Cadiz with a view of preventing certain Spaniards from making their escape from persecution. It was answered, that the papers moved for would comprehend every thing required on the subject; and the motion was agreed to.

The papers having been produced, *Mr. Whitbread*, on March 1st, rose to make a motion, pursuant to notice, respecting the conduct of gen. Smith and sir J. Duff. After an introduction, in which he expressed, with his usual energy, his indignant feelings at any participation of persons acting under the British government in the detestable tyranny now prevalent in Spain, he moved for an address to the Prince Regent, returning thanks for the communication of the requested papers; declaring the House's entire disapprobation of the transactions disclosed by those papers, as injurious to the honour of the nation, and cruel to the unhappy objects of them: requesting his Royal Highness to cause to be expressed in the strongest terms, to sir James Duff and major-general

Smith, his displeasure at their conduct; and imploring his Royal Highness to cause the most efficacious steps to be taken to obtain the liberation of the persons who may still be confined in consequence of the violation or refusal of the asylum which they had sought in the British territory.

In the debate which ensued, it was generally admitted by the opposers of the motion, that the conduct of gen. Smith had been indefensible, but that he had been misled by imperfect acquaintance with the practice on similar occasions. Sir James Duff was more directly defended; and it was held that he had done nothing improper in giving information to the governor concerning the persons who had taken refuge in Gibraltar, leaving it to himself to determine what course to pursue. Others who did not undertake to justify the proceedings of either the consul or the general, thought that the reprimand in lord Bathurst's letter was a sufficient punishment. Very different opinions were maintained by the speakers on the other side, some of whom indulged themselves in strong expressions of contempt and abhorrence of the character and government of the king of Spain, which incurred reprehension as indecent and impolitic. On a division, the motion was negatived by 69 against 51.

The constitutional question concerning the keeping of the militia embodied in time of peace, which had been decided in favour of the ministers in the autumnal session, was revived in both Houses by motions introduced by the same members in each, *Earl Fitzwilliam* and *Sir Samuel Romilly*, on Feb. 15, and 28. The arguments employed were repeated from those in the former debate, with the additional advantage on the side of the motions, that the treaty with the American States had since been signed, so that no enemy to the country was now remaining. This, however, was repelled by the observation that the ratification of the treaty in America was not yet known, and that hostilities were still carrying on in that quarter. No danger of invasion from thence could, indeed, be possibly apprehended; and the real cause for a retention of a part of the militia was the present unsettled state of the continent of Europe, where a large portion of the English regular army was still detained. The motions in each House were negatived by great majorities.

The circumstance of the transfer of the republic of Genoa to the dominion of the king of Sardinia, contrary to the expectations raised in the Genoese of the restoration of their independence, in a proclamation by lord W. Bentinck, had been lamented by the English ministers as an unfortunate necessity, and was likely to be regarded with feelings of equal regret by all who were acutely sensible to every thing affecting the honour of their country, as well as the cause of general justice. The subject was first mentioned in parliament on February 13 by *Mr. Whitbread*, on a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for postponing the committee of supply, when the former gentleman, after some remarks on the participation of the British minister at

the congress of Vienna, in certain acts which he termed disgraceful, entered into a full statement of all that had publicly appeared relative to the Genoese transaction. At that time, however, nothing passed beyond a common conversation. On the 15th of that month, the *Marquis of Buckingham* rose in the House of Lords, and put the questions to lord Liverpool, whether the proclamation of lord William Bentinck had been authorized by his Majesty's ministers? and whether the proclamation by which the Genoese had been turned over to the king of Sardinia had been authorized by them? Lord Liverpool declining any specific answer to these questions, the marquis gave notice of a future motion for the production of the proclamations of lord William Bentinck and general Dalrymple. This motion was made by the marquis on the 24th, introduced by a speech, in which he stigmatized the transaction relative to Genoa as a violation both of policy and good faith, and as sacrificing the character and honour of the country, by maintaining those very principles of spoliation against which we had carried on a twenty years war.—*Lord Liverpool* opposed the production of the papers called for, on the ground of the impropriety, under the present circumstances, of taking into consideration single or separate topics, which could not be fairly discussed without entering into the detail of many others, which at present it would be perfectly inconsistent to do. He pledged himself, however, when the proper time should arrive, to prove, that not only with respect to the measure of Genoa, but every other connected with it, there had not been the smallest breach of faith on the part of the British government, nor any expectations held out that were not eventually realized. His lordship then moved the previous question on the marquis's motion.

After some other lords on each side had spoken to the subject, the previous question was carried by 37 against 13.

A similar motion made in the House of Commons by *Mr. Lambton*, and supported by *Sir James Mackintosh* and other speakers in opposition, was in like manner defeated by the previous question, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, on a division, was carried by 115 votes against 66.

In the narrative of the last year, notice was taken of the parliamentary proceedings relative to that important subject, the corn laws, which terminated in the passing of a bill for the free exportation of grain; whilst one for regulating its importation was voted to be deferred for six months, by a majority of ten only in the House of Commons, obviously in consequence of the strong and numerous petitions against it presented from all parts of the kingdom.—This temporary check by no means altered the resolution of the friends of the bill, who comprised the great body of the landed interest in parliament, to use their utmost endeavours for carrying such a measure on a future occasion, and the committees in both Houses on the corn laws had employed the interval in collecting and consi-

dering all the additional facts relative to the subject which further inquiry afforded.

On Feb. 17th the right honourable *Frederick Robinson* (vice president of the board of trade) moved for the House of Commons to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of the corn laws. This being done, he laid before the house nine several resolutions, of which the three first related to the free importation of grain to be warehoused, and afterwards exported, or to be taken for home consumption when importation for that purpose was allowable. The fourth, and most important, stated the average price of British corn at which free importation was to be allowed, and below which it was to be prohibited, and this, for wheat, was fixed at 80*s.* per quarter. An exception was made in favour of grain produced in the British colonies, which might be imported when British-grown wheat was at 67*s.* Of the subsequent and all the succeeding debates we shall decline attempting to give any analysis, for the same reasons by which we were influenced in the last year's narrative, and which became still more cogent, in proportion as the discussion has been rendered more voluminous, with less novelty.—The conclusion on the present day was, that the resolutions should be re-committed, and the report received on a subsequent day.

The committee of the whole house being formed again on the 22nd, the three first resolutions were read and agreed to, and the debate began on the fourth, by which the importing price was regulated. *Mr. Baring*, by whom it was opened, after much reasoning, founded on the impolicy of making decisive regulations at a time when public affairs were in such an unsettled state, moved as an amendment, that the measure to be adopted should be temporary, and intimated his intention of proposing 76*s.* as the price beyond which importation was to be permitted. The debate on this point continued by adjournment to the next day, when the amendment was rejected without a division. A motion for substituting 72*s.* to 80*s.* was then negatived, and the original motion for the latter sum was carried by 209 against 65.—The remaining resolutions were afterwards agreed to.

The report of the committee having been voted by a great majority to be received, and the price of 80*s.* for importation being also carried against other proposed amendments, *Mr. Robinson*, on March 1st, brought in a bill "to amend the laws now in force for regulating the importation of corn," which was read the first time. On the motion for its second reading, March 3, an amendment was moved by *Mr. Lambton*, for deferring the reading to that day six months. By this time, petitions against the bill, which began to be set on foot in the commercial and manufacturing districts as soon as the intention was perceived of reviving the measure, were coming in, very numerously signed. This circumstance afforded additional arguments to the opposers: the amendment, however, was negatived by 218 to 56, and the bill was ordered to be committed. On the 6th,

the order of the day being moved for going into a committee on the bill, which was carried, a motion was made by *General Gascoyne* for fixing the importation price at 76*s.* instead of 80. The debate on this point was interrupted by the assembling of a riotous mob before the parliament house (*see Chronicle*) and of a body of military to oppose them, which occasioned an examination of the high bailiff of Westminster, and the police magistrates, to ascertain the necessity of calling in the soldiers. The result was, a justification of the conduct of the executive government on the occasion, and the debate then proceeded. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 208 against 77. A motion being made on the 8th for bringing up the report of the committee *Sir Gilbert Heathcote* moved for deferring the report to that day six months, which was negatived by 168 to 50; and the same fate attended *Mr. Baring's* motion for a postponement till after the Easter recess. A vote for fixing the importation price at 80*s.* being then carried by 184 to 78, Mr. Baring again moved for a delay till next Friday se'nnight which was negatived by a greater majority than his former motion. The third reading of the bill being moved on the 10th, after the defeat of another motion for deferring it, and a motion for substituting 76*s.* to 80*s.*, it passed that house.

On March 13th the corn bill being introduced to the House of Lords, *Lord Grey*, after a speech in which he dwelt upon the variety of opinions which had been given in the evidence on the subject, and which denoted an insufficiency of information, made a motion "to institute a further inquiry relative to the state of the growth, commerce, and consumption of grain, and the state of the laws relating thereto." The motion was strongly supported by lord Grenville and others; but the general sense of the House in favour of proceeding in the business without delay, was shown by a majority of 124 against 18, for its rejection. A protest was, however, entered by eight of the minority lords. The second reading was moved by *Lord Liverpool*, on the 15th, and was carried on a division by a still more decisive majority. It is unnecessary to state the further proceedings in this house on the bill, which passed on the 20th.

The consequences of this measure were by no means such as were expected, either by its promoters or opposers. The effects either of former importations, or, more probably, of two plentiful harvests, and a greatly extended culture of grain, were, to produce a gradual and steady reduction of price, so that instead of approaching the limits fixed for importation, it sunk to a level below that of several years past. The farmers, who were labouring under exorbitant rents, in addition to other increased expences, were general sufferers; and the landlords found it necessary in many instances to make great abatements in their dues. In the result, many leases have been voided, and farms have been left without tenants.

A short time before the Christmas recess the *Lord Chancellor* had presented a bill to the House of lords for the introduction of trial

by jury in civil causes in Scotland, which, after being once read, was ordered to be printed. The second reading was moved on Feb. 23rd, when his lordship said that he felt great satisfaction in stating, that the proposed measure was likely to be agreeable to those for whose benefit it was designed. He himself wished that it could have been carried further, but he was aware of the importance of effecting the change gradually, and in the manner most satisfactory to the persons concerned; and if it were adopted even to this partial extent, he did not doubt that at no distant period, they who were desirous of its further extension, would have their wishes gratified.

Lord Stanhope declared hostility to the bill, chiefly on the grounds of its leaving the order of a trial by jury optional with the court, and that the juries were only allowed to decide on the facts, and not on them and the law together, as in England. His objections, however, were not supported, and the bill was read a second time.

On Feb. 23rd the house having resolved itself into a committee on the bill, when the first enacting clause was under consideration, the *Lord Chancellor* moved, as an amendment, that the words, "in matter of fact," be left out. This motion produced the thanks of lord Stanhope, and was agreed to. After various other amendments, when the clause relative to the jury's delivering their verdict was read, the lord chancellor said that it was absolutely necessary to have it determined whether the jury should act by a plurality of voices, or should be unanimous in their verdict. He declared himself decidedly in favour of the latter, and this opinion being concurred in by all who spoke on the occasion, a corresponding amendment was unanimously adopted. The report on the bill was taken into discussion on March 3rd, when the lord chancellor said, that he had considered the subject with a view to ascertain whether it were possible to point out particular cases in which it should be compulsory upon the judges to allow a trial by jury at the request of the parties, but that he did not perceive how this could at present be accomplished. The bill afterwards passed that House. In the House of Commons it was received with general approbation; and various amendments having been admitted, it passed into a law.

On March 2nd, *Lord Archibald Hamilton*, after an introductory speech relative to the Bank, made the following motion: "That a committee be appointed to examine and state the total amount of outstanding demands upon the Bank of England, and of the funds for discharging the same; and also, to examine into, and state their opinion upon, the effect produced upon the currency and commercial relations of the united kingdoms, by the different acts passed since the year 1797, for continuing the restriction on payments in cash by the bank of England, and to report their opinion how far, and under what limitations, it may be expedient to continue the same."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in opposing the motion, said that he was about to submit to the

House a proposition which would limit the Bank restrictions to a definitive period; and as the noble lord's arguments were founded on a supposition that the restrictions would be continued to an indefinite period, it was scarcely necessary to enter at length into a refutation of them. He, however, proceeded to show that the information arising from the questions to be submitted to the committee would, more than any thing else, defeat the resumption of cash payments, and place the Bank at the mercy of every speculator in bullion in the country. After considering some of the particulars of the proposed inquiries, and endeavouring to prove that there was no necessity for the committee which had been moved, he stated the grounds upon which he thought it probable that cash-payments would be resumed in July, 1816.

In the debate which ensued, contrary opinions were, as usual, maintained upon the intricate subject of the circulating medium and public credit; and some of the opposition members expressed great doubts respecting the probability of a resumption of cash-payments at the period assigned by the chancellor of the Exchequer. In conclusion, the House divided, when there appeared, for the motion 38, against it 134.

Immediately after this was disposed of, the House went into a committee for continuing the act of the 44th of his majesty, for restricting the cash-payments of the Bank of England. The chancellor of the Exchequer having moved that the said restrictions should continue till July 5, 1816, *Mr. Grenfell* proposed the amendment, of adding the words "and no longer." This was opposed by the chancellor of the Exchequer, as seeming to limit the discretion of the House; and from his opposition and the total silence of the Governor of the Bank, an unfavourable augury was drawn of the resumption of cash-payments at that period. The amendment was rejected by 92 to 35. At the third reading of the bill, *Mr. Horner* proposed as an amendment, the insertion of a clause purporting, "That whereas it is highly desirable that the Bank should, as soon as possible, resume its payment in cash, immediately after the passing of this act, measures should be taken by the Bank to enable them to resume such payments." The latter part of the clause being objected to, the mover consented to withdraw it, and the first part was admitted. The bill soon after passed into a law.

The attention of the House of Commons was called on March 21st to a singular circumstance connected with parliamentary privilege. Lord Cochrane, who was a prisoner in the King's Bench, in consequence of a sentence pronounced upon him, for his concern in a conspiracy to defraud the public, and during his confinement had been re-elected representative for Westminster, having contrived to escape from prison, after remaining for a time concealed, went on the day abovementioned to the clerk's room in the House of Commons, where members are usually sworn previously to taking the oaths at the table of the House. Being in-

formed that it was necessary that he should have with him the certificate of his return, he sent for it from the Crown-office, and then went into the House, where he seated himself on the bench at the right hand of the chair, no member being at that time present, and prayers not having been read. The marshal of the King's Bench, who had been apprised where his lordship was to be found, now entered with two or three of his officers, and carried him back to prison, notwithstanding his remonstrance that they had no right to lay hands upon him in that place. After the House was assembled, the Speaker informed them that he had received a letter from William Jones, esq. marshal of the King's-bench prison, which he read. Its purpose was to acquaint the House with what he had done, and that he was in waiting to receive their commands on the occasion, humbly hoping that he had not committed any breach of privilege by the steps he had taken.

In the conversation which followed, it was agreed that the marshal had not intended any violation of the privileges of the House; but the Speaker confessing it to be a new case, and giving his opinion for referring it to a committee of privileges, a motion was made to that effect by lord Castlereagh, which was agreed to. On the 23rd the committee gave in their report, in which, after stating all the facts of the case as above related, they gave the following result of their consideration of the subject. "In deliberating on a matter of such high importance, your committee have to regret that they could find nothing in the Journals of this House to guide them: the case is entirely of a novel nature; they can therefore only report it as their opinion—That under the particular circumstances given in evidence, it does not appear to your committee that the privileges of parliament have been violated, so as to call for the interposition of the House by any proceedings against the marshal of the King's-bench." This report was ordered to be laid on the table, and the whole affair thus terminated.

CHAPTER II.

Prince Regent's Message on the landing of Buonaparte in France: Address and Debates.—Lord Wellesley's Motion respecting the Escape of Buonaparte from Elba, and debates on the subject.—Discussion of the Treaty with America.—Motions and Debates respecting the Transfer of Genoa to the King of Sardinia.—Mr. Whitbread's Motion for an Address against a War with France.

PARLIAMENT had hitherto been chiefly occupied with matters of internal policy, when the extraordinary event of Buonaparte's landing in France, the particulars of which will be found in the chapter relating to the concerns of that country, called its attention to different objects, and in fact gave a new turn to the public history of the year. On April 6, a message from the Prince-regent was delivered to each House, communicating the information that "the events which had recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the engagement concluded with the allied powers at Paris in the course of the last year, and which threatened consequences highly dangerous to the tranquillity and independence of Europe, had induced his Royal Highness to give directions for the augmentation of his majesty's land and sea forces; and that he had deemed it incumbent upon him to lose no time in entering into communications with his majesty's allies for the purpose of forming such a concert as might most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe."

The consideration of this message was entered upon in the House of Lords on the 7th, when the *Earl of Liverpool* rose to move a corresponding addresse. In his introductory speech, he began with observations on the treaty of Fontainbleau, concluded in the last year by the sovereigns then at Paris, with Napoleon Buonaparte. He affirmed, that lord Castlereagh, when informed of its contents, had expressed a strong disapprobation of it; but that the representations of the allied sovereigns having at length convinced him of its necessity, he had consented to accede to it in part; namely, as far as concerned the possession of the isle of Elba by Buonaparte, and the sovereignty of the Italian duchies conferred on his wife. He then denied that any breach of this treaty had been committed by the King of France, as the first payment of the annual sum stipulated for Buonaparte had not become due, nor had he made any representations to the allied powers on

that head; and his own proclamations proved that he had meant to violate the treaty on the first opportunity, and to resume his power. This resumption was therefore a positive and undeniable violation of the treaties of Fontainbleau and Paris, and gave this country a just cause of war against Buonaparte wielding the power of France. His lordship, however, did not mean to say, that because a war was just, it should therefore be entered upon. The policy of it was another part of the question. It was impossible to conceal the dangers with which this event threatened the country, but he did not wish that the House should be pledged to any inconsiderate declaration. Between the two alternatives of armed and defensive preparation, and actual war, he requested that there might be no immediate decision, since it was not merely a British, but an European question; and nothing more was at present called for than what the message required. He then moved the address.

The following speakers, who were lords Grenville, Wellesley, and Grey, all approved of the address, but made various remarks on the circumstances which had brought on this awful crisis. The address was then agreed to *nem. diss.*

On the same day the message was taken into consideration by the House of Commons, where the subject was introduced by *Lord Castlereagh*. He took in general the same ground with his colleague, but more at length, as having been personally engaged in many of the previous transactions. With respect to the situation of Buonaparte in Elba, and the imputed neglect of a precautionary security against his future enterprises, he said that the powers who had concurred in the treaty of Fontainbleau had never intended to exercise a system of police or espionage with regard to him. He was invested with the sovereignty of the Island, and had a sort of naval equipment under his flag, which the British officer on that station had no power of visiting. Col. Campbell, who had been one of his conductors to Elba according to treaty, had indeed been suffered to remain between that island and Leghorn, for the purpose of conveying occasional intelligence to government, but his visits had latterly been discouraged by Buonaparte; and a sort of English vice-consul who resided on the island, was placed under the inspection of two gendarmes at the time he was making his preparations. With respect to the pension allotted to Buonaparte and his family, his lordship said, that having heard, whilst at Vienna, of some complaints on that head he had inquired concerning the circumstance of the French minister, who had addressed his government on the subject. The reply was, that Buonaparte had manifested a spirit of infraction of the treaty on his part, by recruiting for his guards in Corsica and other places. Lord C. afterwards being told that he was under certain pecuniary embarrassments, he spoke to Louis 18th on the subject, who caused a person to be dispatched to Elba for the purpose of affording him

some present aid, but not to pay his entire stipend, until a satisfactory explanation were given of some suspicious points of his conduct. If, however, he had any ground of complaint in this matter, it should have been made to the allies, who were parties in the treaty. After some remarks on the precautionary measures now proper to be pursued, he concluded with moving an address corresponding to the Regent's message.

Sir F. Burdett then rose to declare his reasons for refusing to concur in the proposed address, which turned upon his conviction that Buonaparte was the choice of the French nation, and that any attempt to re-establish the Bourbons by force would be equally unjust, and hopeless. He regarded the address as the first step towards a war of which no man could foresee the termination.

Mr. Ponsonby said, he should support the address, not considering it in the same light as the hon. baronet, since it did not bind the House by a single expression on the question of peace or war. With respect to what was said of the contravention of the peace of Paris, he interpreted it (as lord Grey did in the House of Lords) as referring to the circumstance, that more favourable terms having by that treaty been granted to France on the ground that she was to return to what was called her legitimate government, that condition no longer subsisting now that the government had reverted to Buonaparte, the allied powers stood in the same relation to France that they did before the treaty. He said he should never give a vote on the principle of imposing a specific government on any nation; and that he would to the last moment cherish the hope that peace might be continued, especially when he recollected that the noble lord himself had been engaged in the negociations at Chatillon, when France was not under the government of the Bourbons, but of Buonaparte.

Mr. Whitbread began a long and warm speech with saying, that they who should vote for the address unamended, would fall into the trap into which the ministers were desirous of betraying the country; and that he could not let the occasion pass without contending with all his force against any of the grounds hypothetically stated by the noble lord for commencing a new crusade for the purpose of determining who should fill the throne of France. He would maintain that it was the clear interest of this country, and its allies, to fufil the treaty which they had made with France when under the Bourbons. After a variety of observations on this point, among which he introduced some very severe animadversions on the unauthorised concurrence of the British minister at Vienna in the declaration of the allies on the landing of Buonaparte in France *(see State Papers)*, he concluded with moving the following amendment to the address: "And that at the same time we earnestly implore his Royal Highness the Prince Regent that he would be graciously pleased to exert his most strenuous endeavours to se-

cure to this country the continuance of peace, so long as it can be maintained consistently with the honour of his majesty's crown, the security of his dominions, and the faith to be preserved with his majesty's allies."

This motion was followed by a number of speeches from both sides of the House, of which it is unnecessary to enter into the particulars. A passage, however, in lord Castlereagh's reply may be worth quoting, as it affords a tolerably clear view of the real determination of the English cabinet at that period. He said, "It might be thought that an armed peace would be preferable to a state of war, but the danger ought fairly to be looked at: and knowing that good faith was opposite to the system of the party to be treated with, knowing that the rule of his conduct was self interest, regardless of every other consideration, whatever decision they came to must rest on the principle of power, and not that of reliance on the man." It was scarcely possible after such a declaration to doubt that war would be the final result; but that, in the choice of evils, this was generally regarded as the least to be dreaded, was apparent from the division on Mr. Whitbread's motion, which was rejected by 220 votes against 37. The address was then passed without further opposition.

A direct attack on the ministers on account of the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, and the political circumstances which led to it, was made in the House of Lords on April 12, when the *Marquis of Wellesley* rose to call the attention of the House to the treaty entered into with Buonaparte at the conclusion of the late war. He said, that regarding that person as the main spring of the system against which this country had waged war, he conceived that no controversy could be raised upon this proposition, that the two objects for consideration at the time when the allies were in possession of Paris, were the exclusion of that person from power and the provision of adequate means against his return to power. It was then the duty of our ministry to have taken a leading part in the arrangement, and not to have passively acquiesced, as the minister on the spot had done, in the engagement made by another power before his arrival. The marquis then proceeded to shew that the relative situation of the allies and Buonaparte at that time did not in any degree render it necessary to comply with his inconsistent demands; that the treaty was contrary to policy; that there was no necessity for concluding it; and that no due measures were taken to enforce its performance. He particularly censured the part we took in the treaty, by consenting to the most objectionable points in it, the granting to Buonaparte the sovereignty of Elba, and the settling of the Italian duchies upon his wife aud son, whilst we refused to be pledged to the performance of the part relative to the payments to be made to him and his family, which, though highly improvident if brought to effect, gave a plausible ground of complaint when not fulfilled. With respect to his escape from

Elba, however difficult the entire prevention of it might be, more diligence ought to have been used in making use of such means of prevention as we possessed. The marquis concluded with moving for an address to the Prince Regent for, "1. Copies, or extracts, or substance of any instructions which may have been given by his majesty's government, to any of his majesty's naval commanders respecting Napoleon Buonaparte and the island of Elba. 2. Copies, or extracts, or substance of any information which his majesty's government may have received respecting the design of Napoleon Buonaparte to escape from the island of Elba, together with the date of the reception of such information."

The *Earl of Liverpool* began his reply with expressing his surprise at an attack now commenced upon a treaty which had been known to the public for twelve months past, and if so objectionable as now represented by the noble marquis, ought long ago to have been brought by him before the notice of the House. He then proceeded to consider the situation of the allied powers and of France at the period of the treaty of Fontainbleau, and asked what would have been the sentiment of this country, and of all Europe, if a great addition of hazard and bloodshed had been incurred for the sole difference between treating with Buonaparte, and making him a prisoner. He then took into consideration the choice of a place assigned for his retreat, and contended that wherever he had been, not being subject to personal restraint, it would have been equally easy for him to have carried on intrigues with his adherents in France, and ultimately have effected his escape. Was the noble marquis aware, that but for the continuance of the American war, the whole navy of England would not have had the power to search the meanest fishing vessel. The establishment of a naval police to prevent his escape from the island of Elba was then wholly out of the question. With respect to the remark, that by a breach of the articles of the treaty, a pretence had been given to Buonaparte for contravening it, his lordship observed that he had never in his proclamations made use of such a justification, but had averred that he came to reclaim his crown, because summoned to it by the voice of the nation. Further, his Lordship assured the House, that previously to Buonaparte's escape, the allies had taken measures to fulfil the articles, not to the letter, but with a spirit of liberality becoming great powers; and that it was the intention of the court of France to have executed its part of the engagement with the greatest punctuality.

These topics were discussed more or less at large, but with little variety of argument, by several other speakers, who were chiefly the lords in opposition. On a division, the numbers were, Contents 21, Not-contents 53. Majority against the motion, 32.

The same subject was brought before the House of Commons on April 20, by a motion from *Mr. Abercromby* which was a counterpart of that of the marquis of Wellesley. The debate which fol-

lowed was carried on by all the powers of eloquence on both sides of the House, but necessarily by the same arguments as had been produced in the other House. The result was a division, in which the motion was rejected by a majority of 149 to 65.

On an impartial survey of the discussions on this topic, and the circumstances leading to them, it will probably appear, that although retrospective wisdom might find much to blame, yet that there existed causes for the lamented events which rendered them almost unavoidable. The plain fact seems to have been, that the allied sovereigns at Paris found themselves in a situation which took from them the feeling of security as long as Buonaparte remained at the head of an army; and there being no medium between forcing him to a surrender of his person, and negociating with him on a footing of independence, they hastily concluded a treaty which, in various points was inconsiderate, and left him much power of future mischief. The unbroken attachment to him of the whole French army, and the small hold which the Bourbon government had upon the affections of the nation, rendered his return to power a matter of certainty as soon as he had effected a landing upon French ground; and it would be difficult to point out any plan by which such a man, recognized as possessing personal liberty and an imperial title, with a large command of money, could in any part of Europe have been restrained from access to that country.

The treaty with America was another topic of parliamentary discussion which afforded scope for the inculpation of the ministers. On April 11, *Mr. Hart Davis* rose to move an address of thanks to the Prince Regent for the treaty of peace entered into with the United States of America. He said, he believed there were few men in this country who did not agree that the war declared by America was unprovoked on our part, at the same time, that person must have singular views of the policy of Great Britain, who should think that it ought to be continued by us for the purpose of territorial aggrandisement, or from vindictive feelings. Our sole object was to resist aggression, and to support our maritime rights. We had gloriously defended Canada, had surrendered no rights, and had made a peace in the spirit of peace, which would open again a wide field for the commerce and manufactures of this country. He concluded his speech with a motion for an address expressing perfect satisfaction with the arrangement by which the negociation had been terminated.

Mr. Ponsonby declared that no man in the House could more sincerely rejoice than himself at the termination of the contest with America; yet he could not agree to the address, as he thought it their duty to inform his Royal Highness of what he conceived the gross misconduct and mismanagement of ministers in the progress of the negociations. In this treaty no one subject of dispute between the two countries that existed before its signature, does not still exist; and all the

pretensions advanced by his majesty's ministers in the course of the negociations were, one by one, abandoned by them. The right hon. gentleman then dwelt upon the circumstance of the long, and as it appeared, the unnecessary delay of the signature of this treaty. The final treaty with France was signed on May 30th, and it was fitting that the House should be informed what obstacles prevented the conclusion of a definitive treaty with America immediately after. The first conference between the commissioners of the two countries did not take place till August 8th, when terms were laid before the Americans as a *sine-qua-non*, which were, pacification with the Indians, and defining the boundaries of their territories; the military occupation of the lakes in Canada, and the cession of certain islands which the Americans had occupied since 1783. These terms were absolutely rejected by the American commissioners; and being transmitted to the president, and presented to the congress, were unanimously refused by that body, and by the people of all parties. By the delay arising from these demands, which were all subsequently given up, except the simple pacification with the Indians, and the possession of the islands, which was referred to a future decision, the signature of the treaty did not take place till December 24th; and in the meantime military operations had gone on, occasioning a great waste of treasure, and the shedding of the best blood of the country. Mr. P. concluded with proposing a long amendment to the address, which contained all the points of inculpation of the measures pursued in negociating the treaty that had been dwelt on in his speech.

Mr. Goulburn then rose in defence of himself and his brother commissioners. With regard to the delay of the treaty, he said that the American commissioners had been instructed to make no peace without our relinquishment of the right of impressment, and our admission that the American flag covered all who sailed under it; and the 25th of June was the first day on which they were authorised to allow these matters to remain undecided, and to sign a treaty exclusive of their consideration, on which day the first conference was held at Ghent. As to the Indians, he said that stipulations would be found in the treaty, as well for their line of boundary, as for a pacification with them. He acknowledged that in the progress of the negociations some points had been abandoned. The Canadian line was laid aside for the purpose of securing for the Indians a recognition of their boundary as it stood in 1810: and he asserted that these people were not mere savages, as had been represented, but that some of their nations were far advanced in civilization, and were entitled to a fulfilment of all the engagements made with them. He said, that if the right hon. gentleman was in possession of the facts, he would alter his opinion that the delay arose from the pretensions of the British commissioners, who were bound to proceed with caution and cir-

cumspection in their view of the interests of the country.

Mr. Baring warmly condemned the whole conduct of the negociation on the part of this country. He said that the American commissioners seemed willing to have entered into the question relative to the impressment of our seamen, but that ours refused to listen to the proposal, and had left the matter upon the worst possible footing. It was doubtless a point of much difficulty, but for his own part he was convinced of the practicability of an arrangement. With respect to our allies (as they had been called) the Indians, he allowed that they ought not to be left at the mercy of the American government, but all which could be required from us was to leave them as they had been before the war. The boundary demanded for them would have given to savage tribes more than one half of the United States; and would have been the worst possible policy for Great Britain, since, instead of spreading out the Americans in agricultural settlements, it would have compelled them to become manufacturers and seamen. Mr. B. then adverted to the trial which government had chosen to enter into after the peace of Paris, how an impression could be made on the territory of the United States, the result of which had shewn that it could not be done with effect, either in the north or the south. He wished to hear a defence of the expedition to New Orleans; which, if it had succeeded, would only have produced the plunder of some cotton warehouses, and would infallibly, on the arrival of warm weather, have rendered the greatest part of our men unfit for duty.

After several other speakers had taken part in the discussion, in which the delay of the treaty appeared to be more forcibly attacked than satisfactorily defended, the House divided upon the amendment, which was negatived by 128 to 37, and the address was then agreed to.

The same topic was introduced to the House of Lords on April 13th, by a speech of *Marquis Wellesley*, in which he took a wide view of the whole negociation with America. As in its main points it was entirely similar to that of Mr. Ponsonby, it will not be necessary to repeat any of the arguments employed in censure of the conduct of ministers on that occasion. His lordship concluded with moving an address to the Prince Regent for laying before the House copies, or extracts of the correspondence which took place between his majesty's Plenipotentiaries and those of the United States of America relative to the late negociations for peace.

Earl Bathurst began his reply with regarding it as a very extraordinary thing to move, at the conclusion of a negociation for peace, for making public the correspondence between the ministers who had conducted it, and shewed the objections to such a proceeding. His subsequent defence of the negociation, as far as he chose to enter into it, was founded on the same grounds as that in the other House. With respect to the charge of delay, he said he was convinced that if

it had been entered upon two months sooner, we should have met the American commissioners instructed to insist on points which we had declared we could never accede to; the delay therefore could not be considered as an improvident one.

Earl Stanhope, in supporting the motion, begged leave to remind their lordships, that before the breaking out of this war he had submitted to the house a motion for declaring a reciprocity of rights among all maritime nations. This had met with no support; but he was happy now to find that the noble earl had expressly declared that this country had no other maritime rights than what belonged equally to all other nations.

The Marquis's motion was negatived by 83 votes against 30.

Notice has been taken of some parliamentary proceedings at an earlier period, relative to the transfer of Genoa to the king of Sardinia, which were intermitted on account of the assertion of ministers, that the time was not yet come for giving the necessary explanations on the subject. Some public papers having afterwards been laid before parliament relative to this topic, the *Marquis of Buckingham*, on April 25th, rose to make a motion on the subject. He began with affirming that the statement of the case which he had before made upon other information was fully confirmed by the papers produced. He then gave a general sketch of the whole proceedings, introductory to a set of resolutions which he moved, and which contained all the particulars. The substance of these was, 1. That earl Bathurst did, by a letter dated Dec. 28, 1813, instruct lord William Bentinck to encourage any dispositions in the Genoese to rise against the French government, and, if it were clearly with their concurrence, to take possession of Genoa in the name and on the behalf of his Sardinian majesty. 2. That in pursuance of those instructions, in March 1814, his lordship disembarked with the British forces at Leghorn, and issued a proclamation calling upon the Italians to vindicate their own rights and be free. 3. That in April the Genoese having materially contributed to oblige the French garrison to surrender the city, lord W. Bentinck entered Genoa, and issued a proclamation of the following tenor:—"Considering that the general desire of the Genoese nation seems to be to return to that ancient form of government under which it enjoyed liberty, prosperity, and independence, and considering likewise that this desire seems to be conformable to the principles recognized by the high allied powers, of restoring to all their ancient rights and privileges, I declare, that the constitution of the Genoese States, such as it existed in 1797, with such modifications as the general wish, the public good, and the spirit of the original constitution of 1576 seem to require, is re-established (Two articles follow organizing a provisional government). 4. That in a letter to lord Castlereagh, lord W. Bentinck represented that the Genoese universally desired the restoration of their ancient repub-

lie, and that they dreaded, above all other arrangements, their annexation to Piedmont. 5. That it does not appear that any subsequent dispatch or instruction from the ministers did convey to lord W. Bentinck the opinion that he had exceeded his powers in issuing the said proclamation, and that it had never been publicly disavowed. 6. That in May, a forcible representation was made to lord Castlereagh by M. Pareto, minister plenipotentiary of the government of Genoa, of the continued desire of the Genoese to return to their ancient government, and of their confident reliance on the assurances given them by the commander of the British forces. 7. That similar representations were repeatedly submitted to his majesty's government, more particularly in a protest against any resolutions that might be taken contrary to the rights and independence of Genoa laid before the Congress at Vienna in December 1814. 8. That notwithstanding these remonstrances, and in violation of the solemn engagements contracted by lord W. Bentinck on the part of the British government with the Genoese people, lord Castlereagh had instructed lieutenant-general Dalrymple, commanding the British forces in Genoa, to take the necessary measures for delivering over the same to the king of Sardinia. 9. That the government of Genoa was delivered accordingly to the officer of his Sardinian majesty, and this transfer was secured and enforced by the continued occupation of that city by a British force. 10. That the conduct of his majesty's government in thus availing itself of the occupation of the Genoese territory, in order to make a compulsory transfer thereof to a foreign power, was not only a violation of the promises held out in lord W. Bentinck's declaration of March 14th, and of the implied engagement by which the British troops were received, but a manifest breach of the public faith expressly pledged to that republic by his majesty's general, and was also wholly repugnant to those general principles of policy and justice which it was equally the interest and duty of this country to uphold in all the discussions respecting a final settlement of the affairs of Europe."

The first resolution being moved, *Earl Bathurst* rose for the purpose of clearing away the charge of ill faith brought against this country. In his statement of facts he said, that the instructions of December 1813, which had been quoted as encouraging the Italians to insurrection, merely said, rise, and we, on receiving information of it, will assist you. Italy was completely under the domination of the enemy. Lord Bentinck in 1814 regularly attacked Genoa like any other fortress: the outworks were carried, and a bombardment was prepared, when the Genoese had yet never stirred. Now, indeed, a deputation of citizens came out with some French officers, begging an armistice; this was their first movement. What did they to expel the French? Nothing; lord W. Bentinck denominated taking the city a conquest. The people were undoubtedly hostile to the

French, but they did nothing for the allies, As to the offer of freedom, it was well known that a British general could make no political arrangement without an instruction, and he had no such instruction. The original instructions contemplated a case of insurrection, which did not exist, and the case not existing, the instructions had no force. In the meantime came lord Castlereagh's instructions, which positively directed that no definitive arrangement should be entered into, but for Tuscany, and the king of Sardinia's territory, which were the only states to be restored to their old governments. A proof that the Genoese did not consider the arrangement as final was, that they prayed a confirmation of it from lord Castlereagh. His lordship, in his instructions to lord W. Bentinck, expressly desired him, if it had been understood by the Genoese that his proclamation pledged this government to the re-establishment of their republic, to explain our real intentions to them; and requested him to avoid alluding to the ancient form of their government in terms which might cause their disappointment should the future arrangement be different from that form. The Genoese themselves did not consider the provisional government as permanent, for they sent a representative to the Congress, not merely with a view of remonstrating against an annexation to Piedmont, but to know on what condition they were to be annexed. Such were the principal arguments by which this minister endeavoured to do away the impression which the preceding resolutions might have made.

The *Earl of Harrowby*, in his additional vindication of the transfer of Genoa, said, that in 1797 the Genoese placed themselves under the protection of France, and that in 1805 they sent a formal deputation petitioning that their country might become a part of the French territory: there could not, therefore, be a case in which all the prerogatives of the *jus dominii* were more strictly applicable. He also quoted Mr. Pitt's opinion, that it was desirable that Genoa should be annexed to Piedmont, as constituting by their union the best bulwark that could be established for the defence of the Italian frontier.

The *Earl of Liverpool* brought to the assistance of his colleagues one argument, which was undoubtedly founded on the real fact. He said, that all that lord W. Bentinck could do was to establish a provisional government, and Great Britain could do no more, since there was a combined concert between her and her allies, and we could not make conquests except in their name. The allies alone could decide the fate of Genoa.

Several lords on the other side spoke in favour of the resolutions, but it was difficult to add any thing to their force. On a division there appeared for the motion 39; against it 111.

The same subject was brought before the House of Commons on April 27th in a motion for similar resolutions, introduced by *Sir James Mackintosh*, which was negatived by 171 votes to 60.

It has been remarked, in the account of a former debate, that no doubt could really exist of the determination of government to join with the allies in a war, against Buonaparte. This, however, was a measure of such serious consequence, that many hesitated to concur in it without fuller proof of its political necessity; and some felt considerable doubts as to the moral justice of drawing the sword to compel a nation to discard a ruler whom it had with apparent consent adopted. Under the impression of these feelings, *Mr. Whitbread*, on April 28th, rose to make a motion for an address to the Prince Regent. As his speech, and those of the members on each side who joined in the debate, consisted chiefly in the recapitulation of matter already brought into discussion, a very concise account of the result will be here sufficient. The hon. gentleman began by commenting upon the gross delusion practised on the public by the ministers in taking no notice of the treaty between the allies signed at Vienna, on March 25th, of which they had received an account on April 5th, when the Regent's message was brought down on the 6th, and taken into consideration on the 7th, by which suppression they had held forth the possibility of an alternative between peace and war, whilst in fact they had engaged themselves to the latter. He then made some severe animadversions on the declaration of the allies, by which one individual was placed out of the pale of civil society, and endeavoured to show that there was neither justice nor policy in making him the object of a war. He concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent to intreat his Royal Highness, that he will be pleased to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent this country being involved in war on the ground of the executive power being vested in any particular person."

Lord Castlereagh, in opposition to the motion, began with defending the conduct of government with respect to the charge of concealment, by saying, that he was unwilling, by a premature disclosure of a treaty of which the ratifications had not been exchanged, to prevent a re-consideration of the policy to be pursued towards France under the circumstances which had recently occurred. He then attempted at length to invalidate all the reasons for placing a confidence in Buonaparte's future conduct, which had been adduced by the mover, and expressed a decided opinion of the necessity as well as the justice of dispossessing him of power. The debate, in which many members partook, not without considerable asperity, ended in a division, in which the numbers for the motion were 72; against it 273.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Tierney's Motion on the Civil List.—Renewal of the Property Tax.—Foreign Slave-trade Bill.—Bill for preventing the illicit Importation of Slaves.—Motion for a Committee on the Catholic Question.—Prince Regent's Message concerning the Treaties with the Allied Powers.—Lord Castlereagh's Motion respecting Subsidies.

ON April 14th *Mr. Tierney* rose to move for an inquiry into the excesses of the civil list. He said, there had been such an enormity in the expenditure in that department, and such an efficiency in all committees hitherto appointed for an inquiry on the subject, that unless a new one should be nominated with extraordinary powers, there would be an end to every thing like control over the royal expenditure. He then stated, that since 1812, parliament had provided, for the purpose of squaring the civil list accounts, the sum of 2,827,000*l.* In 1812 there was a sort of recognition of the expenditure of a further sum of 124,000*l.*; but instead of this excedent, which might be said to be sanctioned by parliament, the actual excedent in the last two years and three quarters had been 321,000*l.* The total of the sums of the parliamentary estimates, and the excedents connived at by parliament, amounted to 3,299,000*l.* which was the whole entitled to be expended in two years and three quarters; but the charge during that period was no less than 4,108,000*l.* being an excess beyond the allowance of 809,000*l.* The excess was actually greater, for 100,000*l.* had been voted to his royal highness for an outfit. It appeared therefore that his Royal Highness, in less than two years and three quarters, had expended above 900,000*l.* beyond his allowance, and that, after being allowed to exceed it by 124,000*l.* The next point was to show that the civil list, for a length of time, had been in the practice of a yearly encroachment above the parliamentary allowance. In no one case of an average of years had it been attempted to keep within reasonable bounds. The knowledge of this had generally been kept from parliament till it was become necessary to have the civil list debt paid off, a principal means of effecting which, was the leaving of the droits of admiralty at the disposal of the crown. Three committees had been appointed in different years to inquire into the civil list expenditure, the last of them in 1804, and they all suggested the propriety of a new estimate, that parliament might know to what extent the liberality of the public could go. In Mr. Pitt's time an

estimate was accordingly made, which stated that 979,000*l.* in addition to the relief afforded to the civil list, by taking 83,000*l.* from it to other departments, would prevent the necessity of any further recurrence to parliament. It was said that this estimate fell short of the charge; but how this happened to be the case, was left in the dark, and must continue to be so till the appointment of a committee with additional powers.

Mr. T. then went through a variety of statements of expenditure deduced from the accounts before the House, with remarks upon them, tending to shew the profusion and extravagance which prevailed in different departments. It was obvious, he said, either that there was some person who gave bad advice to the Prince Regent, or at least some person who abstained from giving good advice; for it was impossible not to believe that his Royal Highness was kept in the dark upon these subjects. He concluded by moving "That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the account presented to the House upon the 20th of March last by Mr. Arbuthnot, by the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, relating to his majesty's civil list, and to examine the said account, and report the same as it shall appear to them, together with their observations thereupon, to the House; and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that if the right honourable Gentleman had omitted the latter clause of his motion, he should have given it his approbation, as it was but anticipating his own intention; but in his opinion no case had been made out to warrant giving powers to a committee never before granted upon the subject of the immediate revenues of the crown. By taking too narrow a view of the accounts upon the table, he had presented them in a fallacious light, and had drawn unfair conclusions. The chancellor then went into a short review of the accounts, and particularly considered the expenditure since 1811, which had been charged with peculiar extravagance. He said, that in this period, Parliament had thrown several burdens upon the civil list for political purposes, and for the establishment at Windsor, which made a great part of the apparent augmentation. The attention of the House had especially been drawn to the three quarters from April, 1814, to January, 1815, which was taking the most unfavourable portion of the year, as it concluded all the charges for the reception of the Royal Visitors. The remaining branch of the civil list expenditure, was that of the occasional payments, chiefly relating to diplomatic expenses, which he thought ought to be provided for by a distinct grant, as forming no part of the expenditure of the king's household. On the whole, he allowed that it was proper, for the purpose of inquiring into the propriety of some alteration of the plan of the civil list expenditure, as well as into the reason of the excess in the last year's expense, that a committee should be appointed, but he saw no necessity for arming it with extra-

ordinary powers. He therefore moved as an amendment the omission of the latter clause of Mr. Tierney's motion.

The remainder of the debate, in which several members on each side took a part, turned upon the propriety of giving these powers to a committee; they who supported the original motion contending, that without them the committee would prove as ineffectual as all others had been; while the opposers spoke of such an inquisition as indelicate and disrespectful to the crown, and endeavoured to lighten some of the charges which had been brought of extravagance in the expenditure. That however a strong impression had been made by the statements produced, was manifest on the division, when the amendment of the chancellor of the Exchequer was carried by no greater majority than 127 to 94.

Mr. Tierney determined upon making another effort for the same purpose. A select committee having been appointed for examining into the state of the civil list, he rose, on May the 8th, in order to make a motion on the subject. He said, that he had made two suggestions to the committee; 1. that the great object ought to be to examine in what way the enormous expenditure of the civil list had been superintended; 2. that the committee ought to give to the House some detailed estimates, in order to ascertain what reasonable bounds ought to be put to the expenditure for the royal family. To the first of these, the committee had fully consented: with the last they only complied in part, being of opinion, that such conduct would be indecorous in the committee; but they recommended that a motion for the purpose should be made in the House. The right hon. gentleman then entered into a statement of particulars of the accounts in the lord chamberlain's department, in order to shew the vast and growing increase of expenditure, which made a particular inquiry necessary; and he concluded with moving, That the select committee appointed to take into consideration the account presented to the House on the 20th of last March by command of the Prince Regent, have power to send for Mr. T. B. Mash, of the lord Chamberlain's office.

Lord Castlereagh first spoke in reply, and endeavoured to shew, that there was no necessity to deviate from "the respectful course which had always been adopted towards the crown." For this purpose he gave explanations of various articles which had been adduced by the mover.

Mr. Rose confessed that in all former applications respecting the civil list, the accounts had been furnished in such a way as to throw no light whatever on the subject; but he said that at present such minute details had been given, that every one might judge of its state without examining witnesses, *viva voce*.

After several other members had spoken, and Mr. Tierney had made his answer, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 175 against 119; the minority being not only considerable in number, but highly respectable in weight and character.

The report of the select com-

mittee referred to, was afterwards printed by order of the House.

Among the benefits expected from the conclusion of a general peace in the last year, scarcely any was more cordially greeted by the people in this country than a liberation from that burthensome and vexatious impost, the property tax, which was necessarily to expire at a certain period after the signature of a definitive peace. In the suspicion, however, that ministers might be tempted to renew it, as the easiest mode of providing for the great demands which would be occasioned by the winding up of the war expenses, petitions were drawn up in almost all the principle places in the kingdom, to be laid before parliament, warmly deprecating such a measure. Whatever might have been the intention of the government, this decided expression of the national desire had the effect of causing the adoption of other financial plans; and on Feb. 9, the chancellor of the Exchequer declared his intention of submitting to the House of Commons several important measures relative to the public finances; of which the property tax would not be one, unless in the event of the non-ratification of the treaty with America. On the 20th, at a committee of ways and means, the chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his plan of new taxes to supply the place of the want of the property tax as far as five millions, of which, however, only the amount of 3,720,000*l.* was at that time brought forward. Several of the taxes, especially those which bore hard on trade and manufactures, were strongly opposed, and various modifications were made, the general system being persisted in, till the events in France replunged the country into all its difficulties.

On April the 17th the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the postponement of the second reading of the assessed taxes bill, and declared his purpose of referring, on a following day, the acts relating to the property tax to the committee of ways and means, with the intention of moving the continuance of the same. This took place on the 19th, when a long and animated debate ensued, which principally turned upon that political state of affairs, which occasioned a recurrence to his financial measure. In the course of it, *Mr. Brand* moved as an amendment, the adjournment of the debate till that day fortnight, on the ground that it was at present problematical, whether we should be in a state of peace or war. The House dividing on the amendment, it was rejected by 183 votes to 58, and the original motion was agreed to. On the 20th, a resolution from the report of the committee was read, stating its opinion in favour of granting, for the term of one year, the same duty on property as had been laid by the last consolidated act, which, after the defeat of another proposed amendment for delay, was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a bill accordingly.

Of the further progress of the bill it is unnecessary to give a detailed narrative, since the measure was fully determined upon; and many of those who disapproved of the tax were convinced of its necessity at the present juncture. A motion by *Mr. Grenfell*, for re-

straining the commissioners of the tax from disclosing the information they obtained in the discharge of their duty, was regarded as an important improvement, and was agreed to. The chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that provision should be made in the bill for rendering the assessments of the year, ending April 5, 1815, the basis of those for the year ending April 1816, and that no new assessments be made, which was carried. A motion by lord *Milton* for an instruction to the committee, that they have power to amend the act, was negatived. The third reading of the bill took place on May the 5th, after a division of 160 in its favour against 29.

It passed the House of Lords on the 11th, after a single division of 23 contents to 8 non-contents.

In the debates on this bill, particular objections were made to the continuance on the same assessments on landed rents, although the great fall of product had in many instances rendered their payment impossible. The objection had not been attended to during the passing of the bill; but at length it occurred with so much force, that the chancellor of the Exchequer made a representation on the subject to the lords of the Treasury, which induced them to enter a minute of their opinion, dated November 14. By this minute, relief was allowed to tenants at rack rent, and to occupiers of estates, in case of proof of new leases at reduced rents, or reduced annual value of estates, for the year commencing in April, 1815; and a circular was issued from the tax-office to the commissioners of the property tax, with directions for carrying the same into execution.

The benevolent zeal of the opposers of the slave trade was in this session exerted in an endeavour to pass a bill, which was the occasion of much discussion. On April 18, *Mr. Barham*, after an introductory speech, in which he mentioned it as a well-known fact, that at the present moment a large British capital was employed in this trade, the profits of which had become enormous, moved for leave to bring in a bill "to prohibit British subjects, or persons resident in the united kingdom, from lending capital, or doing other acts, to assist in carrying on the slave trade to colonies belonging to foreign states; or persons residing in this country from lending capital,' or committing other acts, the tendency of which was, to assist in carrying on the slave-trade of foreign colonies."

Mr. Wilberforce expressed his full concurrence in this measure, and leave was granted for bringing in the bill.

On May 5th, the House being in a committee on the bill, *Mr. Baring* objected to it, as it was to have an immediate operation in the different quarters of the world. He also particularly objected to the clause which punished as felons those who lent any money on mortgage, bond, or loan, in any of the islands which still trafficked in slaves, which, he said, would at once extinguish the trade that existed between this country and the Spanish settlements, since it would be impossible to carry it on without that species of credit

which was made criminal by the proposed act. With respect to the first objection, after some discussion, a clause was adopted, that the bill should have operation within three months after its enactment, in Europe, Africa, and the West Indies; and within six, beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Different amendments proposed of the other clause objected to by Mr. Baring were rejected on divisions of the committee. The bill does not appear to have met with any further opposition in the House of Commons.

On June 1st, the second reading of the bill in the House of Lords was moved by the *Marquis of Lansdowne*, which being done, it was committed. Being brought under discussion on the 3rd, the *Earl of Westmoreland* objected to its provisions on account of the risk to which innocent persons would be exposed by them. It appeared to him that any person in this country lending money, by his agent, which might be applied to the slave traffic, though entirely without his knowledge, would be liable to be tried where the act was committed, which might be in the West Indies, or on the coast of Africa. *Lord Ellenborough* also strongly argued against a measure by which a crime, very loosely described, was to be regarded as felony. No one more ardently than himself wished for the abolition of the slave trade all over the world; but he could not give his consent to such crude acts of legislation as that before their lordships; and he recommended its postponement. The *Marquis of Lansdowne* then proposed some amendments, with which the bill was printed.

The report of the bill being moved by the Marquis on the 16th, the *Earl of Westmoreland* renewed his objections to it, which he said had not at all been removed by the amendments introduced since it was last under discussion. He understood that further amendments were to be proposed; and not wishing to object to the principles of the bill, he moved for taking the report into consideration on that day se'nnight. *Lord Ellenborough* said, that when the bill first met his eye, it was much more defective in mercy and in sense than any bill he had ever known. He doubted whether it would not be better to reject at once such a crude production, as the labour of reducing it to any thing like a proper shape would be incalculable. It not only advanced at once to transportation for 14 years, but rendered several things liable to this punishment which were no crimes at all. After some more observations, the bill was ordered to be committed in the next week.

The final discussion of the bill took place on June 30th, when it was opposed by the lord chancellor, and lord Ellenborough. The latter, in his forcible way of speaking, called it "an emanation of that fanatical irregularity of mind, which would render that excellent measure, the abolition of the slave trade, odious in the West Indies." On the motion for bringing up the report, the House divided; when there appeared, for the motion 19, against it 24. The bill was therefore lost, though it had

the ostensible support of the ministers. Its fate may serve as a warning against rash and inconsiderate efforts in a good cause.

Another measure, as well for the more effectual prevention of the traffic in slaves, as for securing their more humane treatment in our islands, was the object of a bill brought into parliament by *Mr. Wilberforce*, on June 13th.—He had been informed, he said, that the illicit introduction of slaves into the West-India islands (Jamaica excepted) was still carried on to a very great extent, one proof of which was, that there had been but little increase in the price of slaves since the passing of the abolition act: also, that dreadful abuses in the treatment of those unhappy beings still prevailed. As the most effectual remedy for these evils, he looked to a new mode of registering the slaves. He was aware that a register of them was already kept in every island, but it was not so exact as to render it a specification by which the identity of a slave could be ascertained. The mode of registry he intended to propose would fully accomplish that object. A duplicate of it would also be transmitted to this country, where it would constitute the title of the owner to the negro, so that to prove that title it would be absolutely necessary to produce the register. The illicit introduction of slaves would thus be effectually prevented, as all falsification of the register would be subjected to heavy punishment. With respect to the objection, that this measure would interfere with the colonial legislatures, he denied its cogency, the paramount right of control on the part of the legislature of this country being an acknowledged principle. After other observations in favour of his proposal, Mr. W. moved for leave to bring in a bill "for better preventing the illicit importation of slaves into the British colonies."

Mr. A. Browne spoke in opposition to the motion, chiefly on the ground of its implying that interference with the colonial legislatures, which might occasion unpleasant and dangerous discussions relative to matter of right, and ought not to be hazarded without due proof of an existing necessity; and he said he should propose as an amendment, "That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any clandestine importation of slaves into the colonies had taken place since the abolition act."

After several other members had spoken, on each side, the general sense of the House appeared to be, that at this advanced state of the session, a measure of so much importance ought not to be pushed. Mr. Wilberforce said he should yield to this consideraion; and Mr. Browne having withdrawn his amendment, leave was given to bring in the bill.

On July 5, a motion being made for the first reading of the bill, much hostility was displayed against it by members connected with the West Indies, and an opposition was declared in all its stages. It was, however, read, and ordered to be printed.

It was remarked, in the history of the last year, that the

cause of Catholic Emancipation had been injured by the dissensions which took place among the persons of that persuasion in Ireland, and by the violence displayed at their public meetings, against any attempts to reconcile them with government. They agreed, however, upon a new petition to parliament; and on May 11, a paper to that effect was presented to the House of Commons by *Sir Henry Parnell*, which he stated to contain the unequivocal opinion of the mass of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It was read, and concluded with imploring the House, "to grant to them the address of the oppressive grievances of which they so justly complain; and to restore to them the full and unrestricted enjoyment of the rank of free subjects of the empire."

On the 18th, the same hon. Member rose to submit to the House certain resolutions with respect to the claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. These resolutions were read, and after some discussion relative to form, the first of them was moved; upon the suggestion, however, of Mr. Banks, the motion was withdrawn.

On the 30th, *Sir H. Parnell* presented a petition signed by 6,000 Roman Catholics in York, Birmingham, Norwich, and other places, praying for an unrestricted emancipation from all civil and military disqualifications oppressing them. He then moved for the reading of several entries in the journals of the House of the proceedings relative to the Roman Catholics; which being done, he began a speech on the subject. He assumed as a principle, that parliament had admitted the expediency of a legislative measure, for the removal of the disqualifications under which the Roman Catholics labour; and that the question now was, how such a plan was to be carried into operation? The only obstacle, he said, now existing in the way of Catholic emancipation, was the claim to give the crown a control over the future appointment of bishops, which had been set up on one side, and objected to on the other. He proceeded to shew that the pope's influence over the Irish Catholic church was at present not such as to excite apprehension; and he concluded his speech by moving, "That this House will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into its consideration the laws affecting his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects."

Of the copious debate which followed, and which in great part was a repetition of former arguments on the subject, we shall not attempt any summary. It may however be interesting to quote some of the sentiments expressed on this occasion by that long-tried friend of liberty, both civil and religious, *Mr. Grattan*. After affirming that he should certainly vote for going into a committee, but would not pledge himself to the support of the resolutions exhibited by his hon. friend, he said, "When the petitioners desire emancipation without any conditions, they desire two things incompatible; because the annexation of no conditions must render the grant in this House impossible. I have told

the Catholic body before, and I now repeat it, that unless they adopt a spirit of conciliation, they will never succeed. I will say further, that conciliation is not only necessary to their interest, but essential to their duty, both to the state and to one another. If Catholic emancipation should not finally be carried, it will be owing, not to the want of candour and consideration on the part of the legislature, but to the want of prudence and discretion on the part of some Catholics, who do not assist the Protestant friends of their cause by expressing their ready concurrence in the adoption by parliament of such securities as to its feelings may appear necessary, and which at the same time may not be inconsistent with the Catholic religion."

The House at length divided, when the votes were, for going into a committee 147; against it 228; majority, 81.

In the House of Lords, *Lord Donoughmore* who had presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, rose on June the 8th, to make a motion on its subject. After an introductory speech, in which he discussed the several points of the causes demanding an inquiry at the present time; the relief which ought to be given to the Catholics; the additional securities that had been thought necessary; and the objections arising from the inflamed state of the Catholic body; he moved for a committee of the whole House to take the matter into consideration. In the succeeding debate, some of the opposers of the motion having intimated a willingness to enter upon the question at a future period, rather than at so advanced a time in the Session, *Lord Donoughmore* proposed as an amendment of his motion, that the House should resolve into a committee on the question at an early period of the next Session. The House dividing upon it in the amended form, the votes were Non-contents 86; Contents 60: Majority against the motion 26.

On May 22, a message was delivered to both Houses of Parliament from the Prince Regent to the following effect: "That in consequence of the events which had occurred in France, in direct contravention of the treaties concluded at Paris in the course of the last year, his royal highness had judged it necessary to enter into engagements with his majesty's allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as present circumstances indispensably require; and as may prevent the revival of a system which experience has proved to be incompatible with the peace and independence of the nations of Europe." It was then said, that copies of the treaties concluded would be laid before the two Houses, and that the Prince Regent confidently relied on their support in all the measures which it might be necessary for him to adopt, in conjunction with his allies, against the common enemy, at this important crisis.

The papers produced before parliament were, treaties signed at Vienna, on March 25, 1815, between his Britannic majesty, the emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia. By their tenor, each of the contracting parties,

in conjunction with the emperor of Austria, engaged to unite their resources for the purpose of maintaining entire the conditions of the peace of Paris in May, 1814, and the stipulations of the congress of Vienna, and preserving them against all infringement, particularly from the designs of Napoleon Buonaparte. Each of them agreed to keep 150,000 men in the field; but by a separate article, his Britannic majesty was to have the option either of furnishing his contingent in men, or of supplying his deficiency by the payment of 30*l.* per ann. for every cavalry soldier, and 20*l.* per ann. for every infantry soldier. His most Christian majesty was to be invited to become a party in this alliance. By an additional convention, his Britannic majesty engaged to furnish a subsidy of five millions sterling, for the service of the year ending April 1, 1816, to be divided in equal proportions among the other three powers. Other papers were, a letter from M. de Caulaincourt to lord Castlereagh, dated Paris, April 4, 1815, announcing, in triumphant language, the resumption of the government of France by the emperor (Buonaparte), and his desire of maintaining peace with all other sovereigns. Another letter from Caulaincourt, containing the emperor's request, that the above should be presented to the prince regent; and a note of lord Castlereagh, acquainting him with the prince regent's declining to receive it. There followed, a letter from lord Castlereagh to the earl of Clancarty, enclosing the overture of Caulaincourt, with a direction to communicate it to the allied Sovereigns and their Plenipotentiaries at Vienna; and lord Clancarty's answer dated from Vienna, May 6. The latter paper, after mentioning a similar address from Buonaparte to the Emperor of Austria, to which no answer was returned, states the views and reasons of the allied powers in the war about to be commenced. The following is the most material passage on this topic:—"In this war, they do not desire to interfere with any legitimate right of the French people; they have no design to oppose the claim of that nation, to choose their own form of government, or an intention to trench, in any respect, upon their independence as a great and free people: but they do think that they have a right, and that of the highest nature, to contend against the re-establishment of an individual, as the head of the French government, whose past conduct has invariably demonstrated, that in such a situation he will not suffer other nations to be at peace,—whose restless ambition,—whose thirst for foreign conquest,— and whose disregard for the rights and independence of other states, must expose the whole of Europe to renewed scenes of plunder and devastation." Together with these documents was presented a declaration on the part of the Prince Regent, signed by lord Castlereagh, May 18, purporting, that the eighth article of the treaty of March 25, wherein his most Christian majesty is invited to accede under certain stipulations, is to be understood as binding the contracting powers, upon principles of mutual security, to a

common effort against the power of Napoleon Buonaparte; but is not to be understood as binding his Britannic Majesty to prosecute the war with a view of imposing upon France any particular government.

On May 23, being the day for taking into consideration the message of the Prince Regent, the *Earl of Liverpool* rose in the House of Lords, and said, that the question he was about to submit to their lordships being that of peace or war, it was unnecessary for him to use words to convince them that the subject was the most momentous that could be brought for their determination. Of his lordship's succeeding speech, and of those which followed on each side, events have taken off so much of the interest, that a very concise notice of them will suffice. Lord L. began, with shewing in what manner Buonaparte had fundamentally violated his treaty with the allies, so as to render the war with him a just one. He proceeded to consider whether it was necessary on our part, and referring to that person's past conduct, he asked, if any thing had since occurred which could induce a reasonable expectation that any change had taken place in his disposition? To the argument, that a limited government being now established in France, we might look to that government for the security of peace; he replied, that its stability under a Ruler, who must always depend upon the sword for his own security, could by no means be calculated upon. He then dwelt upon the peculiar advantage of any attempt to overthrow this dangerous power, whilst the confederacy of allies was subsisting in entire unanimity, and were fully prepared to act in concert. To the objection that might be raised against the war on account of the offer made by the allies of concluding a peace with Buonaparte at Chatillon, it was replied, that he was then the undisputed Sovereign of France, and was in possession of many of the principal military holds in Europe. After auguring fairly of the conclusion of the contest, his lordship closed with moving for an address in correspondence with the Regent's message.

Of the copious and argumentative speech of *Lord Grey* in reply, no adequate idea could be given in a few words; and the predictive part has been so decisively refuted by the event that its authority in a political view probably does not at present stand high. Its substance was a direct attack as well on the justice, as the necessity and expediency of a war; and it concluded with a proposed amendment of the address, of which the following were the principal points: To assure his Royal Highness of their desire to assist him in fulfilling such treaties with foreign powers as may have been entered into for the protection of their respective rights against foreign aggression; but to declare, that they do not think themselves justified in approving the engagements which his Royal Highness appears to have contracted for maintaining the stipulations of the congress of Vienna, of which they are as yet wholly uniuformed. To state, that approving as they do of a defensive system for preserv-

ing the equilibrium and independence of Europe, they feel themselves bound to represent to his Royal Highness, that they do not think a war undertaken for personally proscribing the present rule of France, necessary for accomplishing those ends; but, on the contrary, that such a war appears to them questionable in its principles, and fraught with the greatest danger; and to entreat his royal highness to open new communications with the allies for engagements on a defensive principle.

This amendment was opposed by *Lord Bathurst*, and also by the noble mover's closest political ally on other occasions, *Lord Grenville*, who declared, most unequivocally, his conviction of the necessity of a war. On a division, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 156 to 44, and the address was carried.

In the proceedings relative to the address to the Prince Regent, moved on May 25th in the House of Commons, *Lord Castlereagh* began with informing the House, in answer to an objection drawn from the want of the Emperor of Austria's conclusive accession to the treaty, that he on that morning exchanged ratifications with the Austrian ambassador, thereby rendering the act complete. His lordship also read a note signed by prince Metternich, expressing the full concurrence of the emperor of Austria in the explanation by the British government of the 8th article of the Treaty, which declared, that it was not intended to prosecute the war for the purpose of imposing any particular government on the people of France. The subsequent debate was exactly the counterpart of that in the House of Lords.—The same address was moved, and the same amendment to it; and there was the same defection of members who usually voted with the opposition, among whom Mr. Grattan was distinguished by the eloquence of his speech in favour of the war. The amendment was rejected by 331 to 92.

On May 26, the House of Commons being in a committee for considering that part of the Prince Regent's message which related to the engagements for subsidizing the allied powers, *Lord Castlereagh* rose to make a statement of the extent of the charges under that head likely to be imposed on this country in the present session. He began with making a distinction between subsidy and pecuniary arrangement, in the instance of Holland, for whose colonies retained by us we were, by way of compensation, to pay the half of certain charges which would otherwise fall upon Holland alone; and he intimated that parliament would be called upon in the course of the present year for one million on that account. Another *arrangement* not in the nature of a specific grant, was for the interest of a loan obtained in Holland by Russia, and applied towards the fortifications in the Low-countries, which was to be borne jointly by Great Britain and the king of the Netherlands.—Having explained the nature and purposes of this agreement, his lordship proceeded to the conditions of the treaty between the allies, binding each to bring into the field a contingent of 150,000 men.

He stated that Austria, Russia, and Prussia were all prepared to contribute to the common cause a much larger force than they had engaged for, and that several of the inferior powers were also to furnish very considerable contingents. Of the whole collective force, he gave the following statement:—

Austria	300,000
Russia	225,000
Prussia	236,300
States of Germany	150,000
Great Britain	50,000
Holland	50,000
Total	1,011,000

As we only furnished 50,000 men, we were to pay for 100,000, which would amount to 2,500,000*l.* The same sum was to be applied in aid of the confederacy in such manner as would be calculated to produce the most satisfaction. His lordship concluded with moving, "That a sum not exceeding five millions be granted to his majesty to make good the engagements entered into with the emperor of Austria, the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia."

Being asked various questions respecting the distribution of the sum to be disposed of among the smaller powers, lord C. said he was not empowered to give specific answers; nor did he choose to pledge government to limit itself to the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions assigned for the above purpose.—*Mr. Bankes* then rose and objected at some length to the disproportionate share of the burthen to be taken by this country in a war for a common cause. The sense of the House, however, in favour of the greatest possible exertion at this crisis, was shewn by the division, in which the motion was carried by 160 votes to 17.

CHAPTER IV.

The Budget, English and Irish.

THE House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means on June 14,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in rising to submit to the committee the terms on which he had contracted a loan that morning, could not but regret that circumstances had made it necessary for him to propose that a provision should be made for the prosecution of a war on the most extensive scale, while the country was yet labouring under the burthens thrown upon it by a former contest. It would be in the recollection of the committee, that but a few months had elapsed since that House was employed in debating what provision would be necessary for the peace establishment of the country, and by what means the nation should be gradually released from the charge of the expenditure imposed upon it by the events of the late struggle in the cause of Europe. Scarcely however, had the ratification of the treaty of peace with America arrived, before circumstances occurred which had led to a renewal of the war with France. The circumstances which had attended the landing of Buonaparte in France were of a nature so extraordinary and unprecedented, that they could neither be by possibility foreseen, nor prevented by any act of the British government; and they were felt throughout Europe as an electric shock, which in a moment rouzed all its nations into arms. The declaration of the allies of the 13th of March, issued at a time when it was not possible for them to have had any communication with this country, proved that the impulse had not been given by England, but that it was the opinion of all the great sovereigns on the continent, that with a government like the present government of France, whose authority rested on no right—which was founded on oppression at home, and insatiable ambition abroad—there was no safety for them but in war; satisfied as they were, that such a power would labour to effect the subjugation of Europe, if it were not overpowered itself. This country had at that time made some progress in the reduction of its expenditure. The American war was at an end; but at the same time large demands were existing against the nation. Though this war was closed, it was still necessary to provide for the return of our army from America, and also for the paying off the large arrears which remained in consequence of that contest in Europe which had preceded it. These circumstances being taken into the consideration of the commit-

tee, they would not wonder that a loan, in its amount beyond all example, should be called for: and he trusted that it would not be thought too great, when it was remembered that it was intended to meet not only the charges of a new war, in which we were engaged, but also to extinguish the arrears of an old one. Though he regretted the necessity for it, still he could not but derive some consolation from the reflection, that the manner in which it had been raised would prove to the world how large were our resources, and how prosperous the state of the country. Undoubtedly it was satisfactory to him, that great as the sums called for were, and extensive as were the charges which the country had to bear, he had no reason to comment in detail upon the different articles which caused this expenditure, as they had already undergone the consideration, and for the most part received the sanction, of parliament. He had only to recapitulate the supplies which had been granted; and what were the means by which it was proposed that they should be met. There might be some further expenses to be provided for, which in the course of his statement he would take an opportunity to point out. The total amount of the charge for the service of the navy for the present year was 14,897,000*l.*, and for transports 3,747,000*l.* making together the sum of 18,644,000*l.* Here, however, it was to be observed, two millions were included for the repayment of the navy debt, and which therefore formed no part of the service of the current year. The different expenses on account of the army amounted to 13,876,000*l.* The arrears of the extraordinaries unprovided for, were 11,983,000*l.* For the extraordinaries of the current year, including Ireland, a sum of no less than 12,000,000*l.* had been voted. The charge for the barrack service was 99,000*l.*, which had not yet been voted, but which would be proposed in the committee of supply the same evening. This sum would appear uncommonly small; but he would shortly assign the reasons which might be expected to render it sufficient, and any further circumstances, requiring notice, would be fully explained by his right hon. friend in proposing the vote. The total amount of the sums called for on account of the barrack service, was 250,000*l.* The difference between the sum last mentioned and the 99,000*l.* proposed to be voted, was occasioned by a saving arising from the sale of the old stores, and of barracks no longer necessary for the public service. The commissariat caused a charge of 1,100,000*l.*; the storekeeper-general one of 91,600*l.*; giving a total on account of the military service of 39,150,000*l.* For the ordnance service, the supply was 4,431,000*l.* For the expense of subsidies this year to the allies, the House had voted 5,000,000*l.* They had also voted 1,650,000*l.* for the re-payment of the bills of credit created under act of 1813; but there remained other expenses to be provided for, arising out of the deficiency of the force which we were bound to maintain on the continent by the additional treaty of Chaumont, and out of some other

subsidiary engagements. On account of the supplementary convention of Chaumont (he was not sure the sum he was about to name was quite correct, as the accounts were not finally made up, but he was satisfied it would prove nearly accurate), there was a charge of 370,000*l.* To complete the subsidies granted to Austria under former treaties, a sum of 400,000*l.* was necessary. This arose partly from the circumstance of some stores which were intended to be delivered for the Austrian service, having been otherwise employed; and of some other stores having been charged in the subsidiary account which it had been agreed to omit, and the value of which in both cases was consequently to be made up in money. The greater part of this sum had already been paid, and the account had been laid before the House. He had stated the bills of credit voted by parliament, to amount to 1,650,000*l.* There remained the sum of about 200,000*l.* to be made good to complete the two millions and a half, which we were bound to provide by the treaty, together with the interest due; but for this sum he should not propose any vote in the present session, as its amount could not exactly be ascertained, depending on the course of exchange. There was also due to Russia, on engagements contracted during the former war, the sum of about 530,000*l.*; 100,000*l.* had been paid to Spain, and 200,000*l.* to Portugal, on a similar account; and a sum was also due to Hanover. He considered himself as justified in stating the supplies for these services, the accounts of which were under the examination of the House, to amount to about 3,500,000*l.*; which, with 1,000,000*l.* voted as a compensation to Sweden for the cession of Guadaloupe, made a charge of 4,500,000*l.* for foreign expenditure; of which, about 4,000,000*l.* would be payable within the year, in addition to the 5,000,000*l.* voted as subsidies to the three great powers, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The total amount therefore of the charge for foreign payments, including bills of credit, was 9,000,000*l.* He should have besides to propose to parliament a vote, to make good to the army which had fought under lord Wellington the amount of the value of stores captured by them in different fortresses. This charge not being altogether of an ordinary nature, would require some explanation; but he trusted that, though considerable in its amount, it would be received with favour, in consideration for what that army had achieved for the glory and advantage of their country. On the reduction of a fortress an estimate was commonly made of the value of the stores captured, which were applied to the public service, and afterwards accounted for to the captors. During the war in the Peninsula, the account had been kept in the usual manner, but no payment had yet been made; and from the extent of the service performed in the course of a war which had continued for seven years, this charge formed a considerable item; it was estimated at eight hundred thousand pounds: to this the sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand

pounds was to be added, for the stores and artillery taken at the capture of the island of Java. It was proper here to observe, that in the operations against that island, no part of the royal artillery was employed. The artillery which was used there was directed by the officers of the East-India Company's establishment; and therefore the usual certificates, signed by the officers of the royal artillery, could not be obtained. In all other respects the ordinary forms had been observed, and the captors appeared to be entitled to the same remuneration as had been made in other cases when fortified places had been captured; but though the service performed was thought to come within the ordinary principles, and though the honour and accuracy of the Company's officers were as unquestionable as their skill and gallantry, the ordinance department had not thought proper to issue an order for the payment of the sum which appeared due, without first having the special authority of parliament to do so. He now came to the miscellaneous services. Of these a great part had beed already voted, but a part still remained for the future consideration of the House. The amount of the whole he took at 3,000,000*l*. The supplies, then, which he would now shortly recapitulate, stood as follows—

1814.	*SUPPLIES.*	1815.
	Navy.....14,897,255	
	Transports..... 3,746,945	
		18,644,200
	Army.....	39,150,736
3,955,658	Ordnance.....	4,431,643
	Foreign payments, including Bills of Credit.....	9,000,000
3,000,000	Vote of Credit.....	6,000,000
200,000	Ditto for Ireland.....	200,000
	Army Prize Money.....	942,347
2,500,000	Miscellaneous.....	3,000,000
		£. 81,368,926

To these were to be added those items to be borne by England, which come under the head of

SEPARATE CHARGES.

These were as follow :—

1,900,000	Interest on Exchequer Bills.....	2,000,000
290,000	Sinking Fund on ditto.....	270,000
121,000	Debentures and Loyalty Loan.....	90,000
6,000,000	Vote of Credit Bills 1814, and Reduction of Exchequer Bills.....	6,000,000

Carry forward.....£.898,72,926

	Brought forward.....	£89,728,926
8,107,094	Deduct Irish Proportion of Joint Charge.....	9,572,814
	Ditto Civil List and Consolidated Fund.....	188,000
		[9,760,814
	And there remained to be borne by England.....	£.79,968,112

The vote of credit intended to be proposed this year was to the extent of 6,000,000*l.*, and would be made good in the usual way, by an issue of exchequer bills to the same amount. Anxious, however, that there should not be too great a pressure on these securities, he should propose a reduction of three millions from those voted last year, besides the repayment of 5,000,000*l.*, issued on the last vote of credit; by these means the sum paid off would be equal to that which it might be necessary to issue in the course of the present year. When it was foreseen that an expenditure to the immense amount which had now become necessary, must be provided for in the course of the present session, an important consideration arose, whether it would be better that an extraordinary exertion should be made to raise an unusually large proportion of the supplies within the year, or whether it would be preferable to call on the public only for what they had been accustomed to pay in former years, and raise what remained wanting by means of a loan. Much might be said in favour of either course. For his own part, he had no hesitation in declaring, that if he had considered it probable that a similar expenditure would be necessary in future years, he would at once, whatever the hazard might be, have made an appeal to the spirit and magnanimity of the country; and from such an appeal he was sure the country would not have shrunk. From the feeling which had been manifested in consequence of the recent events, he was satisfied that those measures, which the wisdom of parliament might think necessary to the honour and security of the country, would be cheerfully submitted to. But thinking as he did, that an expenditure to the amount of that of the present year, was not likely again to recur, even if the war should continue on the present scale, which was what he could not anticipate, he had thought it wiser to have recourse to no other means than those which it had been usual for parliament to adopt on former occasions. However large the demand which had in consequence been made on the credit of the country, he saw no reason to regret this resolution.—The right hon. gentleman now proceeded to state the ways and means which would be, in the opinion of his majesty's ministers, the fittest to meet the supplies which had been voted. He took the annual duties at 3,000,000*l.*; the surplus of the consolidated fund he also took at 3,000,000*l.* It would be satisfactory to the House to learn the grounds on

which he estimated the surplus of the consolidated fund, at that amount: and they would view with pleasure the increased resources of the country. It might also be proper that he should show the grounds on which he intended to propose on a future day a grant of 22,000,000*l.* out of the growing produce of the war taxes. He should not call upon them to come to this vote that night, as it was more consistent with the forms of Parliament, that some portion of the ways and means of the year should be reserved for a time to meet any future grants which might yet be made in the course of the session.—He, however, considered himself justified in taking the war taxes at 22,000,000*l.*; the lottery he took at 250,000*l.*; old naval stores at 508,000*l.*; the vote of credit he had stated at 6,000,000*l.*; the exchequer bills funded, and the loan in the five per cents would give 18,185,000*l.* The second loan 27,000,000*l.* These were the ways and means by which he proposed to meet the charge of the year, immense as it was.—The total amount of them was 79,893,500*l.* This sum fell a little short of the supplies; but upon the whole he expected the ways and means which he had enumerated would prove sufficient. It was his peculiar duty this day to state the terms on which the loan had been contracted for the service of the public. It had been the object of the treasury to diffuse the loans called for, over different species of stock, in order to divide the burthen, to remove all inconveniences to the public creditor, and to provide for the exigency on the easiest terms. This would be seen by adverting to their former proceedings in the course of the session. It had been proposed to fund 18,000,000*l.* of exchequer-bills. This, in the first instance, they had not been able to effect; but subsequently on a loan in the 5 per cents subscribers had gone beyond the 18,000,000*l.* by a sum of 135,000*l.* The sum therefore, of 18,135,000*l.* was thus placed in the ways and means. The committee were aware, that by the loan that day, no less a sum than 27,000,000*l.* for England was to be raised; and as the 5 per cents were sufficiently burthened, it became necessary that this should principally fall on the 3 and the 4 per cent stocks. It was originally proposed that a larger sum should be taken in the 4 per cents; but on the subscribers objecting to this, 10*l.* per cent only had been given out of that stock; 130*l.* had been taken from the 3 per cent reduced, and the remaining part of the 100*l.* was to be by a bidding in the 3 per cent consols.—It had happened singularly enough, as it had once on a former occasion, about 18 months ago, "that the sum offered by the subscribers, was exactly the minimum of what the treasury had resolved to accept." This was a circumstance so far satisfactory, as it went to show that both parties met on fair and honourable terms, and arrived at the same point from reasoning in different ways. What further proved the correctness of the view which had been taken of the case was, that four different calculations had been made by four different persons, and all had con-

curred in naming 44*l.* in the 3 per cent consols, as that which ought to be the bidding. The bonus which the subscribers had was to be estimated in this manner :—

The 130*l.* given in the 3 per cent reduced, at 54⅓, were worth	£71	0	3
The 10*l.* in the 4 per cent, at 69¾ - -	6	19	9
The 44*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols, at 54	23	15	2½
Total - -	£101	15	2½

The consols being shut, there was no money-price to them, and the times price was something more than the money-price of that stock. The times price was 55½; but from this one and a half per cent was to be deducted, on account of the dividend to arise from the half year which was about to expire ; as no dividend would be paid to the subscribers to the loan on that stock till January next. This, therefore, reduced the value of the 3 per cent consols, to 54*l.* which made the total sum given to the subscribers what he had before stated—101*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d* ; to which, adding the sum which would be allowed them in case of prompt payment, made an addition of 2*l.* 13*s.* 7¾*d.* and the total 104*l.* 8*s.* 10¼*d.*, including the whole of the discount allowed to any who might pay the entire amount of their subscriptions at once. But it was obvious, the loan being on so large a scale, it would not be fair to expect that so many could do this as had so come forward on former occasions, and that when the monthly instalments were so considerable, there was less probability of payments in advance than when a smaller loan was called for. On this account he thought that not more than half the discount, at the utmost, could be estimated as a bonus to the contractors, which would reduce their advantage to no more than 3*l.* 2*s.* per cent.—The bargain therefore was not unreasonably favourable to them, and there was reason to rejoice that such a loan could be obtained at a period like the present on such terms. He would now proceed to explain the grounds on which he took the surplus of the consolidated fund at three millions. The actual surplus of that fund, in the year ending 5th of April 1815, after deducting all charges, had been 3,647,000*l.*, and would therefore have justified an estimate to the same extent for the current year, supposing the revenue to remain equally productive, and the additional charges to be covered by the provision made by parliament for meeting them. As however there remained the sum of 284,000*l.* granted for the service of the former year still due on the 5th of April, the sum which would remain for the service of the current year would be no more than 3,363,000*l.* In another mode of estimate, the result would be still more favourable. The amount of taxes applicable to the consolidated fund of great Britain in the year ending 5th of April, 1815, was 38,702,000*l.*

Adding the War taxes appropriated to the Consolidated Fund	2,706,000

There would be a total income of - -	41,408,000
From which, deducting the permanent charges of Great Britain existing on 5th of April 1815, amounting to - -	37,588,000
There would remain	3,820,000
From which again deducting the sum due on the former grant of - - - - -	284,000
There would remain applicable to the service of the year	3,536,000

He should therefore have thought himself justified in proposing a grant on account of this surplus to the extent of 3,500,000*l.* But as no inconvenience would arise from its being estimated too low, and some had been experienced from an error of an opposite nature, he thought the safer course was to take it at 3,000,000*l.*—With respect to the war-taxes, he should at a future day propose a vote highly satisfactory, from the view which it gave of the increasing means of the country. The amount of the war-taxes, taking them at what they were last year, and adding the arrears of the property tax remaining to be collected, would furnish 32,925,454*l.*

From this deducting the sum remaining to complete the grant of war-taxes for 1814 - - -	£8,005,887
And the war taxes pledged for interest of debt - - - - -	2,706,000
	£10,711,887
There would remain to be granted for the service of the year - - - -	£22,213,567

On the credit of this he should consider himself fully justified in moving on a future day a grant of 22,000,000*l.* It was worth while to look back to the increase which had taken place in the produce of the permanent war taxes since the last considerable addition was made to them. The committee were aware that no new taxes had been proposed since the year 1813. In the year ending April 5, 1813, their total produce was somewhat less than 60,000,000*l.* In the year ending April 5, 1815, they amounted to 65,804,000*l.* thus giving an increase of five millions and a half. Undoubtedly it must be admitted, that the year ending April 5, 1813, had been less productive than some which had preceded it; but making every reasonable allowance for this circumstance, the increase had been great beyond all former example. He now came to state the amount of the charge on the country, by the loans for the present year, and the way in which it was proposed to meet them. The total amount of the capital created by the exchequer bills funded, and the loan in the five per cents, amounted to 21,208,000*l.* 5 per cent stock; the interest of this to 1,060,000*l.*, the sinking fund to 331,000*l.*, with the usual charge for management. The loan obtained that day created a capital of 49,680,000*l.*, the interest of which would be 1,517,000*l.*; the sinking fund would amount to 758,700*l.* to which would be added the charge for management. The total amount

of the capital created in the present year by funding, was 70,888,000*l.* The interest on this was 2,577,000*l.* the sinking fund 1,090,000*l.*; the total annual charge to the country 3,689,000*l.* The rate per cent at which the whole of the sum raised in the present year had been obtained was, to the subscribers (including the sinking fund), 5*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.* The total charge to the country was, every thing included, 8*l.* 3*s.* 5¼*d.* He wished to show what had been the impression made on the stocks by the financial operations of the present year, and to compare them with that which had formerly been produced by those measures rendered necessary to prosecute the late war. In 1795, a loan was obtained at 4*l.* 14*s.* per cent. In that and the following year 137 millions were added to the national debt, and the effect of this on the stocks was such, that for a loan borrowed at the beginning of 1797, the public were compelled to pay 6*l.* 7*s.* per cent, being an increase of interest, and consequently a depression of public credit of 33*s.* per cent on the amount of the loan, and of 35 per cent on the interest paid in the former year. Now, since the year 1813, the public debt had been increased one hundred and eighty-seven millions, and the effect was this:—in that year we paid 5*l.* 8*s.* to the subscribers; we this year paid 5*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* on the whole amount borrowed. So that with this immense addition to our debt, no greater depression on public credit was observable than 6*s.* 2*d.* per cent on the loan, and about 5½ per cent on the former interest. This might be considered to result from an astonishing increase of public credit since the period to which he had referred, or to the improved situation of the country. And which ever way it was viewed, the effect was equally gratifying. To provide for the annual charge of 3,689,000*l.* the House had already supplied by taxes of customs and excise on tobacco, and on excise licences, about 600,000*l.*, and there were now under the consideration of the House additions to the stamps and postage to the amount of about 1,200,000*l.* more, making in the whole a provision by new taxes of about 1,800,000*l.* Thus it would be seen about half the necessary supplies were provided by taxes now agreed to, or in progress through the House. For the remainder, he proposed to take a sum of from 1,800,000*l.* to 1,900,000*l.* out of the sums in the hands of the commissioners for liquidating the national debt, as he was authorised to do by the act of 1813. The sum in their hands was at present about 70,000,000*l.*, and he proposed to cancel so much of that as would suffice to meet the remainder of the charge created by the loan.—He wished it to be borne in mind, as a consideration of no small importance, that a large proportion of the immense sum called for must have been supported by the country as arrears of the late war, had not the recent events again placed us in a tate of hostility to France. On the most moderate calculation, no less than twenty-one millions would have been sufficient. Of this 12,000,000*l.* were for the arrears of the army extraordinaries; for the payment

of the naval debt, 2,000,000*l.* more; for bills of credit and arrears of subsidies, 3,000,000*l*; for the commissariat department in Portugal, not less than 2,500,000*l.* —These sums together made 195,100,000*l.* The 2,000,000*l.* for the army extraordinaries, which he had mentioned, were for the former year, though included in the grant for the present. The payment of the sum which continued due on account of the commissariat in Portugal, beyond what had been already discharged, had been suspended during the war. The parties interested had acquiesced cheerfully in the arrangement made, and consented to receive the interest, without complaining that the principle would not be paid. This was satisfactory, as it showed that the monied men of the country (for the greater number of the creditors were British merchants) had the interest of the nation more at heart than their own private profit. They had made a considerable sacrifice, as the state of the exchange would have given them a great advantage, which must be wholly lost to them by this arrangement; which however would prove beneficial to the public service, and from its effect upon the exchange greatly promote economy in those departments in which our service had hitherto been conducted abroad at an immense expense; and thus our operations would be carried on with new vigour. The committee must see with pleasure, that even under the pressure of present circumstances, the precious metals had been reduced in price since last April. Gold, which had then been 5*l.* 7*s.* the ounce, had been reduced to 5*l.* 5*s.* and the price of dollars had sunk within the same period to 6*s.* 3*d.* per ounce. He stated this to show that we had been enabled, not only to meet, but in part to surmount the difficulties of our situation. Returning from this digression, he observed, that he had brought up his statement of the charges which the country must have borne, if a new war had not broken out, to 19,500,000*l.* One million more was to be added as the balance due to the achievements of our brave army, for the capture of stores.—Five hundred thousand pounds of the sum called for in the present session would also have been necessary in aid of the civil list. Thus this made up the 21,000,000*l.* he had mentioned, which were to be provided for in the present year, which did not arise from the renewal of war, and must have been borne had no such event taken place. He was aware it would be asked, if the war should continue, how would such expenses be met in a future year? He would not say that there would be no difficulties to contend with, but it was not probable that those difficulties would be of equal magnitude with those surmounted in the present year. He could hardly think it possible that this country would be engaged in an extensive naval war, while making such exertions as she was now displaying on the Continent. Either the attention of France would be so much directed to the confederated armies, that she would not be able to make any great effort with

her navy: or, supposing any arrangements to be made by her with the continental powers, that expence now incurred for our armies would cease, and the supplies at present demanded for them could be applied to the service of our navy: so that he conceived no prospect of the war being continued at the present great expense. Up to the year 1814, a provision had been made for one hundred and forty thousand seamen. These were reduced in the last year to 70,000: but this, instead of a diminution, had caused a great additional expense, as the number of persons returning from long voyages and claiming the arrears due to them, had made larger disbursements necessary than were called for at any period of the war. This burthen could not continue; and he thought he was not too sanguine, when he looked for a diminution in the naval estimates for the next year, to the amount of four or five millions, including the transport service. The reduction upon the whole, even if the war should continue, might therefore, in another year, be not less than four or five-and-twenty millions. He believed that in every stage of the late war, this question had constantly been asked, "How shall we go on next year?" The general answer to this had been, that the spirit and resources of the nation would still furnish the means for prosecuting the contest, if it should be necessary. This answer, he thought, might suffice on the present occasion; but it was happily in his power to give one more distinct and specific. The House were not to suppose the act of 1813 would not yet furnish fresh resources from the fund in the hands of the commissioners for redeeming the national debt.—Though when all the grants of the present session were passed, but 9 or 10 millions would remain in their hands; in the next year there would, by the progress of redemption, be found in their care from 20 to 30 millions of stock. We had raised by loans in the present year, no less a sum than 45,500,000*l.* The House would consider the prospect before us less gloomy than it might otherwise appear when he stated that it was probable, that in the next year the loan required would not exceed 20 millions, and from 20 to 30 millions of stock would be applicable in the hands of the commissioners. But what had induced ministers to prefer having recourse to a public loan, rather than to a more onerous, though a more prudent and certain mode of meeting the exigencies of the case, was this—they had reason to hope the contest might be short. In whatever light the subject was viewed, whether we supposed the government of Buonaparte was only established over France by the domineering power of a mutinous army, or whether it was assumed that he was invested with the sovereign authority by the suffrages of the nation at large in the present instance, it could not affect the measures which it had become necessary for England to adopt. Placed in that situation which we occupied, and deeply pledged, in respect both of honour and of interest, to support at any

hazard the system upon which the peace of Europe had been restored, we could not but join with the confederated powers to give France encouragement to declare herself, and to enable the royal party to struggle for the liberty of their country before its present chief should be in possession of its whole resources. How far the enterprise might succeed, he could not say. But hearing as he did, in many parts of France, murmurs half suppressed, and seeing in others open hostilities against the ruling power, he could not but cherish a belief that the real supporters of Buonaparte were very few indeed, beyond the limits of the army, which had been accustomed to live under his banners. But supposing, for the misery of mankind, and most of all for that of France, that, carried away by her lust for military triumphs, she should prefer a warlike chief to lead her armies to the conquest of Europe, and that for such a character, she had deliberately rejected a mild and moderate government, terrible as it might be to combat the whole strength of France embodied under such a leader, such a consideration would make little difference with respect to the measures that ought to be pursued. Greater means ought, in fact, to be put forth, and more intense energy exerted to crush a government, in its nature inimical to all other governments. He was unwilling to believe that France had acted such a part; that she had rejected the sway of a moderate and legal Prince, for one who ruled without law, and who even now trampled on the constitution he so recently pretended to establish. Such a power must be combated. It must find its end in internal discord or by external force, or it would never rest satisfied till its military domination extended over the whole of Europe. He would not however suffer himself to be led into the discussion of topics, however interesting and important, which were not immediately under the consideration of the committee, and was not aware that he had omitted to state any thing necessarily connected with the business of this evening; but he should hold himself ready to offer any further explanation which might be required by the committee. He then moved his first resolution, which was, "That, towards raising the Supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 36 millions be raised by Annuities, whereof the charges of 27 millions are to be defrayed on the part of Great Britain, and 9 millions on the part of Ireland."

After some remarks by *Mr. Tierncy*, the resolutions proposed by the chancellor of the Exchequer were put, and carried.

Irish Budget.—On June 16th, the House being in a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer) rose and spoke to the following effect:

"It is to-night, Sir, my duty to submit to this committee the amount of the supply which Ireland is required to provide for the service of this year, and the ways and means by which I propose to make the provision which is necessary; and I cannot lament that

on more than one occasion in this House, and in another place, where an inquiry into the state of the finances of Ireland was gone into, the attention of gentlemen has been turned to the revenue of that country and the state of its resources; since so much of what else it would have been my duty to offer to the consideration of the committee, has been anticipated by those discussions. In the statement which I have to bring before you, it will be seen, that however the pressure of the present moment may be felt by England, however great and unexampled the demands on her may be, as represented by my right hon. friend the chancellor of the Exchequer of England on a former evening, I have, standing here on the part of Ireland, a duty comparatively more arduous to discharge. Ireland has been called upon, in the last two sessions of Parliament, to furnish a supply, and consequent ways and means larger than have ever been made before. Taxes have been laid on to an extent which that country, I fear, was little prepared to expect; and we have now to provide still greater supplies, and by imposts exceeding those of the preceding years, great as was the exigences of those times. How the present charge had been aggravated, my right hon. friend has sufficiently explained. The liquidation of the arrears of the late war, has, indeed, swelled that charge very considerably beyond the expenditure of any single year. It remains for me, however, to perform my duty. I trust that Ireland will not be found unequal to the difficulties of her situation; and if, in the extent and magnitude of her contribution to the general expenditure of the empire, the sacrifices she has been called upon to make are great, it must be remembered, that there are heavy burthens which have hitherto not been imposed on her, though every other part of the United Kingdom cheerfully endures them. Let us not forget, too, that great as the sacrifices may be for which we are called on now, or which may be required hereafter, they are the price that Ireland pays for her peace and for her strength, for her security and for her glory.

The right hon. gentleman proceeded to state, that he should submit to the committee, as distinctly as he could, the amount of the supply, and the ways and means which he proposed to meet it, as well as the provision for the interest of that loan, which, conjointly with the British loan, had been contracted for in this country, and of which the terms had already received all the sanction which, up to this time, they could have received. He should first state the estimated quota of contribution of the year 1815, at 10,574,215*l.* The interest and sinking fund on the present debt, 6,098,149*l.* making the total supplies 16,672,364*l.* The state of the consolidated fund was, balance in the exchequer on the 5th January 1815, 1,689,252*l.*, remaining of the Irish loan of 1814, 322,500*l.*; remaining of the loan raised in England in 1814, 3,852,383*l.* making a total of 5,864,165*l.* But from this he had to deduct, first, the arrears of contribution for 1813,

1,794,380*l.*; the same for 1814, 3,294,300*l.* exclusive of exceedings of army extraordinaries applicable to 1814, and supplied this year; there was also to be deducted the principal of outstanding treasury bills and lottery prizes 282,240*l.*, and for votes of parliament which remained undischarged, appropriated to inland navigations and public buildings in Ireland, 57,438*l.*, making the whole arrear due by the consolidated fund, 5,175,358*l.*; leaving a net surplus of the consolidated fund of Ireland on the 5th January last, of 688,807*l.*

Having thus stated the supply, he should proceed to state the Ways and Means. He should first take the surplus of the consolidated fund as made out above, at - - - - - - - £688,807
The Produce of the Revenue he should estimate at - - - 6,100,000
The Profits on Lotteries, one half of what had been computed for Great Britain - - - - - - 125,000
Re-payment of Sums advanced by Ireland for Naval and Military Services - - 100,000
2-17ths of Old Naval Stores, 15-17ths having been taken credit for by England - - - - - - 90,305
Loan raised in England for the service of Ireland, 9,000,000 British 9,750,000

Making a Total of Ways and Means £.16,854,112

He stated the whole of the above in Irish currency, and the committee would observe that there was an excess of Ways and Means above the Supply of 171,000*l.*

The Right Hon. Gentleman then gave a detail of the proposed taxes, of which he made the following recapitulation. He estimated the

Duties on Tobacco, Customs, and Excise £.140,000
Malt - - - - - - - 150,000
Assessed Taxes - - - 180,000
Silk and Hops - - - 15,000
Stamps - - - - - - 45,000
Spirit-duty - - - - 110,000
Regulations by increased charges - - - 120,000

Making a Total of 760,000

British, equal to 823,333*l.* Irish, to cover a charge of 727,350*l.*, which the interest and sinking fund alone had created.

Having submitted to the committee this detailed explanation of the Ways and Means, the right hon. gentleman alluded shortly to the produce of the revenues of the former years. The net produce in the year ending the

5th Jan. 1812, was - - - £4,421,035
5th Jan. 1813 4,975,000
5th Jan. 1814 - 5,140,000
and 5th Jan. 1815 - 5,627,000

being an increase of revenue in four years of 1,400,000*l.*; and he had to remark, that of the taxes of last year, only one half of the produce had been brought into this account. The diminution of the custom duties

in the last year, he had explained on a previous occasion. It had not arisen on any of those articles upon which the increased duties had been imposed. The internal duties, namely, the excise and assessed taxes, for which he might be deemed in some degree responsible (the produce depending so much on their management and collection), had never been so productive as last year—the sum of nearly 900,000*l.* having been paid into the exchequer above the payment of the foregoing year. Since the union, the increase of the revenues in Ireland had been 41,633,000*l.*: the total produce having been in the fourteen years to 1801, 28,612,000*l.*; in fourteen years to 1815, 70,245,000*l.*

He concluded his speech amidst the general cheers of the House, and the resolutions were agreed to without opposition.

CHAPTER V.

Additional Grant to the Duke of Wellington: Thanks to him, and to Marshal Blucher, and the Armies—Motion for a National Monument of the victory at Waterloo.—Message respecting the Duke of Cumberland's Marriage, and debates.—Repeal of the Assize of Bread Laws in London. Financial Acts.—Speech of the Prince Regent on the Prorogation of Parliament.

BUT few of the remaining proceedings in parliament were of sufficient importance to require notice.

The glorious victory of Waterloo produced a message to both Houses from the prince Regent on June 22nd, recommending to them "to enable his Royal Highness to grant such additional provision to Field-marshal the duke of Wellington, as shall afford a further proof of the opinion entertained by parliament of the duke of Wellington's transcendant services, and of the gratitude and munificence of the British nation." Parliament, never backward at such a call, unanimously concurred in a vote for adding the sum of 200,000l. to the former liberal grants by which its sense of his extraordinary merits had been demonstrated. The thanks of both Houses were afterwards voted to the Duke of Wellington, and to many officers of distinction in his army, and to Marshal Prince Blucher, the Prussian army, and the allied troops under the Duke's command. A motion being afterwards made in the House of Commons by *Lord Castlereagh* for an address to the Prince Regent, that he would be pleased to give directions for erecting a National monument in honour of the victory at Waterloo, and in commemoration of those who gloriously fell in achieving it, the same was unanimously agreed to.

The arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with his spouse the Princess of Salms, for the purpose of repeating the marriage ceremony in this country, is recorded in our Chronicle for the month of June. On the 27th of that month a message from the Prince Regent was received by both Houses of Parliament, informing them "that a marriage, to which the consent of his Royal Highness was duly given, had been solemnized between his brother the Duke of Cumberland, and a daughter of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, niece to her majesty the Queen of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and relict of the Prince Salms Braunfels." The message further expressed a confidence of the readiness of Parliament to enable his Royal Highness to make such provision for their Royal Highnesses on this occasion

as their rank and station might appear to require.

This message being taken into consideration on the following day by the House of Lords, the *Earl of Liverpool* stated, that the provision intended to be made was an addition of 6000l. a year to the Duke's income, and a jointure to the same amount to the Duchess, if she should be the survivor. A corresponding address to the Regent was agreed upon without opposition.

In the House of Commons the subject was introduced by *Lord Castlereagh*, who, in the introductory speech to his motion, said that he could not conceive any grounds on which it was likely to be opposed. Having then stated the fact of the marriage, he moved for the grant of a provision to the royal pair to the amount above-mentioned.

The motion was opposed by *Mr. Whitshed Keene* and *Sir M. W. Ridley* on the ground of its being unnecessary to lay an additional burthen on the public for augmenting the income of a branch of the royal family already adequately provided for. *Mr. Bennet* took a different view of the subject. He said, and appealed to the public voice for the truth of his assertion, that of all the branches of the royal family, the duke of Cumberland was the one to whom the public feeling would be the least inclined to grant any pecuniary boon. He asked whether a marriage between the princess of Salms and another member of the royal family had not been projected, and broken off in consequence of certain circumstances; and whether the Queen had not strongly expressed herself on the impropriety of the duke of Cumberland's marriage with this princess, after her professed union with the duke of Cambridge had been obviated.

This attack on the persons of the royal pair was followed up in the speeches of other members, notwithstanding the regret expressed by *Lord Castlereagh* at the turn which the debate had taken. To the observation respecting the secrecy with which the marriage had been conducted, he affirmed that it had, on the contrary, been attended with all possible publicity, the duke and duchess having been married at Berlin in the presence of the king of Prussia and several members of the house of Mecklenburg. The question being at length called for, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 87, against it 70.

The report of the committee with respect to the grant to the duke of Cumberland being brought up on the 29th, and a motion made for reading a second time the resolution in its favour, *Mr. R. Gordon* rose to oppose it, and maintained, contrary to the assertion of the above noble lord, that it was the duty of the House to consider the question as a personal one, and to inquire whether the duke of Cumberland had rendered any services to his country which could entitle him to the grant. In conclusion he moved to defer the second reading to that day three months. A further debate was then entered into, which the ministerial party in vain attempted to terminate by the cry of question, repeated as

each member rose to speak. *Mr. W. Smith* said that he apprehended that the marriage of the duke of Cumberland was disagreeable to the royal Family, and that it was reported that his new connection would not be received at court, and he wished to ask whether this were the fact. *Mr. Tierney* having repeated the question, *Lord Castlereagh* said that he should abstain from answering any interrogatories tending to vilify the royal Family, and that he did not think the right hon. gentleman had a right to put such questions. Mr. T. however persisted, and asked whether her Majesty had not declared that she would not receive the duchess of Cumberland at court; and whether she had not decidedly disapproved of a proposed marriage between the princess of Salms and the duke of Cambridge? These questions receiving no reply, the House first divided on the amendment, which was rejected by 74 to 62. A motion for bringing a bill conformably to the resolution was then carried by 75 to 62.

The bill being presented on the 30th by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the first reading moved for, the opposition was resumed by *Lord Archibald Hamilton*, on the ground of the uncontradicted report of the Queen's hostility to the marriage; and *Mr. Burrel* who followed, moved an amendment for reading the bill on that day three months. It now appeared that the question had taken a strong hold on the public feelings; for, in a much fuller House than before, the first reading was carried only by the majority of 100 to 92.

The final decision took place on July 3rd, upon the motion of the second reading of the bill. On this occasion *Mr. Wilberforce* viewed the question as having a reference to the public morals. He said that the various rumours afloat respecting the person with whom the connection was formed in this marriage, was a strong corroboration of the report that she would not be received by the Queen. He conceived that parliament was called upon to exercise a sound discretion on the subject before them; and if in expressing its opinion any pain was inflicted, the blame was attributable to those only who had brought the measure forward. The House ought to withhold its sanction to the connection, if it were such as the Queen refused to approve, which refusal they were justified in inferring.

Mr. Western having moved for deferring the reading to that day six months, his amendment was carried by the majority of one: the numbers being yeas126, noes 125. Thus terminated a discussion which will be memorable in parliamentary history, as one of those examples of the preponderating influence of moral estimate in the British House of Commons, which, whenever they occur, cannot but be regarded as highly honourable to the national character.

The high price of bread for some years past had produced considerable research into the causes of a circumstance which pressed hard upon the lower ranks of society, and a committee

had been appointed by the House of Commons for inquiring into the state of the existing laws which regulate the manufacture and sale of bread. Its report having been printed, *Mr. Frankland Lewis*, on June 22nd, called the attention of the House to the subject. He said, that it was the opinion of the committee, that the operation of the assize laws tended rather to increase than to diminish the price of bread, an effect which might be proved, either by comparing the price of bread with that of wheat, by comparing its price in those places where the assize prevailed with that were it did not exist, or by considering the natural consequences of the laws. After adducing a number of facts in proof of these positions, he moved for leave to bring in a bill "to repeal the laws relating to the assize of bread in the city of London, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange," which was granted.

On the motion for its second reading on the 27th, *Mr. Alderman Atkins* cautioned the House against overturning a system which had stood the test of 700 years. The principle of these laws he thought, was unobjectionable, although the mode of taking the assize was imperfect, and required modification. *Mr. F. Lewis*, in reply, affirmed that from the evidence produced before the committee, it appeared that no modification of the law would answer the purpose. As an *argumentum ad hominem*, he said that the hon. alderman was among those who, some time since, contributed so much to agitate the public by asserting, that if wheat were at 80 shillings bread must be sold at 16 pence the quartern loaf; in which case a quantity of wheat sold at £4 would in bread produce £7 14*s*. In fact, it mattered nothing to the baker at what price flour was sold according to the existing law, because that price settled the price of the loaf, and it might easily be arranged between the mealman and the baker, the latter being, in general, the agent of the former, from whom he took his meal at long credit, and yet the price settled upon such credit was the standard by which the price of bread was fixed. The evil was inherent in the law, and no alteration in the mode of fixing the assize could remedy it. He admitted that the proposed bill was only an experiment, but he was anxious that the trial should be made with as little delay as possible. The bill was then committed for Friday next.

In the progress of the bill a petition was delivered in its favour, signed by 800 master bakers, and at the same time another was presented against it from the master and wardens of the baker's company. *Mr. F. Lewis* explained this contradiction by affirming, that scarcely a person whose name appeared to the latter petition was a baker, but that they were chiefly mealmen and flour factors. During the farther discussion, it was agreed that its operation should commence on the first of September next. On July 5th it was read the third time, and it afterwards passed into a law.

By the provisions of this bill the bakers were still bound under

penalties to allow the same weight as formerly to loaves of the same denomination, but the price was left to free competition, as in the case of all other articles of common sale.

Some farther financial acts were passed before the conclusion of the session; among which were two bills imposing very large additions to the tax on stamps in law proceedings, and every other case in which stamps had been rendered necessary; and a bill for a vote of credit of six millions, to enable his majesty to take such measures as the exigency of affairs might require.

On July 11th the Prince Regent prorogued Parliament by a speech from the throne. Its substance was a brief recapitulation of the extraordinary events which had occurred since the commencement of the year, and which had terminated so much to the glory of the allied arms, but had left a state of affairs in which it was necessary that there should be no relaxation in our exertions till those arrangements were completed which should afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe. The restoration of the kingdom of Naples to its ancient sovereign, the reception of the king of France in his capital, and the renewal of peace with the United States of America, followed by a negociation for a commercial treaty, were mentioned with satisfaction; and Parliament was informed that the labours of the congress at Vienna were terminated by the signature of a treaty, the ratifications of which not having been yet exchanged, it could not be at present communicated. Entire silence was observed with respect to all domestic occurrences.

CHAPTER VI.

France.—State of parties.—Unpopularity of the Bourbon government.—Landing of Buonaparte.—His Progress.—Measures to oppose him.—His Decree at Lyons.—Joined by Ney.—Enters Paris.—Declaration against him by the Allied Powers.—His cause adopted by the majority of the Nation.—Opposition in the South. Duke and Duchess of Angouleme.—Brittany and la Vendee.—Reports of the State of affairs.—Treaty between the four Allied Powers.—Louis XVIII.—Buonaparte's additional act to the Constitution.—Extraordinary Commissioners.—Fouche's Report, and Imperial decrees.—Champ de Mai.—Internal Commotions.—Chamber of Representatives.—British and Prussian Armies on the Flemish border.—Buonaparte repairs to the army.—Actions of June 15, 16, 17, and 18, ending with the battle of Waterloo.—Buonaparte's Return to Paris.—His Projects and Abdication.—Proceedings of the Chambers.—Commission of Government.—Advance of the Allies towards Paris.—Wellington's Proclamation.—Address of Louis XVIII. to the French.—The Capital invested.—Actions.—Convention of Paris.

THE state of parties in France, as it appeared towards the close of the last year, was such as indicated the existence of wide differences in opinion and interest among large classes of the community; and though in a well established government, and among a people of sedate character and temperate feelings, it is found by experience that such diversities may prevail without materially endangering the public tranquility, yet under the rule of a dynasty restored, after long intermission, in consequence of foreign conquest, to the throne of a nation distinguished by the vehemence and promptitude of its emotions, there was sufficient reason to apprehend that secret dissensions could not long subsist without bursting into a flame. Some trying questions had been agitated in the legislative chambers, particularly those relative to emigrant property, and the censorship of the press, which, though carried in them by decisive majorities in favour of the court, were differently looked upon in the political circles of Paris and the provinces. But it was in the military class that feelings existed the most dangerous to the security of the Bourbon government. With scarcely any exceptions, both officers and soldiers retained a high sentimental attachment to the man who so long had led them to glory and victory, and under whose banners, notwithstanding recent disasters, they fondly regarded themselves as destined to retrieve their own importance, and the

honour of their country. The imperial rank which he had been still suffered to preserve, maintained his titular dignity; and his position at Elba, separated only by a narrow space of sea, kept him in constant view, and allowed a ready intercourse with his partizans.

The year however commenced at the French capital with those demonstrations of loyalty which are always at the service of actual authority. The municipal body of the good city of Paris presented an address to the King, by the mouth of its prefect, in which the peculiar advantages of legitimate power were dwelt upon, and his Majesty was assured, that all his subjects would shorten their own days, if necessary, to add to his.

An exhibition perhaps not well adapted to the present temper of the public, was the solemn disinterment of the almost perished remains of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, on Jan. 18, in the church-yard of the Magdalen, for their removal to the abbey of St. Denis. The ceremonial, civil and ecclesiastical, round some mouldering bones of dubious ownership, was more likely to excite the sarcasms than the veneration of the Parisians. An official order for shutting up the theatres on the day of re-interment, and for the attendance of the civil and military authorities; and the intention of introducing into the French liturgy a service commemorative of the royal martyr, were further displays of the revived spirit of royalism, which would naturally augment the suspicions of a design to restore the principles of the ancient monarchy. There was, indeed, nothing in the character of the king to justify such an apprehension; but other branches of the royal family were supposed to have imbibed a great portion of the maxims of prerogative, and many of the emigrant nobility, who, on their return, assumed their natural relations with the court, were known to have retained all the political feelings with which they left the country. If on these accounts the friends of constitutional liberty found reasonable cause for withholding confidence in the existing government, there were not wanting others who from factious motives aggravated the public discontents, by reporting designs probably never seriously entertained, such as those of invalidating the purchases of confiscated property, and of restoring tithes and feudal privileges. By these means a mass of secret disaffection was accumulated in the nation, ready to manifest itself when called to action by circumstances.

The sovereign of Elba had for some time past given strict orders against the admission of strangers into his island, which might in part be attributed to the purpose of freeing himself from the molestation of visitors, many of whom had shewn little delicacy in gratifying their curiosity. The event however proved that there were at this time additional reasons for his care to keep inspectors at a distance; and it was observed that a very active correspondence was carrying on between Elba and Naples by the intervention of the sister of Buonaparte. It cannot be doubted

that the communication with France also had been maintained without interruption, although its extent and instrumentality have never been fully made known. The island was under a kind of naval supervision by English and French armed cruizers, but it does not appear that any direct authority was claimed of controling Buonaparte's motions. Probably the transportation of an armed force from Elba would have been opposed if the attempt had been discovered; but the opportunity of a clear sea, and the shade of evening, was taken by the daring adventurer, when, on February 26th, he embarked at Porto Ferraio, on board a brig, followed by four small vessels, conveying about 1000 men, of whom a few only were French, and the rest Poles, Corsicans, Neapolitans, and Elbese. On March 1st the expedition anchored off the small town of Cannes in Provence, where the men were landed. No disposition appeared in that quarter to join the invader, who put himself in march with his small and motley force for Grenoble.

Intelligence of this extraordinary event having reached Paris, a proclamation was issued by the King on March 6th for the convocation of the two chambers, which had been adjourned to May 1st; and another, declaring Napoleon Buonaparte a traitor and rebel, for having entered by main force the department of the Var; enjoining all the authorities, civil and military, to attack and arrest him, and bring him before a court martial, to suffer the punishment prescribed by the law, and denouncing the same penalties against all his adherents who should not submit within ten days. Buonaparte in the mean time was advancing to Grenoble, where he arrived on the 8th. The seventh regiment of the line, commanded by La Bedoyere, had marched out, and joined him upon his route. The rest of the garrison opened the gates to him, delivered up their general, Marchand, and the magazine and arsenal deposited in that city, and thus placed their former emperor at the head of a body of regular troops, with a train of artillery. As soon as the enterprize had put on a serious aspect, Monsieur, the King's brother, had hastened to Lyons, and was followed by the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Macdonald. That important city, the second in France, the prosperity of which depends on commerce, might have been supposed well-affected towards a government the security of which was essential to a state of peace; but its population was wavering in its fidelity, and the regular troops by which it was garrisoned were decidedly attached to the invader. He appeared before Lyons on the 9th, when "Vive l'Empereur" was the general cry of the soldiers and the populace: he entered without the least resistance, the French princes having previously retired to Clermont, whence they soon after returned to Paris.

It was not now a time to deceive the public by false or suppressed intelligence; and on March 11th a report was made to the chamber of peers, by the King's order, in which the whole progress of Buonaparte from his

anding was frankly related. "Such, gentlemen (said the Chancellor), is the true position in which France is now placed. Buonaparte, who landed with 1100 men, makes rapid progress. We do not exactly know to what extent defections have increased his band; but these defections cannot be doubted when we find Grenoble occupied, and the second city of the kingdom ready to fall, and probably already in the hands of the enemy. Numerous emissaries from Buonaparte repair to our regiments; some of them are already in our ranks. It is feared that many misled men will yield to their perfidious insinuations, and this fear alone enfeebles our means of defence." The Chancellor then mentioned the national guard as the principle object of reliance in this emergency, and referred to a decree by which his majesty had put this force into requisition throughout the kingdom. The command of all the troops in Paris and its environs was conferred on the Duke of Berri. The only favourable occurrences which had taken place were the meeting of a body of ten thousand men by Marshal Mortier, who were marching from Lisle to Paris upon a counterfeit order, and whom the Marshal sent back to their quarters; and the defeat of an attempt by the General Lallemand with some troops from the garrison of Cambray, to obtain possession of the military dépôt at La Fere, in Picardy.

Buonaparte, who on his first entrance into France had announced himself lieutenant-general of his son, arrived for the purpose of correcting abuses in the government; now that he was in possession of Lyons, and was hailed emperor by the soldiers, assumed his former dignity without disguise, and prefixed to his public papers "Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitutions of the empire, emperor of the French." He issued a decree by which he declared all changes made during his absence in the administration both civil and military, null and void; the white cockade, and the orders of St. Louis, the Holy Ghost, and St. Michael, abolished; the military establishment of the king suppressed; the goods and chattels of the Bourbon princes sequestrated; the nobility and feudal titles abolished: the emigrants who had entered with the King banished, and the chamber of peers and deputies dissolved. To supply the place of the latter, he ordered the electoral colleges of the empire to assemble at Paris in the course of May ensuing, in an extraordinary assembly of the *Champ de Mai*, for the purpose of correcting and modifying the constitution, and assisting at the coronation of his empress and son. This language was evidently a lure thrown out for that part of the nation which was attached to popular principles of government, and on which, next to the army, he most relied for support.

The troops assembled around him were still comparatively only a handful, and to push on to the capital of France with such a force might seem an enterprize full of hazard; but Buonaparte had already obtained sufficient

assurance of the general disposition of the army in his favour, and it can scarcely be doubted that several of its principal commanders had secretly engaged themselves to promote his cause. The crisis speedily arrived. Preparations had been made for collecting a large body of troops at Melun for the immediate protection of Paris, and another was posted at Montargis on the road to Fontainbleau, in order that the invader might be placed between two fires on his advance. Great hopes were derived from the supposed loyalty of Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa, an officer of high military reputation, who had spontaneously repaired to the Tuilleries with a proffer of his services, assuring the King, in a gasconade which might have excited suspicion, that he would bring Buonaparte to Paris in an iron cage. He was sent to the command of 12 or 15,000 men stationed at Lons le Saulnier, whence he was to fall on the rear of Buonaparte; but on the advance of the latter to Auxterre, Ney joined him with his whole division, whom he had ordered to hoist the tri-coloured flag. He sealed his treason by a proclamation to his troops, in which he told them that the cause of the Bourbons was for ever lost, and that the lawful dynasty, which the French had adopted, was about to ascend the throne. This defection was decisive of the contest, for all confidence was now at an end. The King on the night of the 19th left Paris with the Princes of the Blood, and proceeded for Lisle, having first published a proclamation to the peers and chamber of deputies, stating the reason for his departure, and ordaining their separation.

Buonaparte entered Paris on the evening of the 20th, having been met by all the military, who received him in triumph; and thus, within three weeks from his landing as a desperate adventurer, he had marched without having occasion to fire a musket, through the greatest part of France, to mount a throne occupied by the legitimate successor of a long line of native kings, and apparently fenced by all the authority of a potent monarchy. But the throne of France, like that of the Roman emperors, was at the disposal of the soldiery, whose feelings were purely professional; and had the voice of the French people been of any weight in the decision, it is doubtful how far the love of change, and the indignant sense of having had a soveriegn imposed upon them by conquest, might have influenced their determination. This last circumstance was studiously brought to view by the usurper in his public addresses. "The throne of the Bourbons (said he) is illegitimate, since it has been erected by foreign hands, and proscribed by the voice of the nation, expressed in every national assembly."

If, however, foreign hands had replaced the Bourbons on the throne of France, was it not probable that they would be exerted to maintain them there? This idea, like the suspended sword of Damocles, could not fail to render uneasy to Buonaparte the seat to which he had made his way with such unparalleled fa-

cility; and he knew that it must occur to every Frenchman capable of serious reflection, and would give confidence to the royalists in every part of the kingdom. It was therefore one of his first attempts to inculcate the belief that the allied powers would not interfere in this new revolution. He at first boldly asserted that he had brought a twenty years truce in his pocket; and when this important paper could not be produced, expectations were raised of the immediate return of the empress and young Napoleon, as a pledge of the pacific intentions of Austria; and reasons were asigned why England and Russia were likely to remain neuter. These hopes, however, were fatally defeated by a declaration made public at Vienna on March 13th, by the plenipotentiaries of the powers who had signed the treaty of Paris. It was said in this manifesto, that Buonaparte, by breaking the convention which established him in the island of Elba, had destroyed the only legal title on which his existence depended, and had manifested to the universe that there could be neither peace nor truce with him; and the powers consequently declared, that Napoleon Buonaparte had placed himself out of the pale of civil and social relations, and as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, had rendered himself liable to public vengeance. They further affirmed, that if there should result from this attempt of his any real danger, they would be ready to give to the King of France, and to the French nation, or to every other government that should be attacked, all the assistance requisite to restore public tranquillity. This declaration was signed by the ministers of Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, and preparations were every where making to support its resolutions. Its authenticity was called in question at Paris, but the reception Buonaparte's *fraternal* letters to the allied soveriegns met with, and the approach of their armies to the frontiers, gave convincing proof of their determinations.

Meanwhile the new revolution was strengthening itself in France, the greater part of which seemed to adopt with enthusiasm the tricoloured flag and the sovereignty of Napoleon; but the latter, only under the form of the head to a popular government. This idea was explicitly declared in the different addresses presented to Buonaparte in his imperial capacity at the Tuilleries on March 27th. That of the ministers led the way, signed by Cambaceres, the Dukes of Gaeta, of Bassano, (Maret), Otranto (Fouche), and Vincenza (Caulaincourt), the Prince of Eckmuhl (Davoust), Mollien, and Carnot. The whole strain of this address corresponds to the following passage: "The cause of the people, the only legitimate cause, has triumphed. Your Majesty is restored to the wishes of the French: you have resumed the reins of government amidst the blessings of your people and your army. France, Sire, has for the guaranty of this, its will, and its dearest interests. She has also the expressions of your Majesty uttered amidst the throngs that crouded around you

on your journey." They proceed to mention the maxims which he had announced as those by which the nation was in future to be governed. "We are to have no foreign war, unless to repel unjust aggression: no internal reaction: no arbitrary acts. Personal security, protection of property, the free utterance of thought, such are the principles which your Majesty has pledged to us." To addresses like these Buonaparte was obliged at this juncture to return corresponding answers; conscious, without doubt, that the very necessity imposed on him of securing the new order of things by armies entirely at his devotion, would give him the power, if successful, of modifying his promises at his pleasure. It was probably for the purpose of ingratiating himself with the party attached to liberty, that he published a decree for the abolition of the slave-trade.

The south of France continued for some time in a state of opposition to the change of government. The Duke of Angouleme had repaired at the first alarm to Nismes. His Duchess went to Bourdeaux, which city, as the first place that had declared for the Bourbons, might be expected to be zealous in their cause. The prefect of the department of the Gironde published at Bourdeaux on March 25th an address to the inhabitants, in which he informed them that the departments of the south would form one government under the command of the Duke of Angouleme; and this was seconded by an address to the volunteers of the national guard by the council-general of the department. Marseilles, Valence, and some other towns, also organized a small force to act in the royal cause. The attempt at Bourdeaux to excite a spirit of resistance to the power of the usurper was soon brought to a close, notwithstanding all the exertions of the Duchess of Angouleme, who proved that an almost ascetic devotion had not unfitted her from taking a very active and energetic part in supporting the interests of her family. After having in vain used every endeavour to rouse the courage of the officers who wore the white cockade, she said, "I see your fears, you are cowards; I absolve you from the oaths you have taken!" and turning her horse she rode away, and soon after, on April 1st, embarked on board of an English frigate.

The Duke of Angouleme in the meantime had been trying his fortune in another part. On April 2d his troops gained an advantage at the passage of the Drone, the consequence of which was the possession of Valence, and of the course of the Isere. On the 3d he was informed that Nismes and Montpellier had raised the standard of revolt and that three generals were advancing against him. The national guards now began to quit him. He left Valence, and began his retreat, and he sent to General Gilly at Pont St. Esprit to propose a convention for the liberty of passing with his corps. The convention was signed on the 8th, by which the royal army was disbanded, and the national guards who remained were allowed to return to their

homes, after laying down their arms. The Duke was to proceed to the port of Cette, whence he was to be conveyed whither he chose. He was, however detained for six days at Pont St. Esprit by order of General Grouchy, and in the meantime Toulon and Marseilles surrendered to Buonaparte's troops. The Duke finally sailed from Cette, and on the 18th arrived at Barcelona. In his report he says, "The spirit of the country is very good; they every where blessed me: but the greater part of the army, and the gendarmerie, are detestable." Thus terminated all resistance in this quarter.

In Brittany and La Vendee a strong attachment to royalty and the Bourbons had subsisted through the whole course of the French revolution, notwithstanding the many reverses which the party had experienced; and at this time the royalists in those parts took up arms in defence of the Bourbon cause, and became masters of the country which they inhabited, but were not able to extend themselves towards Paris. There was, indeed, a want of concert and combination in all the efforts of the Bourbonists, which rendered them desultory and ineffectual; and they had little influence in diverting the attention of the new government from the means to resist the foreign storm which was rising against it.

This danger was so imminent, that it was become absolutely necessary no longer to conceal it from the nation, which was to be prepared for exerting all its powers of resistance. On April 14th there was published at Paris a report to the Emperor from the minister of foreign affairs, Caulaincourt, giving an account of the result of the applications which had been made to foreign courts, and of their present demonstrations. From this it appeared that no communication was permitted with the actual French government by any of the allied powers, and that all of them were making preparations for war. "In all parts of Europe at once (said the minister) they are arming, or marching, or ready to march." To this report was annexed another from the committee of presidents of the council of state, at a sitting on April 2d. It began with a comment upon the declaration of the allied powers on March 13th, which the committee first affirmed to have been the work of the French plenipotentiaries, and then endeavoured to shew its inconsistency with all public and national rights. It proceeded to enumerate the breach of engagements made with the Emperor Napoleon, and the violation of the constitutional rights of the French nation by Louis; and concluded with an attempt to prove that there had been no change effected by the restoration of Napoleon which ought to induce foreign powers to interfere in the affairs of France. This paper was signed by the Counts Defermon, Regnaud, St Jean D'Angely, Boulay, and Andreossy.

Not long before this report of the French council of State, a treaty had been concluded at Vienna, dated March 25, between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, by which these

powers renewed their engagement to defend the restored order of affairs in Europe, and specifically to maintain the conditions of the treaty of Paris in May 1814, and those of the congress of Vienna, against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Buonaparte. For this purpose they bound themselves each to have constantly in the field 150,000 men complete; and not to lay down their arms but in concurrence with each other, nor until the object of the war be attained and Buonaparte be deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of renewing his attempts to obtain the chief power in France. To this treaty the contracting powers agreed to invite the accession of all the powers in Europe, and especially of his most Christain Majesty.—(*See State Papers.*)

Louis XVIII., on his retreat to Lille, issued two ordinancies, the first forbidding all his subjects to pay taxes of any kind to the so-titled imperial government, and all public functionaries and receivers to pay into its chests the sums in their hand, and also suspending the sales of timber and domains in the departments invaded by Buonaparte: the second forbidding obedience to the law of conscription, or any other recruiting order emanating from him. Louis afterwards removed his residence to Ghent, where he had with him three of his ministers, the Duke of Feltre (Clarke), and the Counts Blacas and Jaucourt; to these he added in his council Count Lally Tolendal, and M. de Chateaubriand. The marshals Duke of Ragusa (Marmont), and Duke of Belluno (Victor), were also at Ghent. Part of the household troops, under the Duke of Berri, were quartered at Alost.

On April 23d Buonaparte published from the Elysée palace, to which he had removed, what he entitled "An act additional to the constitutions of the Empire," which he described in the preamble as a series of arrangements tending to modify and improve the constitutional acts which had formerly passed under his government, to strengthen the rights of citizens by every guaranty, to give the representative system its whole extension, and in fine, to combine the highest degree of political liberty with the force necessary for causing the independence of the French to be respected by foreigners, and for supporting the dignity of the crown. This act was to be submitted to the free acceptance of all citizens throughout France. In fact, it contained, under the several heads, all the provisions for establishing a free representative government, similar to that of England, which it obviously had in view; and though it never took place, the record of it is so far valuable as affording a view of what was thought necessary to satisfy the expectations of the party which then possessed the principal political influence, and to whose wishes Buonaparte would probably have been obliged to conform, had he been unable to re-establish a military despotism. It included a legislative body, of which one chamber was hereditary, the other elective, taxation only by law, judges for life, and

trial by jury, liberty of person, except in cases prescribed by law, freedom of worship, liberty of the press without previous censorship, the general right of petitioning, and equal admissibility of all citizens to civil and military employments.

Three days before this, Buonaparte had published a decree by which extraordinary commissioners were sent to all the military divisions, who were to abrogate the functions of mayors, adjuncts, members of municipal councils, officers and commandants of national guards, and subprefects, and were to renew them provisionally on the recommendation of the prefects. They were also to renovate the members of the councils-general of department, and of councils of district; and they were to transmit to the minister of the interior all the nominations which they should make. They were further authorized to replace provisionally all the functionaries of the boards of public administration who should be absent from their posts, or unable to fill them. The object of this decree to place all local authority in the hands of persons devoted to the new order of things, is apparent. For the purpose of producing a counterbalance to the royalists of Brittany, a federal compact was proposed to the five departments of that province, of persons devoted to the Emperor and the national cause, who were to form a part of the national guard; and a considerable number of signatures to it was obtained. That a spirit of opposition to the government of Buonaparte was still active in various parts of France was made manifest by a report of the minister of general police, Fouche, which notified that disorders had occurred in various departments of the West and North and recommended that effectual measures should be taken for their prevention and suppression. In consequence, an imperial decree was issued on May 9th, containing various injunctions against intercourse and correspondence with the Count de Lille (as Louis XVIII. was termed), and the members of his house and their agents, and against all who should insult the tri-coloured flag, or adopt any other rallying signal.

In the beginning of May the French Papers made slight mention of disturbances renewed at Marseilles, Arles, and other parts of the South, and of royal proclamations stuck up at Paris, all indicating the effects on the public mind of the certain approach of a foreign war, and the consequent insecurity of the existing government. A strong manifesto addressed to the French nation by the King, drawn up by Lally Tolendal, contributed its aid to revive the Bourbon cause.

The ceremonial of the Champ de Mai did not take place till June 1st. Its purpose was by no means deliberative, as might seem to be implied by a title allusive to ancient practice, but merely to express the national consent to the constitution proposed to it by imperial authority; hence the greater part of the electors who had come to Paris from the provinces returned to their homes previously to the solemnity. The pageant was con-

ducted with all the attention to *spectacle* which is so important an affair in France. A spacious amphitheatre was erected in the Champ de Mars, covered with an awning, under which were seated the electors and the military deputations (for the constitution had been submitted to the soldiers and sailors, as well as to the civil portion of the community.) Napoleon arrived at the place at one o'clock, accompanied by his brothers Joseph, Lucien, and Jerome, dressed in Roman costume. After the peformance of High Mass, one of the deputies harangued the emperor, and the arch-chancellor declared the acceptance of the new act by nearly a unanimity of votes. Napoleon then made a discourse to the electors and deputies, beginning with the declaration, that as Emperor, consul, and soldier, he held every thing from the people. He afterwards took an oath "to observe the constitutions of the empire, and to cause them to be observed." It was followed by an oath of obedience to the constitution, and of fidelity to the Emperor, pronounced by the arch-chancellor, and repeated by the whole assembly. Napoleon then descended from the throne, and advancing to the middle of the Champ de Mars, distributed the imperial eagles to the troops of the line, and the national guards as they marched by him, and swore to defend them at the hazard of their lives, and never to suffer foreigners to dictate laws to their country. Thus terminated this ceremony, which passed over with the Parisians as a show, and was attended with nothing of the enthusiasm manifested on some former occasions. It could not but be felt that all was false and hollow; that the change in the government had been effected by a military conspiracy originating in devoted attachment to a chief; that this chief had for many years ruled by his sword; and that his boundless ambition had united all Europe in a league against him, which still subsisted, and was about to involve the country again in all the calamities of war. At the same time the internal state of the nation was full of danger. The minister of police had just announced that insurrection had broken out in several points of the departments of the West; and troops were required to secure obedience at home, whilst all the force that could be mustered was little enough to meet the foreign storm on the frontiers. Unanimity was far from prevailing in the legislative body. The chamber of peers, composed in great part of military men, and nominated by Buonaparte, was indeed subservient to his will; but the chamber of representatives, in their election for president, nominated by a considerable majority M. Lanjuinais, who had formerly distinguished himself by the freedom of his conduct, and had opposed the first elevation of Napoleon to the imperial rank. The election was however confirmed. When the form of the constitutional oath was discussed in that assembly, voices were heard objecting to the clause of "fidelity to the Emperor," and proposing the substitution of "fidelity to the nation," but they were silenced [F]

by the general vote. On June 8th the members of both chambers assembled in presence of Napoleon, and severally took the oath in the same terms as had bee done by the electors. Napoleon then pronounced a speech, in which he congratulated himself on having just commenced the constitutional monarchy. He recommended to their deliberation the consolidation of their constitutions into one body; alluded to the formidable coalition of kings which threatened their independence; and announced the probability of his being soon called to appear at the head of the army.

The grand conflict was now at hand, and its scene was clearly decided for the Flemish border, the old battle-field of Europe. It was mentioned at the conclusion of the last year's historical record, that the whole of the fortified line of the Low Countries towards France was occupied by strong garrisons chiefly in English pay. From the time of the alarm excited by Buonaparte's success, reinforcements had been sending from England without intermission; and the Duke of Wellington had arrived to take the supreme command of the troops, native and foreign, in Belgium. In the latter end of May the head-quarters of the French army of the North were established at Avesnes in French Flanders; and in the apprehension of an invasion by the allied armies on that part, Laon and the castle of Guise were put in a defensible state. Field-Marshal Prince Blucher about this time arrived with the Prussian army in the neighbourhood of Namur, and held frequent conferences with Wellington.

Buonaparte left Paris on June 12th, accompanied by Marshal Bertrand and General Drouet, and proceeded to Laon. It was always his maxim to push forward to the most important point; and this, beyond question, was now the position occupied by the combined British and the Prussian armies, whilst the Russians and the Austrians were still at a distance. At the head of a numerous army, composed of the very flower of the French troops, and full of confidence in his fortune and talents, he made an attack at daylight of the 15th on the Prussian posts on the Sambre. Charleroi, of which they were in possession, was carried, and General Ziethen, their commander, retired upon Fleurus, where he was attacked by the French, and sustained a considerable loss. Blucher concentrated the rest of the Prussian army upon Sambref; and the French continued their march along the road from Charleroi to Brussels, and atacked a brigade of the Belgian army under the Prince of Weimar, which was forced back to a farm-house called Quatre Bras. Lord Wellington was not informed of these events till the evening, when he immediately ordered his troops to march to the left to support the Prussians.

On the 16th Blucher, who was posted on the heights between Brie and Sombref, and occupied two villages in front although all the corps of his

army had not joined, determined to await the combat. His force is stated at 80,000 men, and that of the French at 130,000, but allowances are always to be made in such estimates, and it appears that a part of the French were elsewhere engaged. The battle raged with great fury from three in the afternoon till late in the evening, the Prussians being exceedingly pressed, and in vain expecting succour. They were at length obliged to retire, leaving behind them 15 pieces of cannon, and a great number of killed and wounded. They formed again at a short distance from the field of battle, and were not pursued. The veteran Blucher made the greatest exertions, and was brought into imminent danger. Lord Wellington in the meantime had directed his whole army to march upon Quatre Bras, and the 5th division under General Picton, arrived there early in the afternooon, and was followed by the corps commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, and by the contingent of Nassau. Blucher was at this time engaged with the enemy, and it was the desire of Wellington to lend him assistance, but he was himself attacked by a large body of cavalry and infantry, with a powerful artillery, his own cavalry not having yet joined. Many charges were made by the French, but all were repulsed with the greatest steadiness. The loss was however great, and included that of the Duke of Brunswick, who fell at the head of his troops.

Although Blucher had maintained his position at Sombref, he found himself so much weakened, that he fell back during the night to Wavre. This movement rendering a corresponding one necessary on the part of the Duke of Wellington, he retired upon Genappe, and on the morning of the 17th moved to Waterloo, no other attempt being made by the enemy to molest his rear, except by following with a body of cavalry the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge. The Duke took a position at Waterloo which crossed the high roads to Brussels from Charleroi and Nivelle, and had in its front the house and garden of Hougomont, and in another part, the farm of la Haye Sainte. By his left he communicated with the Prussians at Wavre.

Buonaparte employed that night and the morning of the 18th in collecting his whole force upon a range of heights opposite to the British, with the exception of the third corps, which was sent to observe Blucher: and at ten o'clock he commenced a furious attack on the post at Hougomont. This was renewed in different efforts during the whole of the day, but was resisted with so much gallantry, that the post was effectually maintained. At the same time a very heavy cannonade was carried on against the whole British line, and repeated charges were made of cavalry and infantry, which were uniformly repulsed, except that the farm-house of la Haye Sainte was carried in one of them. At about seven in the evening a desperate attempt was made to force the British left centre near that farm-house, which produced a very severe contest, and for a

time it appeared dubious whether the resistance against superior numbers of fresh troops could be longer persisted in. But the Prussians, who had themselves been attacked, and who found great difficulty in passing a defile between their position and that of the British, began at length to appear. As soon as their cannon were heard, Wellington seized the moment, and advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. In every point this attack succeeded. The French were forced from their position on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind them about 150 pieces of cannon with their ammunition. The British pursued till long after dark, and the General then halted, only on account of the fatigue of his troops, and because he found himself on the same road with marshal Blucher who promised to continue the pursuit during the night.

The Prussians well performed their part in this great engagement, and the Duke of Wellington, with the liberality of an honourable mind, in his public despatches, made the fullest acknowledgement of their services. "I should not (said he) do justice to my feelings, or to marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them. The operation of General Bulow upon the enemy's flank was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded." The Prussian pursuit was most active and vigorous. The Marshal had ordered that the last man and the last horse should join in it, and nothing could be more complete than the discomfiture of the French. "The causeway (says the Prussian narrative) was covered with an innumerable quantity of cannon, caissons, carriages, baggage, arms and wrecks of every kind. Those of the enemy who had attempted to repose for a time, and had not expected to be so quickly pursued, were driven from more than nine bivouacs. The whole march was a continued chase. About 40,000 men, the remains of their whole army, saved themselves retreating through Charleroi, partly without arms, and carrying with them only 27 pieces of their numerous artillery."

Such was the battle of Waterloo, one of the most warmly contested, and most decisive, in modern military history. It shed the brightest lustre on the British arms, and raised their great commander to the summit of martial reputation. In his own modest narratives his name has rarely appeared; but all the private accounts of this engagement were filled with anecdotes of his extraordinary coolness in the most trying circumstances, and of the intrepidity with which he exposed himself where the danger was most urgent. Such a victory was necessarily purchased at a high cost; and in no action of the present war has so bloody a return

been given of British Officers. Among the killed, were the Generals Sir Thomas Picton, and Sir W. Ponsonby, and four colonels: among the wounded nine generals and five colonels: of inferior officers, in both a full proportion. The killed, wounded, and missing of non-commissioned officers and privates, British and Hanoverians, were stated at between twelve and thirteen thousand. The conduct, in this field of carnage, of the man on whose account all these lives were lavished, is differently represented according to the different feelings attached to his name. It is certain that he was present near the scene of the hottest conflict; but it has been affirmed, that his post was a hollow way out of the reach of shot. When all was lost, it seems never to have occurred to him, that the field in which an Emperor had ceased to reign, was his only bed of honour. He hastened back to Paris, where, during the past four days of successive action, emotions of triumph, doubt, and despair, had rapidly followed each other; and on the morning of the 20th, it was cautiously whispered, "The Emperor is here!"

On the arrival of Buonaparte, he assembled his counsellors, when, it is affirmed, that he proposed proclaiming himself dictator, and that his brother Lucien was peremptorily in favour of such a measure, but that several members of the council declared their opinion, that, in the present temper of the public, there was no probability that it could be carried. It is further asserted, that M. de la Fayette being made acquainted with what was agitating, repaired immediately to the chamber of representatives, of which he was a member, and that this was the cause of the propositions which he laid before them. By these, the independence of the nation was asserted to be in danger: the sittings of the chamber were declared permanent, and all attempts to dissolve it were pronounced treasonable. The minister of the interior was invited to assemble the commanders and chief officers of the Parisian national guard, to consult upon the means of arming and completing it; and the ministers of war, of foreign affairs, of police, and of the interior, were invited to repair to the hall of the assembly. The propositions were adopted, and being communicated to the chamber of peers, that body also declared itself permanent. Whatever might have been the intentions of Buonaparte, it was now manifest, that there were no longer any hopes of his being able to make his will the law of the nation: and after some vacillation, on June 22, he published the following declaration to the French people:—"Frenchmen! in commencing war for maintaining the national independence, I relied on the union of all efforts, of all wills, and the concurrence of all the national authorities. I had reason to hope for success, and I braved all the declarations of the powers against me. Circumstances appear to me changed. I offer myself a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May they prove sincere in their declarations, and really have directed them only against my power. My political life is terminated, and I proclaim my son under the title of Napo-

leon II. Emperor of the French. The present ministers will provisionally form the council of the government. The interest which I take in my son, induces me to invite the chambers to form, without delay, the regency by a law. Unite all for the public safety, that you may continue an independent nation. NAPOLEON."

This declaration was conveyed to both the chambers, which voted deputations to the late Emperor, accepting his abdication; but in their debates, the nomination of his son to the succession was eluded, and nothing was positively determined on that head. The chamber of representatives voted the nomination of a commission of five persons, three to be chosen from that chamber, and two from that of peers, for the purpose of provisionally exercising the functions of government, and also that the ministers should continue their respective functions under the authority of this commission. The persons chosen by the chamber of representatives were, Carnot, Fouche, and Grenier; those nominated by the peers were, the duke of Vicenza (Caulaincourt), and baron Quinette. The commission nominated five persons to repair to the allied army for the purpose of proposing peace.

The proceedings of deliberate assemblies were, however, rendered of little importance, by the resolution of the victors to advance to Paris. Continuing their march on the left of the Sambre, marshal Blucher crossed that river on the 19th, in pursuit of the French; and both armies entered the French territory on the 21st; the Prussians by Beaumont, and the combined forces under lord Wellington, by Bavay. The remains of the French had retired in wretched condition upon Laon. The only corps which continued entire, was that which had been posted at Wavre to observe the Prussians, and which made good its retreat on the 20th by Namur and Dinant after a sharp action, in which it underwent much loss. From Malplaquet, the scene of one of Marlborough's victories, Wellington addressed a proclamation to the French, announcing that he entered their territory, not as an enemy, except of the usurper, the foe of the human race, with whom there could be neither peace nor truce, but to enable them to shake off the yoke by which they were oppressed. He required them to conduct themselves peaceably; to remain at their homes, and to furnish the requisitions that would be made, taking the proper receipts. On the 23rd, the Duke sent a detachment under Sir C. Colville against Cambray, which was taken with small loss on the next day by escalade. At this time St. Quentin and the Castle of Guise were in the possession of the Prussians. Louis XVIII. now moved to Cambray, where, on the 28th, he issued a proclamation to the French people. He hastened, he said, to place himself a second time between the allied and the French armies, in the hope that the feelings of which he might be the object would tend to their preservation: this was the only way in which he had wished to take part in the war; and he had not suffered one prince of his family to appear in foreign ranks. He

spoke of the difficulties and obstacles he had met with on his first re-appearance among them. My government, said he, was liable to commit errors: perhaps it did commit them. He mentioned, as a mere calumny, the intention of restoring tithes and feudal rights, and appealed to his own proposal to the chambers for the security of the sales of national property. He concluded with promising pardon to all misled Frenchmen from the time of his quitting Lisle to that of his return to Cambray; but reserved for the vengeance of the laws, the instigators and authors of that treason, which had summoned foreigners into the heart of France.

The armies under Wellington and Blucher were, in the mean time, continuing their advance on the capital, no regard having been paid to the proposal for a suspension of hostilities. On the 28th, the Prussian advanced guard was attacked at Villars Coterets, but the main body coming up, the assailants were repulsed with loss. Quesnoy surrendered on the 29th to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. Wellington crossed the Oise on the 29th and 30th: and on the latter day Blucher passed the Seine at St. Germain, the intention being to invest Paris on two sides. The heights about the capital were strongly fortified; and the troops within it were estimated at 40 or 50,000 of the line and guards, besides national guards, a new levy of tiralleurs, and the Parisian volunteers, called Federés. Blucher was strongly opposed in taking his position on the left of the Seine; but the Prussians at length succeeded in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Issy, on July the 2nd. The French attacked them at Issy on the 3rd, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Paris being now open on its vulnerable side, and a communication established between the two armies by a bridge at Argenteuil, a request came from the city for a cessation of the firing, for the purpose of negociating a military convention, under which the French army should evacuate the capital. This was concluded on the 3rd at St. Cloud, between Prince Blucher and the Duke of Wellington on one part, and the Prince of Eckmuhl on the other, being considered as merely referring to *military* questions, and touching none that were *political*. By its conditions, the French army was on the following day to commence its march for the Loire, with all its *materiel*, and completely to evacuate Paris within three days; all the fortified posts round the city, and finally its barriers, were to be given up; the duty of Paris was to be performed by the national guard and the municipal gendarmerie, and the actual authorities were to be respected by the allies; public property, with the exception of what relates to war, was to be respected, and the allied powers were not to interfere with its management; private persons and property to be respected; and all individuals continuing in the capital to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being called to account, either for the situations they may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions. This convention was

declared common to all the allied armies, provided it were ratified by the powers on which those armies depend. "Thus (says an eloquent female writer) in the short space of fifteen months was the capital of France twice besieged, and twice compelled to open its gates, and receive the law of the conqueror." Such was the retribution doomed to expiate the sufferings and disgraces inflicted upon Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Lisbon, Amsterdam, Rome, Naples, Venice, and Moscow!

CHAPTER VII.

Proceedings of Joachim Murat, King of Naples.—His peculiar Situation.—Suspicions against him.—He blockades Rome.—His complaints against France.—Conduct on the landing there of Buonaparte.—Arrives at Ancona, and attacks the Austrians at Cesena.—Proclaims the independence of Italy.—Advances to the Panaro, and the Austrians retire to the Po.—Neapolitans enter Florence, and follow the Austrians to Pistola.—Joachim reaches Ferrara, whence he is compelled to retreat.—Neapolitans fall back on all sides.—Armistice refused.—Action at Tolentino.—Battle of San Germano.—Flight of Neapolitans, and their army broken up.—English Squadron at Naples.—Convention.—The City occupied by the Austrians.—The Kingdom submits to Ferdinand, who enters the capital.—Murat's attempts in Corsica.—Lands in Calabria.—Executed by Martial Law.

BEFORE we bring to a close the narrative of the extraordinary events in France, and of the changes of fortune experienced by the prime mover in these transactions, it will be proper to interpose a few of the parallel proceedings, and the ultimate fate of that sovereign who owed to him his Crown, and had never ceased to participate in his counsels.

It was observed in the history of the last year, that the King of Naples, Joachim Murat, appeared to be placed in a peculiarly critical situation. His retention of that Crown was obviously an anomaly in the political system of restoring the former state of things in Europe: and although the service he had rendered to Austria by a powerful aid at the time it was engaged in a hard contest with the French arms in the north of Italy; had been returned by a treaty of friendship and alliance with the Austrian Emperor; yet the terms on which he stood with the other powers were far from satisfactory. The Bourbon Sovereigns had a family interest to replace the Crown of Naples on the head of the King of Sicily; and the court of Great Britain, in close alliance with the latter, had never recognised the title of King Joachim, and had only agreed to a suspension of hostilities against him, when his co-operation was of advantage to the common cause. The British Cabinet did indeed consider that this was preliminary to a treaty with him, but it was upon the condition that a compensation should elsewhere be found for the King of Sicily. Joachim was long in anxious expectation of the signature of such a treaty by the English minister; and on December 29, 1814, his ministers at Vienna delivered to

Lord Castlereagh a memorial, requesting the speedy conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace between the two crowns.

Long before this time, however, Murat had become an object of suspicion; and lord William Bentinck, who had closely observed him, gave, in a letter to lord Castlereagh, dated January 7, 1815, the following, among other remarks on the subject;—"There can be no doubt that all the advantages contemplated in the alliance with Murat, by Austria and the allies, would have been realized, if he had embarked honestly and cordially in the cause; but his policy was to save his crown, and to do this, he must always be on the side of the conqueror. His first agents were sent to me after his return from Leipsic. He then thought Napoleon's affairs desperate. His language was plain and sincere. He said, 'Give me an armistice, and I will march with the whole of the army against the French. Give me the friendship of England, and I care not for Austria, or the rest of the world.' Subsequently, when Austria came to seek his alliance, he naturally discovered both his own importance, and the uncertain issue of the contest. He then began to entertain views of aggrandizement, and by possessing himself of the whole South of Italy, he seemed to think he could render himself independent, whatever might be the event of the war." His lordship proceeds to speak of the counsels by which Murat was governed. He describes him as equally remarkable for his courage in the field, and his indecision in the cabinet, which disposition was worked upon by two contending parties in his court, the French, and the Neapolitans. His attachment was manifestly to the former, and he was anxious to keep with him his French officers, who were continually magnifying the success of the French army, and endeavouring to fix him in alliance with their country. It further appears, that lord W. Bentinck entertained strong suspicions of the good faith of Murat, even whilst acting with the allies, and that he had a serious difference with him on that account; and also that the Austrian General Bellegarde, was fully of the same opinion.

In the latter part of the preceding year, Murat had put in motion a considerable body of troops, with the apparent intention of occupying an additional share of the territories of the church; and at the end of January a Neapolitan army, said to consist of 25,000 men, was posted near Rome, so as in a manner to blockade it on the side of Naples. The Pope, who had sent a memorial of his complaints to the Austrian court, remained in the city with his cardinals, trusting to the sanctity of his character for his sole defence. About this period the Duke of Campochiaro, the Neapolitan minister at the congress of Vienna, presented a note to Prince Metternich, in which after representing that his Sovereign considered himself as included in the peace of Paris, among the allies of the coalesced powers, he complained of the delay of his most Christian Majesty to recognize him, and urged the

emperor of Austria to exert his influence with the court of France, in order to procure him this justice. That the French cabinet had before this time formed the design of obliging Murat to resign the crown of Naples to king Ferdinand, was rendered apparent by a letter made public, from the prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), to lord Castlereagh, proposing a plan of attack upon him. The duke of Campochiaro, when he presented his note, informed the Austrian minister, that he was directed to ask for a passage for 80,000 men into France through the Austrian dominions in Italy, who should pay for all which they consumed; which request induced the emperor's cabinet to take measures for the security of Italy, and to reinforce their troops in that country.

At this period, as already observed, an active correspondence was carrying on between Naples and the isle of Elba; but it may be doubted whether Joachim was entrusted with Buonaparte's design of landing in France. As soon as the intelligence of this event reached Naples, he called together his council, and informed them of his determination to adhere to his alliance with the emperor of Austria, and to remain faithful to the system of the allied powers. An assurance to this purpose was communicated to the Imperial ambassador at his court, and also to the plenipotentiaries at the congress of Vienna. The whole of the Neapolitan army was now in movement towards the frontier, and it was announced, that Joachim was immediately to follow, and establish his headquarters at Ancona. For some days he appeared to be in a state of great agitation. He held frequent interviews with some French officers at Naples, several of whom he dispatched to France; but he delayed his own departure from Naples, and the advance of his troops, which was attributed to the news of the failure of Buonaparte's attempt to gain possession of Antibes. In fact, he seems to have been under the impression of all that doubt and fluctuation which naturally attends a man acting a double part, and irresolute which side to take. When, however, the news arrived of Buonaparte's entrance into Lyons, he made known that he considered the cause of Napoleon as his own, at the same time requiring a passage through the Roman states for two of his divisions. The pope protested against this violation of his territory, and withdrew to Florence.

On March 19, king Joachim arrived at Ancona, and put himself at the head of his troops. He entered the pope's dominions on the 22nd, and, with his main body, proceeded from the Marches to the Legations, where, on the 30th, he began hostilities, by attacking the imperialists posted at Cesena, who retired before him. The consequence was, a declaration of war against him by Austria. He issued at Rimini, on the 31st, a proclamation addressed to the Italians, calling upon them universally to assert their independence, and liberate themselves from the dominion of foreigners; and asserting that eighty thousand Neapolitans, under the command

of their king, were hastening to their assistance. The imperial general, Bianchi, retired before the Neapolitan army, till he reached the Panaro, where, on April the 4th, he made head against the enemy, on the road to Modena. The result of the action was, that Bianchi continued his retreat to Carpi, and afterwards took a strong position on the Po. The grand duke of Tuscany at this time quitted his capital, and retired to Pisa, and on the 6th, the Neapolitans entered Florence, which was evacuated by the Austrian general, Nugent. The latter retired to Pistoria, whither he was followed by the Neapolitan general, Pignatelli, who made repeated attacks on the Austrians, in all of which he was repulsed with loss; and this was the limit of the advance of the Neapolitans on that side.

Their main army, under the immediate direction of king Joachim, was in the mean time pushing forward towards Ferrara; and it being considered by the Austrian generals as of essential consequence to defend this point, baron Frimont ordered the lieutenant field-marshal Mohr, to advance from the tete-de-pont of Occhio Bello, and make an attack upon the enemy. This was effected on the 12th by Mohr, whilst count Neipperg threatened the flank of the Neapolitans; and its success was such, that they were driven from all their works, and Ferrara was delivered. The retreating Neapolitans were pursued towards Bologna. General Bianchi had at this time driven the invaders from Carpi, and had recovered Modena; so that the vicinity of the Po was entirely freed from the Neapolitans. The latter continued their retreat at all points. On the 16th, the van of the Austrian army entered Bologna, which had been hastily abandoned by Joachim. It was now manifest, that whatever were the wishes of the Italians for independence, no co-operation could be expected on their parts; and that the grand scheme of uniting Lombardy against the Austrian dominion, and forming a powerful diversion in favour of Buonaparte in that quarter, was beyond the talents of Murat with a Neapolitan army. From Bologna, the pursuit was continued by the Austrian division under count Neipperg, which successively occupied Imola, Faenza, and Forli. A large corps of Neapolitans being entrenched at Cesena, the count made an attack upon it on the 21st, and a brisk action ensued, after which, the position was abandoned, and the troops hastily retreated.

On the 21st, general Millet de Villeneuve, chief of the Neapolitan staff, sent a letter to the Austrian commander, for the purpose of obtaining an armistice. He said, that the king of Naples, under the apprehensions for the security of his states, excited by the negociations at Vienna, and in consequence of the events which seemed likely to renew the coalition against France, had thought proper to occupy the line which he held during the last war, the result of which was, an attack by the Austrian troops; that he had eventually found himself engaged in a war with a great power without intending it; but that having now learned by communications with

lord Bentinck, that the hostilities commenced against him were not the result of a settled plan; and, moreover, that England was likely to take a part in the war if it should be continued, he had determined upon a retrograde movement; that he had made overtures to the Court of Vienna, from which he expected a happy issue, and therefore proposed an armistice to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. The only answer which this singular explanation of his conduct received was, that positive orders had been given for continuing military operations with vigour. Indeed, it cannot be doubted, that the Austrian Emperor and his allies were well pleased that they had so good a plea, for dethroning one, whose possession of a crown conquered from its hereditary owner, made a breach in their system of restoration.

On the 27th, Joachim had fallen back as far as Pesaro, general Bianchi was now marching with celerity from Bologna through Florence and Foligno, in order to occupy the direct road from Ancona to Naples, and thereby to turn the positions of the Neapolitan army. On May the 2nd, he took a position in front of Tolentino, which rendered it necessary for Joachim to venture a battle, for the purpose of securing a retreat to the Neapolitan frontier. Advancing from Maserata with a much superior force, on the same day he attacked the positions of Bianchi, and the contest continued till the approach of night. On the following morning, the attacks were renewed with great vigour, and were resisted with equal obstinacy, till night again put an end to the combat. The arrival of count Neipperg at Jesi, now obliged the Neapolitans to commence a precipitate retreat in the direction of Fermo, in order to gain the road along the sea-coast to Pescara. General Nugent, who had entered Rome, marched from that capital in the beginning of May towards the Neapolitan frontier on that side, the enemy retiring before him. They were at length driven beyond the Garigliano to San Germano, to which they were followed by the Austrian advanced guard. On the 14th, Joachim arrived at San Germano, and his troops being considerably reinforced, he drove back the advanced guard, and afterwards attacked all the Austrian out-posts. On the 15th he began again to retire, and returning with a small escort to San Germano, he soon left that place. Nugent resuming the offensive, advanced against the enemy, who were posted on the banks of the Melfa, which they quitted on his approach. They afterwards left San Germano to their pursuers, and fell back to Mignano, where they drew up in force. In that position they were attacked, and put to the rout; and thus the Neapolitan army, named that of the Interior, was entirely broken up. On the 18th, a junction was formed at the Austrian camp, near Calvi, of Bianchi's army with that of Nugent, who had now no opponents in the field, the wretched remains of the Neapolitan army being reduced, chiefly by desertion, to a dispirited band of about sixteen thousand effective soldiers of all kinds.

In consequence of arrangements

made between lord Burghersh, the English minister at Florence, and captain Campbell of the Tremendous man of war, the latter, in the beginning of May, sailed with his ship, accompanied by a frigate and a sloop of war, to the bay of Naples. On his arrival, he declared to the Neapolitan Government, that unless the ships of war were surrendered to him, he would bombard the town. Madame Murat having sent Prince Cariati to negociate for the surrender, the terms dictated by captain Campbell were, that the ships of the line in the bay should be given up; that the arsenal of Naples should be delivered over, and an inventory taken of its actual state, and that these captures should be at the joint disposal of the English government, and of Ferdinand IV. of Naples. The ships were then taken possession of, and were sent off to Sicily. The war was now near to a conclusion. On the 18th, general Bianchi received a message from the duke de Gallo, requesting an interview for the purpose of communicating proposals from Joachim. The first meeting was merely preliminary; but on the 20th, a military convention was entered into by general Caracossa, commander in chief of the Neapolitan army; gen. Niepperg on the part of Austria; gen. Coletta on that of Naples; and lord Burghersh on that of great Britain. The abdication of Murat was first insisted upon. Coletta having wished to secure for him a safe retreat to France, and being informed that such a condition was inadmissible, he declared that he had no authority from that person to treat with respect to him. By the articles of the convention, an armistice was declared between the allied and the Neapolitan troops in all parts of the kingdom of Naples. All fortified places were to be given up in their actual state at specified periods, for the purpose of being made over to Ferdinand IV.; but Gaeta, Pescara, and Ancona, being under blockade by the allies, and out of the line of the operations of Caracosa's army, nothing was decided respecting them. Naples, with its citadel and forts, was to be taken possession of by the allies on the 23rd, and after its occupation, the whole territory of the kingdom was to be surrendered to them. Prisoners of war to be given up on both sides; and permission granted to all persons, natives or foreigners, to quit the kingdom during the space of a month.

The disturbances which broke out in Naples, caused the possession of it by the allies to be anticipated by one day. The popular feeling was manifested in such a manner, that Murat left the city for Ischia, and his wife took refuge on board an English ship of war. General Bianchi's cavalry occupied Naples on the night of the 22nd, at which time the city guard, assisted by a detachment of marines sent by admiral lord Exmouth, who was arrived in the bay, were defending the royal palace from a furious mob; and upon that day Prince Leopold of Sicily entered at the head of the Austrian troops in the midst of general acclamations. Ferdinand had previously issued a proclamation, promising an uni-

versal amnesty; and all the authorities of the kingdom, civil and military, were requested, for the present to remain at their posts. Madame Murat sailed in the Tremendous for Gaieta, to receive her children, who had been sent thither for safety, whence she was to be conveyed to Trieste. On the 23rd, the English and Sicilian expedition, consisting of about six thousand troops, under the command of general Macfarlane, appeared in the bay of Naples. The remains of Murat's army dissolved of itself, so that not a single division was to be found complete.

On June the 17th, the king of the Two Sicilies, after an absence of nine years, made his entrance into Naples, and was greeted with a popular enthusiasm, which apparently was not the mere temporary homage paid to existing power. His manners, however void of dignity, had always ingratiated him with the Neapolitan people; and the vices of the Government were not attributed to him, who, in fact, took little part in it. What will be the future character of that Government, time must discover; but the Neapolitans will scarcely be losers by changing a soldier of fortune, ambitious, without abilities, for an hereditary Sovereign, under whom they will probably enjoy quiet at home and peace abroad.

Murat made his escape to Toulon, where he remained, till finding his residence there becoming daily more insecure, he determined to try his fortune in Corsica, where there was still a strong attachment to the cause of Buonaparte. An asylum had been offered to him by the Emperor of Austria in his dominions, with honourable treatment, on the condition that he should not quit his place of residence without the Emperor's consent; but the projects he had formed, probably induced him to decline the proposal.

Having purchased a boat at Toulon, he embarked with two naval officers, but had not proceeded far before he was overtaken by a violent storm, in which his small vessel was reduced to imminent hazard of sinking. In this state he was taken up, with his companions, by a ship which landed them in Corsica. He then repaired to the country-house of general Francescetti, who declared to the authorities of Bastia, that Murat had a sure retreat among the mountaineers, in which he would remain, till his negociations with Austria should permit him to rejoin his wife in that country. Intelligence was received at Leghorn from Bastia, dated September 18, that he was at the head of about one hundred and fifty armed men in one of the most refractory districts in Corsica. He fixed his head-quarters at Vescovato, where he was resorted to by all the Corsicans who had served under him at Naples; but in consequence of a proclamation from the commander of that military division, Verrier, declaring his partisans rebels, he took refuge at Ajaccio, where he continued to hold six hundred men in pay. He quitted that place on the 28th, and adopted a design which appears to have been suggested by the success of that of Buonaparte, but which the dif-

ference of men and circumstances rendered in him the height of folly and desperation. Although the Neapolitan coasts were guarded by a line of armed vessels, he ventured to embark with six small vessels, two of which, on October the 8th, reached the coast of Pizzo, in the Ulterior Calabria, where he landed with thirty persons, among whom were General Francescetti and marshal Natali. Proceeding to the village, he attempted to raise the people in his favour, by crying, "I am your King, Joachim; it is your duty to acknowledge me." The effect, however, was only to bring upon him the whole armed neighbourhood; to avoid whose attack, Murat and his followers threw themselves into the mountains, whence they attempted to make their way back to the vessels which were in waiting. Being surrounded in their march, after a sharp conflict, some were killed, and the rest made prisoners. A military commission was assembled, which condemned Murat and his followers to be shot, and the sentence was executed on the 15th. The whole of his rash enterprise was disapproved by his family, and his death appears to have been little regretted.

CHAPTER VIII.

Russian and Austrian Troops arrive on the borders.—Their advance.—The Chambers remain sitting.—Declaration of that of Representatives.—Message from the Provisional Government, and the Chambers dissolved.—Entrance of the King into Paris.—Ministry appointed.—Paris occupied by the Allied Armies.—Animosity of the Prussians.—Arrival of the Sovereigns.—Election of new Deputies.—Proceedings of Buonaparte.—Goes on board an English Man of War.—Brought to Torbay, and ebmarked for St. Helena.—Progress of the Allies, and submission of the French Generals.—Royal Ordinances, and Proceedings against the culpable and disaffected.—Restrictions on Periodical Publications.—Disbanding and re-organization of the army.—Proceedings against Traitors.—Labedoyere condemned.—The Peerage rendered hereditary.—Disturbances in the South of France.—Protestants persecuted at Nismes.—Royal Proclamation.—Change in the Ministry.—Opening of the Chambers.—The Museum of the Louvre stript of the fruits of conquest.—Letter to the King by the late Ministers.—Reflexions.—Law for the suppression of Seditious Cries.—Cour Royal opened, and speech of the President.—Ney's Trial and Condemnation. Further Outrages at Nismes.—Final Treaty between the Allied Powers and France.

THE military convention of Paris effected no more than putting the capital in the hands of the allies, and still left a considerable body of French regular troops at liberty to act as inclination or interest should prompt them in the differences of their country, besides a number of others, either in the field under separate leaders, or in garrison at the fortified towns on the borders. It was therefore necessary, in order to bring France into that state of submission which was thought requisite for securing the peace of Europe, that the whole stipulated force of the confederates should be brought to action. The two great powers of Russia and Austria, though their remoteness from the first scene of action had prevented them from contributing to the successes already gained, were by no means slack in hastening their troops to the frontiers, and commencing warlike operations. Towards the end of June it was announced from Germany that Prince Wrede had attacked the French near Landau, and defeated them with great loss; that Prince Schwartzenberg had routed a French corps near Besançon, and had invested that town and Befort; that Marshal Frimont had passed the Simplon, and that hostilities had commenced on the whole line as far as Basle. The Russian troops were at this time

passing incessantly through Mentz and Frankfort. Alsace and Lorrain were presently overrun by the allied armies, against whom there were no French forces in the field capable of making a stand. The peasantry of Alsace, however, shewed a spirit of animosity against their Austrian invaders, which brought upon them some severe chastisement.

At Paris the chambers remained assembled after the signature of the convention, and flattered themselves with the idea that they were still invested with the authority of the nation. That of representatives issued a declaration, in which it announced the intention of continuing to sit where the will of the people had called them, and made a solemn appeal to the national guard for their protection. It then declared its full confidence in the honour and magnanimity of the allied powers, and in their respect for the independence of the nation, so positively expressed in their manifestoes, that the government of France, whoever be its chief, ought to unite the wishes of the nation, legally expressed——and that a monarch cannot offer substantial guaranties without swearing to observe a constitution deliberated on by the national representation and accepted by the people. At subsequent sittings the chamber passed votes of thanks to the French armies, and occupied itself with discussions on the plan of a constitution. This display of independence was, however, short-lived. On the 7th the following message was received by both chambers from the committee of provisional government:—"Hitherto we had believed that the intentions of the allied sovereigns were not unanimous upon the choice of the prince who is to reign in France. Our plenipotentiaries gave us the same assurances on their return. But the ministers and generals of the allied powers declared yesterday in the conferences they had with the president of the commission, that all the sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis XVIII. on the throne, and that this evening or to-morrow he is to make his entrance into the capital. Foreign troops have just occupied the Thuilleries where the government is sitting. In this state of affairs we can only breathe wishes for the country; and our deliberations being no longer free, we think it our duty to separate."—When this message was read in the chamber of peers, the members rose spontaneously, and retired without deliberation. The chamber of representatives refused to consider their mission as terminated, and resolved to continue their sittings till separated by force. Both the chambers were, however, shut up on the following day by order of general Desolles, commander of the national guard.

On July 8th the King re-entered his capital, and was received, according to the authorized accounts, with demonstrations of joy and attachment, which proved that the mass of population were well affected to the restoration of the Bourbon government. Paris, however, was no longer her own mistress. The military points of the city were occupied by the allied troops; and orders had been

given that all disturbers of the public tranquillity should be arrested by the national guard, and punished according to law. A royal order was issued on the same day that the white cockade should be the only rallying sign of Frenchmen, and that every other bearing should be regarded as a signal of disorder. On the 9th the King determined upon the form of his administration, which was to consist of a privy council, and a council of ministers. Of the latter, the following persons were nominated:—Prince Talleyrand, president of the council, and secretary for foreign affairs; Baron Louis, secretary for the finances; the Duke of Otranto, (Fouche) secretary for the police; Baron Pasquier, secretary for the department of justice, and keeper of the seals; Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, secretary at war: Count de Jaucourt, secretary for the marine; the Duke of Richelieu, secretary for the household. Of those appointed to inferior posts were several who had been in office under Buonaparte; a proof that it was thought necessary to conciliate a party which still remained numerous and powerful. About a hundred of the representatives of departments assembled at the house of their president, M. Lanjuinais, for the purpose of making a protest against the dissolution of their chamber. The capital was, in fact, a focus of discontent, and it was manifest that the time was not yet come in which the throne of Louis could be secure without the aid of those arms which had seated him upon it.

Paris became more and more in the absolute possession of the allies, whose troops so much accumulated, that the expectation of its being freed from the quartering of soldiers could not be fulfilled. The inveterate hatred between the Prussians and the French, fostered by so many mutual injuries, displayed itself on various occasions, and was aggravated by an act of power which might have been spared. One of the bridges over the Seine, erected under the rule of Napoleon, was named that of Jena, in memorial of the victory which laid Prussia at his feet. Marshal Blucher determined to use the right of retribution in obliterating this triumphal monument by blowing up the bridge, a fine piece of art, and his soldiers had already made excavations in some of the piers and filled them with gunpowder, and stripped the bridge of its pavement, when an order was given for putting an end to this demolition. The order is said to have proceeded from the Emperor Alexander, after the Duke of Wellington had in vain interposed. That sovereign, with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, arrived at Paris on the 10th.

The King of France, on the 13th, published an ordinance announcing the dissolution of the chamber of deputies, and regulating the mode of election for a new one. By these rules the candidates were declared eligible at the age of twenty-five, the deputies were to be persons paying at least 1000 francs in taxes, and the whole number was augmented from 262, as fixed by the constitutional charter, to 395.

Buonaparte, from the period of

his resignation, had entirely ceased to appear on the public scene, and it was scarcely known whither he had withdrawn himself; the general opinion, however, was, that he had proceeded towards the western coast for the purpose of watching an opportunity of embarking to America. From authentic accounts it appears that on July 3rd he arrived at Rochefort, where he resided in the house of the prefect till the 8th. Being then urged by the general who had been charged to escort him till his going on board, and by the maritime prefect, not to neglect any occasion for putting his intention in practice, he embarked on that day in one of the boats which were kept continually in waiting, and at night went on board the Saale frigate. On the next day he landed on the isle of Aix, and viewed its fortifications. The wind was favourable for his putting to sea on the 10th, but he was too closely watched by the English cruizers posted for the purpose, to venture the attempt. He then sent a flag of truce on board the English man of war Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, which returned on the following day. At this time he received information from his brother Joseph of the King's entrance into Paris, and the dissolution of the chambers, which put an end to his last hopes of a recall. Two more days were passed in undeterminate projects for escaping by sea; and on the night of the 13th he went on board the Epervier brig, to which, on the 14th, after the return of Gen. Becker, who had been parleying with the English cruizers, he caused his suite and baggage to be conveyed. On the morning of the 15th the Epervier made sail towards the English admiral as a flag of truce. It was met by some boats, which conducted it to the Bellerophon, where the passengers were taken on board. These, besides Buonaparte, consisted of Gen. Count Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace, his lady and three children, the Duke of Rovigo (Savary), General Lallemand, Baron Gourgaud, aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, Count Monthelon Semonville, his lady and child, Count Las Casas, councillor of state, and his son, several other officers, a surgeon, and a suite of 40 persons. The Bellerophon immediately set sail for England, and arrived at Torbay on the 24th.—Thus, after all the vicissitudes of this extraordinary man's life, during many years of which he had been the most conspicuous object of the age, the wonder and the terror of all Europe, he saw the sphere of his activity limited to the quarter-deck of a man of war, belonging to that nation which alone had perpetually resisted his power, and curbed his restless ambition.

The conduct to be observed with respect to a prisoner who had proved himself capable, even after his fall, of lighting up so destructive a flame, was an important subject of consideration. His rank and character were equivocal, for he had been left, by the treaty of Paris, an emperor in title, and the sovereign of Elba in fact; so that he might (as he did) lay a plausible claim to the rights of an independent prince, conquered in a lawful war. But the peace of the world was not to be sacrificed to

scruples suggested by reasoning on a novel and dubious case; and the allied powers thought they had sufficiently tempered justice by mercy, in adjudging him to a perpetual confinement where he might enjoy many of the comforts of life, without danger of again returning to involve Europe in bloodshed. It was determined in the councils of the confederate sovereigns, that the island of St. Helena, a speck in the Southern Atlantic, under the dominion of Great Britain, should be his place of exile, where he was to reside under their joint inspection. On August 7th he was transferred, in Torbay, from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, captain sir G. Cockburn, accompanied by Generals Bertrand and Montholon, with their ladies and families, Count Las Casas, General Gourgaud and twelve servants. The ship on the next day proceeded on her destined voyage. This determination of the allied powers was notified on August 26th, in the *London Gazette*, with the resolution that all foreign vessels were to be excluded from communication with, or approach to, St. Helena, as long as it should be the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte. Although he quietly submitted to his fate, yet previously to his going on board the Northumberland he presented to Lord Keith a memorial, in which, in the face of heaven and of men, he solemnly protested against what he termed the violation of his most sacred rights, by the forcible disposal of his person and his liberty; adding, that he came freely on board the Bellerophon, and that he was not the prisoner, but the guest of England. This, however, was a mis-statement of the case; for the fact was, that not being able in any other manner to escape what he justly regarded as a more urgent danger, he surrendered himself to the arms of that power from whom he was assured of present protection, but who had given him no expectation of being regarded otherwise than as a public enemy.

It is unnecessary to detail the progress of the allied armies in obtaining possession of the places in France which still held out. Their immense superiority in number assured them final success; though the pertinacity of the defenders, fostered by that point of honour which acts so forcibly on the French military, long protracted this event, and was the occasion, in some instances, of a considerable loss of lives. In most cases the inhabitants were disposed to submit before the troops would listen to such a proposal, and civil conflicts were often added to the other calamities which were now pressing upon the country. Some commanders, who were ready to recognize the authority of Louis, thought it their duty to resist the invasion of foreigners; for the most part, however, the army and its leaders retained their old attachments. The Duke of Albufera (Suchet) who was general of the army of the Alps, signed on July 12th a capitulation with the Austrians, for the city of Lyons, similar in its tenor with that concluded at Paris. His troops joined the French army of the Loire under Davoust, whose disposition, with that of his soldiers, long

continued equivocal. On July 16th, however, he issued an order of the day, by which he communicated to his army the submission of the generals and officers to the government of Louis XVIII. and called upon the soldiers to hoist the white cockade and colours, acknowledging at the same time that he demanded from them "a great sacrifice." This example was followed by Gen. Clausel, who had held out Bourdeaux against the desires of the people, and on the 22nd the white flag was hoisted in that city. The remaining suspicions of the affections of the army were manifested by an order issued at Paris July 22nd, from the governor of the first military division, enjoining all officers who had not followed and remained with the King, or were not born or domiciliated at Paris, to quit the capital between that time and the 1st of August, and also acquainting all non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under the same circumstances, that they should be sent back to their families free of expense; further directing that every military man in future arriving in Paris should make his appearance at the general staff of his division, and state his motives for coming.

Two royal ordinances were published on July 24th, which denoted an increase of vigour and confidence in the restored government. By the first, a number of members of the former chamber of peers, who had accepted seats in that summoned by Buonaparte, were declared to have abdicated their rank, and no longer to form part of that chamber. By the second, a list was given of generals and officers who betrayed the King before the 23rd of March, or who attacked France and the government by force of arms, all of whom were ordered to be arrested and brought before courts-martial; and another list, more numerous, of persons who were ordered to quit Paris within three days, and retire into the interior of France, to places to be indicated to them, where they were to remain under inspection, until the chambers should decide as to which of them ought either to depart the kingdom, or be delivered up to prosecution. In both these lists were many names frequently occurring in the accounts of past transactions. About the same time the minister for the department of justice, who was also provisional secretary for the interior, addressed a circular to the prefects, which implied much disorder and faction still subsisting in the provinces. It authorized the prefects to suspend from their functions, such of the sub-prefects, mayors, secretaries-general, and counsellors of prefecture, whose retirement they might deem necessary for the public tranquillity, and to appoint others provisionally to fill their places; this power, however, only to continue for a month.

The freedom of the press, from which a royal ordinance of August 2nd had removed all restrictions, was soon found by the government to be too dangerous an instrument to be committed to the hands of the disaffected in the present conjuncture; and on the 8th the Duke of Otranto made a report to the King on the subject. He observed, that "at all times,

perhaps, it is impossible to give the same extent of liberty to the publication of journals and periodical works; and in the existing state of France, and of Europe, in the midst of so many passions which the powers wish to tranquillize, the journals which foster and excite those passions ought to be submitted to another legislation." This remark was introductory to a proposed ordinance which was adopted by the King, and the substance of which consisted in a revocation of all the licences given to public journals of every kind, up to the present time, which were not to appear again without fresh authority from the minister of police; and the submitting of all periodical writings to the examination of a commission to be appointed by the same minister. The declared necessity of such a measure paints more forcibly the political condition of the country at that period, than any partial details could do.

Nothing was of so much importance to the security of the government as the organization of a new army in the place of that which was to be disbanded. On August 11th a proclamation was issued relative to this subject, which began with the observation that, "inasmuch as it has been endeavoured to detach the army from the interests of the country for the purpose of making it a mere instrument of a personal and inordinate ambition, in the same degree it is essential for the public order to maintain that which is about to be formed in the principles of a truly national army." A statement then followed of the number and species of troops of which the active military force of France was to consist; and an ordinance, containing the details of the new army. The great mass of infantry was to be composed of 86 legions of three battalions each, one legion to be raised in every department, and to bear its name. The soldiers to be disbanded were allowed to enter after examination into the legion of the department to which they belonged. Marshal Macdonald had at this time been appointed to the command of the army on the Loire in the room of Davoust. Measures were taken for bringing to justice those officers who were denounced as traitors: Labedoyere was under trial, and was soon after condemned and executed; Ney had been apprehended; and Brune, in order to avoid the like fate, shot himself. By a royal ordinance of August 19th the constitution received the improvement of making the peerage hereditary.

France was still far from being in a state of internal tranquillity. Party feuds raged in many places, and were attended with the outrages commonly incident to such quarrels, aggravated by the impetuous passions of the nation, and the long habits of military violence. Several relations had been published of the ferocious and cruel acts perpetrated at Nismes and in its vicinity, a part of the kingdom in which the protestants bear the greatest proportion to the catholics; when, on Sept. 2nd, the King issued a proclamation with the following preamble. "We have learned with pain that in the department of the South, several of our subjects have

recently committed the most criminal excesses—that under the pretext of acting as ministers of public justice, Frenchmen, gratifying their hatred and private revenge, have shed the blood of Frenchmen, even since our authority has been universally established and acknowledged throughout the whole extent of our kingdom. It is true that great crimes, infamous treasons, have been committed, and plunged France into an abyss of calamities; atrocious persecutions have been exercised against such of our faithful subjects as, following the banners of our dearly-beloved nephew (the duke of Angouleme), have courageously endeavoured with him to save France: but the punishment of these crimes ought to be national, solemn, and regular." The proclamation proceeded in this strain hoping that this odious attempt to *anticipate the action of the laws* had already ceased, and expressing a conviction that his Majesty's voice would not be heard in vain in a country where he had "received so many proofs of loyalty and affection." Such a reprimand was more a proof of favour than of displeasure, and threw the wrong rather upon the sufferers of present injury, than upon the party inflicting it. The fact appears to have been, that the protestants in France were in general inclined to the cause of Buonaparte, who had not only been always a friend to religious toleration, but in his new ecclesiastical establishment had made a legal provision for the protestant clergy. As, where opposite sects are nearest to a parity, their mutual animosity is most rancorous, it is probable that in this quarter party differences, religious and political, subsisted with uncommon violence, and each in its turn may have taken occasion from the circumstances of the time to wreak its vengeance upon the other. The King's proclamation alludes to persecutions exercised upon the royalists during the sway of the usurper. Whatever they might have been, they were returned with usury as soon as the Bourbons were restored to power; and falling chiefly or solely upon the protestants, they took the character of a religious persecution, and were marked with its peculiar severity. If the relations are to be depended upon, the barbarities practised against the protestant inhabitants of Nismes and its vicinity would have disgraced a nation of savages.—The oppressed party took up arms, apparently in self defence, and disorders prevailed in the department which the authority of the government was unable to repress. On August 30th, Count Neipperg, commander of a division of the Austrian army, published a proclamation at Nismes, informing the inhabitants of the departments in which his troops were quartered, that he had received orders to concur with the civil and military authorities appointed by the King, in maintaining the public tranquillity, and that he should particularly assist in the measure of disarming.—Disturbances, however, still continued to prevail in that part of France, and at a late period of the year the protestants at Nismes were obliged by the popular violence to suspend their public wor-

ship. They transmitted to other countries, especially to England, memorials of the sufferings to which they had been, and still were, exposed, and which seemed to imply neglect or prepossession against them in their own government.

The crown, in the meantime, was gradually establishing its authority in the midst of contending parties, and obtaining that ascendancy which hereditary monarchy can scarcely fail to acquire, if administered with prudence and moderation. In September a considerable change was made in the French ministry, the Duke of Otranto (Fouche), whose service under the late usurpation had rendered him obnoxious to the royalists, having resigned, and the Duke of Richelieu, a nobleman who had passed many years as a loyal emigrant, being placed in the important post of secretary for foreign affairs. On October 6th the King published an ordinance nominating a privy council, among the members of which were many persons of the highest rank. On the 7th the opening of the Chambers took place at a royal sitting, where the King delivered a speech relative to the present state of affairs. He said that he had concluded with the powers which, "after having destroyed the usurper, still occupy a great part of our territory," a convention which would, without reserve, be laid before the assembly as soon as it had received its final ratification. He mentioned having ordered a considerable part of his civil list for the year to be paid into the treasury of the state, and having made similar diminutions in the salaries of his servants, and in all other expenses; he expressed and inculcated great respect for the constitutional charter, and touched upon the important objects requiring their attention in order to heal the wounds of the state, and restore internal tranquillity. The oaths were then taken by the peers and deputies, of fidelity to the King, and obedience to the constitutional charter.

The situation of Louis XVIII., although thus surrounded with the legal authority of the nation, was at this time peculiarly hard and difficult. His obligations on one hand to the allied powers, who had placed him, and still maintained him, on the throne; and on the other, to his own people, now galled and bowed down under the yoke of those allies, produced a conflict of feelings and duties which must have proved extremely harassing. A circumstance which exposed him to particular mortification was passing directly in his view. The museum of the Louvre, rendered by a long series of French conquests the richest receptacle of the arts in Europe, had, notwithstanding some reclamations, been left untouched at the capitulation of Paris in the former year. In the convention of the present year, the provisional government made a demand that it should be equally respected; but the allied generals are said to have written in pencil opposite to the article, *not granted;* and the general article respecting public property was afterwards interpreted as not applying to the fruits of violence. At least it may be said,

that what was gained by conquest, might be resumed on reconquest. Prussia was the first claimant on this ground; and Marshal Blucher, on his entrance into Paris, sent to demand from M. Denon, director of the museum, every thing in it belonging to that kingdom. Denon referring the affair to a future negotiation with his government, he was arrested in a military manner, and threatened with being confined in a Prussian fortress. His compliance was the consequence of this menace, and Prussian commissaries carried off not only the spoils of Berlin and Potsdam, but of Cologne and Aix la Chapelle. For a considerable time the French were suffered to flatter themselves that this retribution would be limited to the power most hostile to them; but at length the recovery of the rich plunder of the Belgian churches became an object to the new king of that country, as a means of ingratiating himself with the catholic clergy, and the British government supported his application. The Duke of Wellington thought it incumbent upon him to afford the aid of his soldiers in removing some of the great works reclaimed by the Belgian agents; and having been much reflected upon in France for his conduct on this occasion, he wrote a letter to lord Castlereagh in explanation, which was made public. The paragraph with which it concluded was probably not less grating to the feelings of the French, than the act itself. "It is to be wished (says his Grace) as well for the happiness of France, as of the world, that if the French people are not already convinced that Europe is too strong for them, they may be made to feel that however extensive for a time their temporary and partial advantages over one or more of the powers of Europe may be, the day of retaliation must at length come. According to my feelings, then, it would not only be unjust in the sovereigns to gratify the French people, but the sacrifice they would make would be impolitic, as it would deprive them of the opportunity of giving the French nation a great moral lesson."

The Austrians then began to make reclamations for Venice, and the famous Corinthian Horses were carried off under the eyes of the king from the Tuilleries. The Pope obtained restitution, through the influence of the British minister, of the valuable products of art and literature carried away from Rome. The other Italian states recovered their lost treasures; and, at length, amidst the groans, exclamations, and execration of the Parisians, the gallery of the Louvre was wholly stript of all its foreign spoils, and reduced to the productions of French artists, and the few other articles of legitimate acquisition.

The extreme unpopularity thrown upon the King and Court by these occurrences may be inferred from the circulation of a paper purporting to be a letter of the late French ministers to the King, explaining the motives for their retiring. It contained many severe strictures on the encouragement at court of factions, to the injury of legitimate authorities, and obviously

intimated a preference given to the counsels of royalist favourites, to the general wishes of the nation. The following passage points at the grievances which at that time chiefly pressed upon the public feelings. "Meanwhile foreigners possess France as a conquered country; to civil discord they add the ravage of provinces; they dissipate the funds which ought to find their way into the treasury; they devour the provisions of the people, who are threatened with approaching famine; they carry off the magazines of arms, the ammunition of war, and the cannon from the ramparts of our cities. The white flag floats only over ruins. They despoil us of our public monuments, the tokens of our former glory; they seize the monuments of art which alone remain to us after twenty years of conquest. It is dishonour, Sire, which the people are most reluctant to pardon; and your Majesty has remained silent in the midst of all these attacks on the national honour!" To these keen and natural complaints the only reply to be made was, You *are* a conquered people, and what you are now suffering is no more than you have inflicted upon half Europe. It is obvious that the King, whom they had deserted, and who could only have been restored by foreign arms, was entirely powerless to resist foreign compulsion; and it was perfectly natural on his part that he should give his chief confidence to that domestic party from which alone he could expect personal attachment. The sentiment with which M. Laine, president of the chamber of deputies, concluded his speech to that chamber, seems to have been best accommodated to circumstances: "Let us leave it to God, who afflicts this nation, to judge kings; but let us surround our Sovereign with all the power which is necessary for extinguishing discord, causing France to be respected, and protecting public liberty."

The apprehensions of the court from the prevailing spirit of discontent were manifested by a law-project, or bill, presented by the King to the chambers on October 17th, for the suppression of seditious cries, speeches, papers, and other incitements to insurrections, which descended to minute particulars that, in a well-established government, would scarcely have been thought worthy of notice. This proposed measure was the subject of much discussion, and various amendments were suggested, which were consented to by the King. The law was carried by great majorities. The principal court of justice, named the Cour Royal, was opened on November 2nd. Its first president, Seguier, delivered an address, which afforded a specimen of the political doctrine that may be expected to obtain court favour under the renewed reign of the Bourbons. "All authority (said he) proceeds from God, and it is not given to the people to dispose of it. Our ancestors, who guarded their franchises, and cherished their liberty, wiser than we, recognized that our kings reigned by the grace of God, and not by constitutions. The monarch, an image of the Divinity, is not less

a representative of his subjects, than a father is of his children. The supremacy of both constitutes the essentially natural state. Every other political form is a derogation from the general rule, and contains a principle of relapse to primordial disorder." It will remain to be seen how far present France is brought to acquiesce in such a theory of Government.

Nothing could be of more importance to the confirmation of that spirit of vigour, which the French ministry had determined to exert with respect to the treatment of state criminals, than the issue of Marshal Ney's trial, which had now been so long depending, that an opinion prevailed of a want of resolution in the court to come to extremities against a man so high in military reputation. The decision had at first been committed to a court martial, in which there appeared a manifest reluctance to pass judgment upon one of their own body; and after a second sitting, the court pronounced, by a majority of five to two, that it was not competent to try Marshal Ney. Immediately after, on November 11, the King published a decree, enjoining the Chamber of Peers to proceed without delay to the trial of the culprit, accused of high treason, and of an outrage against the safety of the state. The process immediately commenced, and after several sittings, was concluded on December 6th, when the Marshal was capitally condemned by 139 votes out of 160. Seventeen peers voted for his banishment, and four declined giving any vote. He was executed on the following day (see the Chronicle for particulars), and the general impression made by this act, appears to have been favourable to the stability of the Government, since the funds experienced an immediate rise.

The rage of bigotry at Nismes at length rose to a height which obliged the Government to interpose with a strong hand. The Duke of Angouleme, whose devoted attachment to the Catholic religion had rendered him suspected of conniving at the persecution of the protestants, had redeemed his character on a visit to Nismes, by a gracious reception of the Protestant deputation, and an order for the re-opening of their places of worship. On leaving the place, he had directed General de la Garde to see that this promise was fulfilled. While executing his duty on Sunday, November 12th, a furious mob assembled to oppose him, and a villain levelled a pistol and shot him through the breast. The wound was very severe, but not mortal; and the assassin was seized by the military, but afterwards escaped. Other violences were subsequently committed by the populace. When this atrocity was made known at Paris, an ordinance was issued by the King, which, after recognizing the liberty of worship granted by the constitutional charter to dissentients from the religion of the State, directed that proceedings should be commenced against the authors of the assassination of General la Garde; that troops should be sent to Nismes, and remain there at the expense of the inhabitants, till the criminal and his accomplices should be brought to justice; and that such of the

inhabitants should be disarmed as were not entitled to form part of the national guard. The Duke of Angouleme returned to Nismes, but such a spirit was prevalent there, that it was not thought prudent to open the Protestant churches. The national guard, which had been ordered to disband, refused to lay down their arms; and no prospect then appeared of the restoration of tranquillity. Before the termination of the year, however, the interference of Government seems to have been effectual; and on December the 25th, the Protestant churches in Nismes were re-opened, and their congregations assembled with all the usual publicity. Yet, it is to be apprehended, that the past scenes of violence and animosity will have left an impression on the minds of the two parties which will long foster the rancour of religious discord in that part of France.

The foreign troops having, for the most part, been withdrawn from the interior of France, she was left to her own management of domestic affairs; but the terms on which she was to be re-admitted into the European community were still under determination by the congress of Vienna, and it was not till after a long and anxious state of suspense, that she was apprised of its final award. The London Gazette, of November the 23rd, informed the public of the signature, at Paris, on the 20th, of the several treaties and conventions for the restoration and maintenance of peace between the allied powers on the one part, and his most Christian Majesty on the other, but without any mention of the articles. These, however, were soon after communicated to both Chambers by the Duke of Richelieu, and it may easily be conceived that the scene would be equally trying to the feelings of the Speaker and the audience. The basis laid down by the allied powers was, that the indemnity due to the powers for their exertions, occasioned by the late enterprise of Buonaparte, cannot consist wholly either in cessions of territory, or in pecuniary payments, without greatly injuring the essential interests of France; and therefore that it is better to unite them; and also, that it is necessary, for a certain time, to keep the frontier provinces of France occupied by a certain number of the allied troops. Of the articles which follow, the first declares, that the frontiers of France remain as they were in 1790, with the exception of the modifications subsequently described. These cannot be understood without a particular map; but the principal cessions of territory are on the borders of Belgium and the Upper Rhine, and in the vicinity of Geneva, the whole not considerable in extent, but important in point of situation. The indemnity in money to the allied powers was fixed at seven hundred millions of francs, the mode and periods of payment being regulated by a separate convention. The frontier towns to be occupied by the allies, for a term not exceeding five years, and which circumstances might reduce to three, were seventeen in number, along the frontiers of French Flanders, Champagne, Lorrain, and Alsace: the establishment of troops not to be

greater than 150,000 men, to be maintained by France, and under a commander in chief nominated by the allied powers. Particular conventions were made for liquidating the claims of different powers on the French Government. Such was the bitter cup of humiliation which France was doomed to drain, after so many triumphs over her neighbours, enjoyed with so little moderation. As she had risen higher under her late Ruler than at any former period, so she was called upon to submit to a greater abasement. The terms imposed were however a proof of the dread still entertained of her power.

With respect to her internal condition, the past experience of the rapid changes it has undergone, the known restlessness and impetuosity of the national character, and the present superintendence exercised by foreign armies, render wholly vague all conjectures on this head for the future; and even throw much uncertainty on the actual state of things. The press is no medium of information to be depended upon, since journals and periodical works are under a supervision, not less strict on account of its being privately exercised. In the published debates of the two chambers, we see an intemperate and almost incontrollable ardour for speaking, and much violence of language and manner, together with an apparent ardour of loyalty, breaking out in mobbish shouts of *Vive le Roi;* and what seems more important, a preponderance of what is termed *ultra-royalism*, which opposes the moderation of the court and ministers respecting political criminals, and inclines to carry retrospective punishment to the greatest practicable severity. This spirit has been particularly displayed in the debates on the proposed *law of amnesty*, with which the year concluded, and seems to forebode a stormy season to come, unless Government shall have acquired the strength and the wisdom to hold the helm with a steady hand.

CHAPTER IX.

Affairs of the Netherlands.—Union of the Seventeen Provinces under the Prince of Orange as King, completed.—New Constitution.—Protest of the Belgian Prelates.—Inauguration of the King.—Proceedings of the States-General.—Marriage of the hereditary Prince of Orange to a Sister of the Emperor of Russia.

IN the new political system of Europe, few circumstances are more worthy of attention, or apparently pregnant with more important consequences, than the union of the seventeen provinces of the Low Countries under one government. The last year closed with manifest preparations for such a design. The Prince of Orange had been placed by the allied powers at the head of the government of the ten catholic provinces; and the numerous strong places of that country had been occupied by garrisons composed for the most part of British and Hanoverian troops, with a mixture of Dutch and Belgic, obviously intended as a protection against French arms and French influence. The final developement of the plan was, however, professedly reserved to the termination of the congress of Vienna. Long before this period, that assembly came to a decision on this momentous subject; and a letter from the Prince-Sovereign of Holland to the secretary of state at Brussels, dated February 23rd, announced that by the unanimous consent of Austria, Russia, England, France, and Prussia, all those parts of Belgium which formerly belonged to the first of those powers had been placed under his sovereignty, with the exception of some portions of the territory of Limburg and Luxemburg. With such an assignment of territory, the Prince of Orange acquired the regal title; and in a speech delivered to the Dutch States-general on March 16th, he declared his resolution of taking possession of the supreme authority over all the United Netherlands, and at the same time of investing himself with royalty. An address was returned by the States expressive of their entire satisfaction as well with the Belgic union, as with the new title assumed by the sovereign.

The recovery of the supreme power in France, by Buonaparte, was an event peculiarly menacing to the stability of the Belgic throne, since it could not be doubted, that if he should establish his authority, the first employment of the French arms would be to regain the influence of that nation in the Low-Countries. The most active efforts were therefore immediately made to place the frontier on the French border in a state of defence.—

Troops under the command of the Duke of Wellington, were called from different quarters, and a powerful Prussian army under Marshal Blucher prepared for co-operation. That strong suspicions at this time prevailed respecting the affections of the Flemish people was rendered manifest by a proclamation issued at Brussels on April 20th, appointing a special court to take cognizance of, and punish, all such persons as either by discourse or actions showed themselves partizans of "a certain foreign power," or attempted to excite discontent and sedition among the inhabitants. The battle of Waterloo, so important to all Europe, was particularly decisive of the fate of Belgium, since it was the result of the direct attempt of Buonaparte to take possession of Brussels. On that and the preceding days all the fluctuations of hope and fear were observable in this capital, according to the different intelligence transmitted from the armies; and it cannot be doubted that party feelings were displayed in the several changes; but the final success left only one expression of the public voice, that of joy and congratulation for a great deliverance. Belgian troops had fought along with the allies in the conflict, and the hereditary Prince of Orange had received an honourable wound in the cause.—The city of Brussels distinguished itself by humane attentions to the wounded strangers, especially the British, and obtained the acknowledgments of the great Commander on the occasion. The King of the Netherlands, who remained at the Hague, communicated, by means of his son, the satisfaction which he felt with the conduct of his Belgian subjects in the preceding actions, and assured them that "the blood they had shed had irrevocably effaced the last doubt that might have subsisted respecting the solidity of the new kingdom, and the union of its inhabitants"—words which will be seen to imply more than they express.

On July 13th a report was presented to the King of the Netherlands from the committee appointed to draw up the constitution for the kingdom. Its particulars are too numerous to admit of abridgment; but some of the provisions may be mentioned by which the points most essential to a free representative government are secured. The legislative power is assigned jointly to the King, and the States-general elected by the provincial States, who are themselves elected by all the inhabitants of the kingdom interested in its prosperity. All arbitrary arrests are forbidden, and every individual arrested by order of government is to be brought within three days before his legal judge. Judicial sentences are to be pronounced in public, and their causes assigned. Houses to be inviolable, and property not subject to confiscation. The right of petitioning is recognized. No privilege exempts from taxes. Every subject is eligible to all employments without distinction of birth or religion. No other restraint to the liberty of the press but the responsibility of writers, printers and distributers. Liberty of conscience is guaranteed. The provincial States are charged with

every thing relating to the internal economy of the province; their president to be a commissioner appointed by the king. The national representatives to be divided into two chambers; the higher to consist of members nominated by the king, and for life. The plans of laws deliberated on in the council of state, are sent by the king to the chamber of elected deputies, and if there adopted, are sent to the other chamber for examination. The latter also receives and discusses all propositions made by the elected chamber to the king, and transmits them if approved. The sittings of the States-general are made public. The independence of judges is guaranteed. The right of making peace and war is committed to the sovereign. The crown is declared hereditary in the house of Nassau.

On July 18th a proclamation was issued by the king, notifying the union of the United Provinces with Belgium, as agreed upon by the allied powers, and accepted by himself, with the leading articles of that union. The first of these is, that the two countries shall form one state, governed by the constitution already established in Holland, modified by consent according to the new state of things. It declares that the Belgian provinces shall be duly represented in the States-general, which are to be held alternately in a town of Holland, and in one of Belgium. It mentions the appointment of the committee and the presenting of the report above cited; but says, that before the introduction of the fundamental law, his Majesty has resolved to convince himself of the assent of his subjects, for which purpose he has convoked deputies, or notables, from each district, to be the organs of the general opinion.

The constitutional plan was laid before a special assembly of the States-general of the United Netherlands, on August 8th, and its unanimous acceptance was announced on the 19th by a deputation which waited on the king.

One great difficulty which might be foreseen in effecting a coalescence of the whole Netherlands under one form of law and government, arose from the very different feelings concerning religion which prevailed in the two portions of the country. The seven Dutch provinces were in a great measure indebted for their prosperity to that principle of general toleration in which they long stood distinguished among the nations of Europe, and which was fundamental in their political system. The ten Flemish provinces, on the contrary, from the time of their separation from the others, adopted in its extreme the exclusive maxim of the Roman catholic church, and acquired the character of some of the most bigoted and intolerant members of that community. The attempts of the Emperor Joseph to enforce a toleration of different religions were reckoned among his most heinous violations of the Belgic rights, and were finally defeated with the rest of his projects. It might be supposed that the great political changes since his time, and particularly the long subjection of those provinces to France, would have produced a change in men's opinions on this subject, and this was probably the case

with respect to the body of the laity; but among the high clergy, whose prejudices and interests combined in the support of the ancient system, there existed all the former repugnance to admit a principle equally hostile to both. The operation of these combined motives was remarkably manifested by the publication of an address from certain of the Belgian prelates to the King of the Netherlands, dated July 28th. Beginning with the king's assurance in his proclamation of confirming to the catholic church its establishment and privileges, they affirm that these are inconsistent with an article in the plan of the new constitution, by which equal favour and protection are promised to all religions. They next endeavour, historically, to prove the incompatibility of such a toleration with the canonical laws and fundamental principles of the catholic church. They say, "We are bound, Sire, incessantly to preserve the people entrusted to our care from the doctrines which are in opposition to those of the catholic church. We could not release ourselves from this obligation without violating our most sacred duties; and if your Majesty, by virtue of a fundamental law, should protect in these provinces the public profession and spreading of these doctrines, we should be in formal opposition to the laws of the state." In a kind of menace, they proceed to inform the king, that such regulations, if confirmed, could only lead to a renewal of the troubles which desolated these provinces in the sixteenth century, and that they must, sooner or later, alienate the hearts of his faithful subjects in this part of his kingdom, "with whom, attachment to the catholic faith is stronger and more lively than in any other country in Europe." From these purely religious complaints, they turn to another of a civil nature. "The clergy of these provinces have observed, not without pain, that your Majesty has been persuaded to exclude them from the assemblies in which the great interests of the state were discussed; that the plan of the new constitution contains honourable distinctions for the nobility; and that the clergy, one of the first class in the state, are deprived of them; that they will not even have the right of being represented in the provincial assemblies; that their influence on the acceptance of the new constitution is carefully removed, so that the most distinguished members of the clergy are not, according to the expressions of your Majesty's proclamation, among the persons most worthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens; lastly, that they are not allowed to inscribe their dissentient votes on the lists of the notables." This address, which contains many other remarks of a similar nature, was signed by the bishops of Ghent, Namur, and Tournay, and the vicars-general of Liege and of Malines. An ecclesiastical protest of this kind was capable at a former period, of lighting up a dangerous flame; at the present, it was more likely to throw discredit upon the religion of which it was the advocate, as being radically intolerant, and admitting no union with other forms of

Christianity. It does not appear to have produced any alteration in the resolutions formed by the ruling powers relative to the system of religious affairs for the Netherlands. The King, on September the 10th, issued an ordinance, with the following preamble; "Considering that it is just and expedient to recur to the advice of functionaries professing the Catholic religion, for every measure of administration relative to the public exercise of this religion, and especially for what regards the relations between the clergy of our kingdom and the holy see, and desiring to confirm, by a special and permanent institution, our resolution to remove every thing which might tend to weaken the real guaranty which the constitution secures to the liberty of all forms of worship, or which might in any degree affect the dogmas and the discipline of the Roman-catholic religion, or hinder those who profess it from freely exercising their faith as heretofore, we have decreed, &c." From this formula, it will appear, that only protection, and not mastery, and still less an exclusive power, is given to the Roman church in Belgium. The subsequent articles contain the appointment of a committee of the Council of State, consisting of three or four Catholic members, to which is to be referred every thing relating to Catholic worship.

On September the 21st, the ceremonial of the inauguration of the King of the Netherlands was performed at Brussels with all due solemnity, and with every external mark of general satisfaction. His Majesty in his speech took notice of the union, under the same Sovereign and laws, of the seventeen provinces in the reign of the Emperor Charles V.; and congratulated the assembly on the prospect of its renewal after a separation of nearly three centuries. He was replied to in an appropriate speech by the President of the First Chamber; after which, the constitution was read, and the King pronounced the oath with peculiar energy. The procession then repaired to the church of St. Gudule, at the door of which the King was received by the very Reverend M. Mille, entitled chief priest and *pleban*, who addressed to him a discourse entirely free from any of the sentiments of the prelatic address above mentioned, and claiming only the protection for the Catholic religion guaranteed by the constitution. The first sitting of the States-general, at Brussels, opened on the 25th, and one of the earliest of its acts was a dotation to the Duke of Wellington, as Prince of Waterloo, of an estate on the very theatre of his triumph. The Sessions, in which every thing passed with unanimity, was soon after closed.

In October, was officially published the boundary treaty between the King of the Netherlands and the Emperor of Austria, concluded at Vienna, on May the 31st. It marks out topographically all the limits between the seventeen Belgic provinces and their neighbours, comprising also a part of the ancient Duchy of Luxemburg, to be possessed in perpetuity by the Sovereign of the Netherlands, as a compensation

for some principalities in Germany, which are to form one of the States of the German confederation. The King of the Netherlands also renounces for himself and his successors, in favour of the King of Prussia, the sovereign possessions of the House of Nassau Orange in Gremany.

The Session of the States-general at the Hague, was opened on October the 16th by a speech from the King, the principal object of which was, to prepare the public mind for those great financial sacrifices which the unforeseen events of the year had rendered necessary, and which darkened the favourable prospects of the former year. In a short space of time it had been requisite to arm whole lines of fortresses, to double the national army and to maintain the still more numerous armies of the allies. It was intimated, that the means of providing for all these expenses would be the most serious subject for the assembly's deliberations; and a hope was expressed, that an introduction of taxes of the same kind throughout the kingdom, would put an end to the difficulties at present experienced. Some consolation was derived from the revival of various branches of industry in consequence of the return of peace, and the renewed connexion with the colonies; and hope for the future was suggested, as a result of the new guarantees for general tranquillity, to be expected from the treaty of the associated Sovereigns. The address in answer to the speech, drawn up by the Second Chamber, and approved by the First, expressed entire satisfaction with all the measures suggested by his Majesty to recover the nation from its difficulties, and promised their cordial co-operation in bringing his plans to effect. At a sitting of the Second Chamber, a report was made by the Minister of Finance, in which the deficit was stated at forty millions of guilders, for which it was proposed to provide by an issue of exchequer bills, to be liquidated during the course of ten years by an additional 15 per cent. upon a number of existing taxes. At the sitting on October 24, a communication was made to the Chamber of a convention concluded between the Kings of Great Britain and of the Netherlands, relative to the ceded Dutch colonies in the West Indies, in which various advantages were stipulated for the trade of the Netherlands. The Belgians were at this time highly gratified with the recovery of their valuable works of art from the museum of the Louvre.

On the discussion in the Second Chamber of the proposed war tax, those differences appeared which are always to be expected in a representative assembly amidst opposing interests. The Members of the southern provinces particularly declared against it, as highly unjust with respect to those districts which had suffered so much from the war; and a voluntary loan, and the sale of national domains, were proposed in its stead. When, however, the question was put to the vote, the tax law was carried by 77 to 27.

A very important event to the new kingdom of the Netherlands was announced to the States-ge-

neral, on December 13, in a message from the King. This was, a contract of marriage between the Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the crown, and the Grand Duchess Anna Pawlowna, sister of the Emperor of Russia. His Majesty, among the desirable consequences of such an union, mentioned the new support which it offered to the interests of the commercial part of the nation in the north of Europe; and the guaranty it afforded to the whole kingdom of the durable kindness of a court, which had so powerfully contributed to its foundation. The plan of a law was annexed, expressing the consent of the States to the marriage, as required by the constitution. This was unanimously given, and the union took place. The extent of its political consequences time alone can determine; but it is obvious that the crown of the Netherlands will obtain a strong additional security by its connexion with a court apparently destined henceforth to take the lead among the continental powers of Europe, whilst Russia will acquire an augmented weight in the general balance of political influence.

CHAPTER X.

Germany.—Affairs of Wurtemberg.—Contest between the King and the States.—Saxony: Note of the King to the Allied Powers.— Mutiny of the Saxon troops in Blucher's army.—Final treaty with Prussia, and Dismemberment of the Saxon Territory.—Hanover: Speech of Count Munster to the States.—Prussia: the King's Proclamation to the Inhabitants of Posen, and of Dantzic and Thorn.—Royal Decree on the representation of the People in Prussia.—Organization of the Prussian Monarchy.—Act of German Confederation.

As the final settlement of the affairs of Germany depended on the resolutions of the congress of Vienna, which had not concluded its deliberations till nearly the close of the year, the political condition of that country for the most part remained in an indeterminate state which afforded little matter for historical record. No longer the seat of destructive wars it was gradually recovering from its wounds, and returning to the exercise of peaceful industry; and although speculation on the forms of government under which they were hereafter to subsist must have been active among the enlightened classes of society, its effects were in general confined to literary discussion. Some examples, however, were given of contests of a more important kind; and the kingdom of Wurtemberg, in particular, was the theatre of political events, which will be regarded with interest, as elucidating the spirit now prevailing in the mixed constitutions of the Germanic system.

On January 12th the King of Wurtemberg having convoked his ministers and council, announced his intention of introducing into his kingdom a constitution with States-general; and to this effect published a memorial addressed to all his "subjects, servants, and vassals," in which he notified that he had sketched out a constitution of this nature, which he meant to lay before the States-general to be assembled in March following.

The States accordingly met, consisting of representatives chosen by the people, joined with others who sat by right of birth as former states of the empire, and with members appointed by the King. The general expectation was, that the ancient free constitution of Wurtemberg, which circumstances had abrogated, would be restored, with modifications rendered necessary by the change of times; but the King's speech on opening the session expressed a different intention. No mention was made of the former constitution; and a new act, in the formation of which the states had no share, was laid before them, as the only organic law of the state sanctioned by his Majesty. The assembly, fondly

attached to their ancient government, which they considered as their right, refused to accept of that which was offered; and after various proceedings, a royal declaration was made that the decision should be deferred till the return of the Crown Prince from Vienna. In subsequent negociations between the royal commissioners and some deputies of the States, the former declared that they were merely authorised to hear proposals relative to the modifications of the new constitution to be drawn from the old one; but, of six points extracted from this as a basis, not one was acceded to by the King's commissioners; and in fine, nothing being effected, an adjournment of the assembly took place. Of these transactions an account was sent by the States to the ministers of the courts of Great Britain, Prussia, and Denmark, as guarantees of the constitution of Wurtemberg.

On August 5th a royal rescript was issued, informing the people that although the States had not accepted the new constitution, his Majesty had not abrogated it, as he had a right to do, but had suffered them to continue in its enjoyment, and had graciously received their petitions. The old constitution, it was said, was no longer practicable, as the recently added territories had no claim to it. The King had given up many points; and although the right of taxation properly belonged to him, he had conceded it to the States. For these favours they had made no adequate return, but had drawn up a list of grievances with the intention of embarrassing the royal government. It concluded with announcing the King's resolution of opposing their designs, and enabling all his faithful subjects to enjoy the advantages which he hereby confirmed to them. It had however already appeared by many addresses to the King from towns and corporate bodies, that the people concurred with the States in desiring the restoration of their ancient constitution; and even in Stutgard, the royal residence, the court had not influence enough to prevent the signature of a petition by 600 citizens.

About this time a list of taxes for 1815 and 1816 was issued by the minister of finance, to commence from April 23d, but the decree for the purpose was dated back on March 11th, four days before the assembling of the States. This occasioned many district meetings in the kingdom, at which resolutions were entered into not to pay the taxes without the assent of the States given to them, and also to petition for their reassembling. Deputies were nominated for the delivery of representations on these subjects to the King in person, which they were prevented from doing by the royal authority and a military force.—The result of these measures was another royal rescript, dated September 7th, in which it was asserted that the taxes were such as had been annually levied on the different parts of the country since their union, for the purposes of taxation, in 1808 and 1810. It further mentioned, that orders had been given to the authorities of government to restrain future deputations from petitioning, and to preserve the public tranquillity;

at the same time promising a full examination of the causes of complaint. This rescript was not calculated to afford satisfaction to a people who considered their rights to have been invaded, and were determined to assert them. The magistrates of Stutgard on Sept. 19th made a representation to the King, of the general disappointment respecting the recognition of the ancient constitution, and of the illegality of the taxes imposed. "The people of Wurtemberg (they said) never can or will renounce the rights and liberties which it derives from its forefathers, in which it has felt itself happy for centuries, and the maintenance of which has been most solemnly sworn to by all the sovereigns of Wurtemberg, and by your Majesty yourself on your accession to the government."—"Even the removal of the chief grievances under which it groans, even an alleviation of the public burthens, enormous as they are, cannot be of any value in the eyes of the people, unless they result from the constitution, and not from the momentary favour of the sovereign." They concluded with a request for the re-assembling of the adjourned States.

The latter event took place on the 15th of October, and on the following day the session was opened by the reading of a royal rescript. Its tenor was chiefly to prove that the constitutional claims of Old and New Wurtemberg could not be established upon the same basis, or be made to coincide in one common government. The King, however, without admitting, under the present circumstances, the obligation of former conventions, even with respect to the old States, professed his willingness to retain from the ancient constitution every thing that could be adapted to the existing state of things, and which was not contrary to the principles of enlightened government. The States returned an address of great length in the German manner, in which the rescript was analysed and commented upon in a train of argumentation. One of the most important observations is, that convinced as they are that there can be only one Wurtemberg, they do not admit the inference that the rights of the old country are at an end, and that a new constitution must be framed for the whole kingdom. The new acquisitions were made by the King, not as a private person, but as the head of the whole state, which furnished the means, and which may therefore demand their incorporation with itself; and that when they were deprived of their peculiar rights, and subjected to the burthens and obligations of the mother country, they necessarily became entitled to a participation in the rights of that country. On the whole, the States adhered steadily to their purpose, and requested the King to declare that he acknowledged the old constitution as valid for the whole country, with the reserve of such modifications as both parties should agree upon.

Another rescript of the King on November 13th was answered by a second address of the States, in which they express great satisfaction with his majesty's acknowledgment of the intrinsic validity of the ancient constitution, and that his objections affected only

its application to the whole kingdom. They say, that having already acknowledged that the constitution must undergo some modifications and additions, all the differences between the sovereign and the nation have ceased to exist both parties being agreed upon the principle. In consequence, they notify the appointment of commissioners on their part to negociate with those nominated by the King. This address produced another royal rescript dated Nov. 29th, in which it was hinted that some erroneous and forced interpretations had been given to several of the principles declared in the former rescript, particularly with respect to the new States, but that they shall not retard the negociations for a final accommodation; and a nomination is then made of the royal commissioners. The result of the whole seems to be, that the States have gained their point of rendering the ancient constitution of Wurtemberg the basis of its future government.

It was mentioned in the narrative of the last year, that although Prussia, by a provisional occupation, had got the whole of Saxony within her grasp, the fate of that unfortunate country was not yet decided. In the beginning of March a note was transmitted from the King of Saxony to the ministers of the allied powers at Vienna,—which began with expressing the deep affliction he had felt on perusing the documents communicated to him by the Princes Talleyrand and Metternich, and the Duke of Wellington, announcing the determination of the five powers relative to Saxony. He proceeds to say, "Without any other principle than that of convenience, and without any regard to the internal relations of the nation, a line has been traced across the country which would at once tear from it two fifths of its population, and more than one half of its territorial extent, as well as the means indispensable for the subsistence of what shall remain to the King. It is to such sacrifices that the King has been invited to give his assent, while it is added, that no negociation will be entered into as to accessary points, until his Majesty shall have categorically declared himself on the territorial cession." The King then argues against pronouncing upon his rights without his consent, and retaining his states as conquered countries; and he claims the admission of his plenipotentiary to the congress in order to treat with the allied powers.

That the dissatisfaction of the King was participated by the people, subjected to a government to which they had an extreme repugnance, was rendered evident by a proclamation issued at Dresden on April 12th, by which every person, who, either in words or deeds, manifested an attachment to Napoleon Buonaparte, or his interests, was ordered to be apprehended and delivered to the office of police for the investigation of the charge, and corresponding punishment. A more decisive proof of the existence of such feelings among the Saxons was given by a serious mutiny in the troops of that nation at Liege in the beginning of May. It commenced from an intended division of them into such as were natives of the part ceded to Prussia, and

of the part remaining to the King. A battalion of grenadiers of the guard, and a regiment of grenadiers of the line, who had for some time exhibited a disorderly spirit, on the hearing of this intention, broke out into open mutiny, and attempted to force their way into Prince Blucher's hotel, but were prevented by the centinels. This state of mutiny continued for three days, when it was suppressed by the arrival of some Prussian troops. The guilty battalion and regiment were disarmed, the latter was disbanded, seven of the most criminal of the mutineers shot, and others were condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The other Saxon corps quartered in those districts are said to have expressed indignation at the conduct of their countrymen, and their behaviour was praised in a proclamation issued by Prince Blucher on the occasion.

This incident perhaps hastened an event which might before have been with certainty predicted; that of the final submission of the King of Saxony to the conditions imposed on him. A treaty between him and the King of Prussia was ratified on May 21st, by which the cessions to the latter were marked out, together with the conditions under which they were made. The acquisitions of Prussia are in a general way expressed in the titles assumed by the King on account of them: these are, Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of both Lusatias, and Count of Henneberg. The King of Prussia at the same time published a proclamation to the people of *Prussian Saxony*, in which, announcing their union to his crown, he says, "The general agreement of the powers assembled in congress has assigned me your country, subjected by the fate of war, by way of indemnity for the loss which has on one side diminished the circuit of the states guaranteed to me." It will therefore never be a matter of question by what tenure this part of the Prussian dominions is held. The King of Saxony also issued from Dresden a valedictory address to the same portion of his former subjects, in which he excused the session, as the only condition by which he could obtain the restoration of the rest of his hereditary states. The following lines must touch every reader capable of feeling the simple pathetic. "All my efforts to avert so painful a sacrifice have been in vain. I must part from you, and the bonds which your fidelity and attachment to my person have rendered so dear to me, the bonds which have formed for ages the happiness of my house, and of your ancestors, must be broken." Such has been the fate of that sovereign who had the misfortune of being the *last* of those who in the same year supported the cause of the French emperor!

The new kingdom of Hanover, though safe in its main interests under the powerful protection of Great Britain, partook, during the greatest part of the year, of the unsettled condition prevailing throughout Germany, whilst waiting the final determinations of the Congress at Vienna. Of its intermediate state a view may be

obtained from the speech of the minister Count Munster, to the assembled States-general on Oct. 18th. He observed, that although the establishment of the civil rights of Germany had not been yet accomplished, yet it might tranquilize the Hanoverians that the Prince Regent had shewn, both by the whole of his administration, and by the votes of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, that he was warmly attached to the cause of German freedom. He took notice of the enlargement, and the improved rounding, of the kingdom, which, though occasioning some painful cessions, was rendered necessary by the agreement of the greater powers respecting the reconstruction of their states. Proceeding to the interior affairs of the country, he remarked that the union of new provinces rendering it necessary to examine their several situations and circumstances, no definitive resolutions relative to taxation and the other parts of administration could be taken in the present session. The Prince Regent, he said, did not intend to give the country a new constitution: he would hold sacred the original rights of the states, but several modifications would be necessary in the exercise of those rights. In particular, the finances would require an uniform and firm administration, uniting all the parts under one general system. With respect to the debts contracted during the French occupation, though his Royal Highness could not allow the right of the States to bind posterity by debts contracted without consent of the Sovereign, yet he thought it advisable that they should be recognized under certain modifications. With respect to exemptions from taxation, the public voice had declared so decisively against them, that it might not be proper to re-establish them. The minister finally announced that the Prince Regent, when the new provinces were incorporated, would cause a plan to be drawn up for the representation of the whole kingdom, and for a central board of taxation.

The King of Prussia, who has been mentioned as bringing to effect the determination of his associated colleagues relative to the portion of Saxony assigned to him, about the same time re-entered into the possession of his former Polish provinces. He issued from Vienna, on May 15th, a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Posen, announcing the restoration to their original state, of those parts of the late Duchy of Warsaw which had belonged to Prussia. He also gave them an insight into their future political condition, as well as into that of his other subjects. "You are incorporated (he said) with my monarchy, but without being obliged to renounce your nationality. You will participate in the constitution which I intend to give my faithful subjects, and you will have a provisional constitution, like the other provinces of my kingdom. Your religion shall be maintained, and a suitable dotation be assigned to its servants. Your personal rights and your property shall return under the protection of the laws, upon which you will also be called in future to deliberate.

Your language shall be used with the German in all public transactions; and every one of you, according to his abilities, shall be eligible to public employments in the Grand Duchy, and to all the offices, honours, and dignities, of my kingdom." A proclamation of the same date was addressed by the King to the inhabitants of the city and territory of Dantzic, the circle of Culm and Michelau, the town of Thorn and its territory, informing them of their restoration to their ancient connexions and of their intended participation in the constitution planned for all his Majesty's subjects in the provincial government of West Prussia.

A royal decree published on May 25th, laid before the Prussian nation the plan of that representation of the people, which was to be the basis of the future constitution of the monarchy. The following were its principal provisions: The provincial assemblies where still existing, are to be re-established and modelled according to the exigencies of the time; and where at present there are no such assemblies, they are to be introduced. From these, the assembly of representatives of the kingdom is to be formed, which is to sit at Berlin, and the functions of which are to extend to deliberating upon all those objects of legislation which concern the personal rights of citizens, and their property, including taxation. A committee is to be formed at Berlin, of officers of state, and inhabitants of the provinces, nominated and presided over by the chancellor, for the purpose of organizing the provincial assemblies, and the national representation, and framing a constitution according to the principles laid down, which is to meet on the 1st of September ensuing. If in this declaration of the royal will the rudiments of a free government can be discerned, it must be acknowledged that a great number of essential points are left wholly indeterminate, and that the sovereign has bound himself to nothing which might not as readily be made an instrument, as a check, of regal authority.

A statement of the intended organization of the Prussian monarchy, given as authentic in a German paper, certainly bears an appearance more resembling that of a military government, than of one in which it is intended to afford much scope to the operation of the popular will. According to this plan, the whole monarchy is to be portioned into five military divisions, ten provinces and twenty-five circles. Each division comprehending two provinces, and averaging two million of inhabitants, is to have at its head a general-in-chief. Every province is to be administered by a high president, having under his special direction ecclesiastical affairs and public education, medical police, the common concerns of the province, and certain military matters. An annexed table of territorial divisions, with their capitals, is at least a good geographical document of the present Prussian dominions, whatever may be the event of the preceding plan. It is as follows: East Prussia, chief town, Konings-berg; West Prussia, Dantzic; Posen, Posen; Silesia, Breslau; Brandenburgh, Berlin; Pomera-

nia (recently ceded by Sweden); Stettin; Saxony, Magdeburgh; Munster, Munster; Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, Cologne; Cleves and Berg, Dusseldorf.

In order to secure the external and internal tranquillity of Germany, and the independence of its different states, a solemn act of confederation was signed at Vienna on June 8th, between the sovereign princes and free cities, including the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, for those of their possessions which formerly belonged to the German empire; the King of Denmark, for Holstein; and the King of the Netherlands, for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. By this act the affairs of the Confederation are to be managed by a general assembly or diet, in which all the members are to be represented by their plenipotentiaries, either singly possessing a vote, or several joining to form one vote, the whole number of votes being 17. The presidency is given to Austria; the place of meeting is to be Frankfort on the Maine. Each member of the Confederation engages to assist in protecting not only all Germany, but every separate state of the league, against any attack, and reciprocally to guarantee to each other the whole of their possessions included within the Confederation. They also bind themselves to enter into no treaties hostile to the Confederation, and not to make war upon one another upon any pretext, but to submit their differences to the decision of the Diet. It is further agreed, that in all the states of the Confederation a constitutional assembly of states-general shall be established; and that diversity of Christian faith shall occasion no difference in respect of civil and political rights. The Diet is also to take into consideration the mode by which the condition of professors of the Jewish religion may be ameliorated. They likewise assure to the subjects of the confederate states the possession of landed property out of the state in which they reside, without being subject to greater charges than the natives; the right of free emigration from one state to another which shall consent to receive them; and that of entering into the civil and military service of such confederate state; both those rights, however, on the supposition that they lie under no previous obligation of military service in their native country. The Diet, at its first meeting, is to occupy itself with the framing of uniform regulations relative to the freedom of the press, and the security of authors and publishers from oppression.

It will be remarked with satisfaction, that the general tenor of these articles affords proof of a great advance of liberal principles in this important part of Europe; and if the confederacy remain firm in its union, it must be a powerful preservative against the renewal of those internal wars by which Germany has so often been desolated.

CHAPTER XI.

Kingdom of Poland under the Emperor of Russia.—Sweden.—Norway.—Swedish Pomerania annexed to Prussia.—Switzerland.—The Part taken by it in the War.—Disturbance in Unterwalden pacified.

ON April the 30th, the Emperor Alexander addressed to the President of the Polish Senate at Warsaw, a letter, announcing that the fate of their country had been unanimously decided by the Powers assembled in congress, and that he had assumed the title of King of Poland. "The kingdom (said the Emperor) will be united with Russia by the bond of *its own constitution*. If the great interest of general tranquillity has not permitted the union of all the Poles under the same Sceptre, I have, at least, endeavoured to alleviate as much as possible the pain of the separation, and to obtain for them every where the peaceful enjoyment of their nationality." We learn afterwards, that far the greatest part of the Duchy of Warsaw was thus made over to the Sovereign of Russia.

In the month of December an account appeared of that national constitution, under which the Kingdom of Poland is allowed to maintain an existence in its unequal conjunction with a mighty empire. The still subsisting statutes of the Duchy are preserved in all points, with the exception of such modifications as are necessary to conciliate them with the spirit of the nation, and approximate them to the constitution of May, 1791. The Roman Catholic is declared the religion of the State, but with the free exercise of all other modes of worship. The Executive Power and the functions of Government are exclusively vested in the Sovereign. No person can be arrested but according to legal forms, and in cases determined by the law. The grounds of imprisonment are to be communicated to every person in custody, and he must be brought before the competent tribunal within three days. No change is to be made in the taxes and imposts without the consent of the General Diet, convoked according to constitutional forms. In future, all civil and criminal laws, and all respecting the finance, and even relative to the functions of the constitutional authority, are to be submitted to the examination of the General Diet, and not to have the force of law till assented to by them, and sanctioned by the Sovereign.

This newly-created Kingdom of Poland, with the Prussian Duchy of Posen, and the former annexations of the three partitioning

Powers, comprehend the whole of what was once Poland, with the exception of the ancient capital, Cracow, which those Powers have thought good in congress to declare a free, independent, and strictly neutral city, having a small territory assigned to it. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, engage to respect, and to cause to be respected, its neutrality, and no armed force is upon any pretext to enter its territory. It is to possess its free constitution, its academy, and bishopric, as settled by a former treaty.

At the Diet of Sweden, which opened at Stockholm in March, the King delivered a speech remarkable for the very high terms in which he mentioned the Crown Prince. Speaking of the dangerous state of the country when he ascended the throne, he said, "By your unanimous choice a hero was placed at my side. By him all your hopes and mine were animated. The dangers which loured at a distance vanished before the lightning of his sword, and all contending spirits were pacified by the benignity of his countenance." After alluding to the new contest for the liberties of Europe, in which their country bore a part, "My son, however, (said he) did not draw his sword merely to raise the honour of the warriors of Sweden to its former lustre; he had, as well as myself, a higher and more important end in view." This is explained to be the union of Norway with Sweden; on the effectuating of which, the assembly is warmly congratulated; the eulogy on the Prince is brought to a climax, by pronouncing him more worthy of the choice of the States, than any one who has worn the crown of the Great Gustavus Adolphus.

The Diet appears to have passed in great harmony. The States having been informed by the King, that the foreign debt would in a short time be discharged, a deputation of the four orders waited upon his Majesty, and the Crown Prince, with an address of gratitude on that account. In this they expressed their acknowledgments to the King, "that by wise and beneficent measures, as well as by important personal services, he had given the nation the power, of which it would probably have been deprived for a long time to come, of discharging in a way not likely to be much felt by the finances, a debt which had long pressed heavily upon them." On August the 10th, the Diet was closed by a speech from the Throne, which began with affirming, that "Seldom had a King of Sweden more objects to propose for regulation to his people, or more occasion for joy in doing so; seldom had the bond of union between the Sovereign and subjects been more closely drawn." Among other causes for satisfaction, he particularly mentioned the conviction expressed by the Diet, that the union between Sweden and Norway required for its solidity an entire recognition of common rights; and their having met with enlightened good-will the wishes of the Norwegian nation, and thereby excited a mutual confidence, which had shewn in a short period what could only have been expected from long expe-

rience. After noticing the event which had again rekindled in Europe the flame of war, his Majesty observed, that, prevented by its situation and confined resources from taking a more active part, the Scandinavian Peninsula had only been able by concurring in the principles of its allies, to give proof of its continued friendly union.

The Diet of Norway was assembled in this summer, and on July 5th, a royal speech was delivered before it by the Chancellor of the kingdom, Count Essen. Its principal topic was the new war by which the repose of Europe had been disturbed, and which rendered it necessary that the united Scandinavian people should be prepared for any exigency, although there was reason to hope that they might still enjoy the security of their geographical position. Mention was then made of the fraternal disposition towards the Norwegians displayed by Sweden; and it was announced that the misunderstandings with Denmark, on account of Pomerania, had been brought to a desirable conclusion.

This last event was effected in the following manner:—By the treaty of Kiel in January 1814, the King of Sweden had ceded to the crown of Denmark his rights to Pomerania and Rugen as a compensation for Norway. The King of Denmark, compelled by circumstances to acquiesce in this exchange, found his new possession of little value on account of its separation from the other parts of his dominion; and by a treaty with the King of Prussia, dated June 4th, 1815, he ceded to that king his rights to Swedish Pomerania and Rugen, in return for the Duchy of Lauenburg (which had been made over to him by Hanover), and a sum of money in addition. This exchange was completed by letters-patent from the King of Sweden, dated Oct. 1st, absolving the inhabitants of Pomerania and Rugen from any remaining allegiance to the Swedish crown; and in the same month, those districts were formally occupied by the King of Prussia's commissioner.

The part to be taken by the Swiss Cantons on the renewal of war between the allied powers and France was necessarily regarded as a matter of importance; and on May 6th the ministers of the four great powers at Zurich delivered a note on the subject to the Diet then sitting. They begin with applauding the determination expressed by the Helvetic body, at the moment of Buonaparte's return to France, of taking up arms to defend its frontiers, and avert the disorders with which all Europe was menaced by this event. They proceed to mention the compact entered into by the sovereigns at the congress of Vienna for subverting this usurpation, and their invitation to the rest of Europe to accede to it, which had been accepted; and they announce that they have been commissioned by these powers to represent to the Diet their confident expectation, that Switzerland, by a formal declaration, would adopt the same principles, and concert with them the measures necessary for opposing the common danger. They affirm, however, that the allied powers

are far from proposing to Switzerland that it should display any other force than such as is proportioned to the resources and usages of its people; and that their only desire is that the confederation would assume an energetic attitude, and adopt measures commensurate to the extraordinary circumstances of the time. They say that they have received instructions from their courts to regulate, by a convention, the footing on which Switzerland is to stand in this association, and they request the diet to nominate plenipotentiaries for negociating with them.

The diet, in its answer, after explicitly asserting its resolution to oppose with all its might a power which threatens the peace, independence, and rights of all nations, intimates that the part to be taken by 22 little republics united for mutual security, must naturally be that of the vigorous defence of their frontiers. For this purpose, it is said that more than 30,000 men have been set on foot; in return for such exertion Switzerland thinks it may expect from the kindness of the allied powers that their armies will respect its territory, till it shall call for their aid. If, however, any thing is to be done to fix in a more precise manner the political relations of the confederation with the allied powers, the diet is ready to listen to overtures, and has commissioned three persons (named) to enter into a negociation with the ministers. In every case, however, the right is reserved to the Cantons of taking a definitive resolution on this head, and giving validity to these arrangements by constitutionally confirming them.

The result of this determination of the diet was a convention, by the articles of which Switzerland declared its formal adhesion to the system of the four allied powers; and on the other hand, the sovereigns promised that on the conclusion of a general peace, all the advantages conferred on Switzerland by the congress of Vienna should be secured to it. The confederation bound itself to have in the field an army sufficient as well to cover its frontiers from the enemy, as to impede any attempt on that side against the forces of the allies. Various articles were inserted in favour of Switzerland, and pecuniary assistance was offered to those cantons which should not be able to support a protracted armament. The signature of the convention by both parties was dated May 20th, and deputations immediately went to their respective cantons to attend the deliberations on the subject. It appears that the convention was ratified in the canton of Zurich by 109 voices against 52, but was rejected at Basle by 55 to 53. Bern and several other cantons are mentioned as having joined in the ratification. The city of Basle, which was probably induced by its position under the cannon of the French fortress of Huningen, to withhold its concurrence in the convention, soon experienced the impossibility of maintaining a state of tranquillity between contending armies.—Huningen being invested by the Austrians, its commandant, on June 28th, without any previous notice, commenced a bombard-

ment on the town, which, however, soon ceased. An order of the day was soon after published by the Swiss commander-in-chief, Bachman, mentioning that the incursions of the French troops into the territories of Switzerland, attended with the plundering of villages, having rendered the advance of the Swiss troops necessary, and at the same time several French frontier districts having requested that they might be occupied by the Swiss, they had entered the French territories, in which, however, they were ordered to conduct themselves as the friends of the inhabitants. Basle continued to be held in alarm by the threats of the commander of Huningen to lay it in ashes if he were bombarded by the besiegers, till it was relieved by his surrender; and the total demolition of the strong works of that fortress was one of the desirable results of the final success of the allies.

The principal opposition to the new Helvetic confederation appears to have existed in the old democratic cantons; and in that of Unterwald tumults prevailed which caused the Diet to send commissioners in August to the lower part of that canton, who by their prudent measures effected the complete union of that district with the rest of their countrymen. The commissioners, in a proclamation to the people of Lower Unterwald, dated Stanz, August 26th, express their satisfaction at the recognition of the legitimate authority, and bestow their parting advice for the preservation of tranquillity and good order. The diet passed a resolution for the re-admission of the canton into the confederation under certain stipulations, which denote that a resistance to the payment of the contingent imposed upon it was the cause of the disturbance. It may now be hoped that the federal constitution of Switzerland is so well arranged and finally established, that it will have no more storms to undergo, and will assure to that country the internal happiness and moral respectability, which have long obtained for it the admiration of Europe.

CHAPTER XII.

Spain.—Proclamation by the Inquisition.—Royal Manifesto.—Requisition to the congress.—Porlier's Insurrection.—Spanish Armies enter France and retire.—Prosecution of the Liberales and final sentence.—Italy.—Papal Proclamation to the Legations.—Pope's Allocution.—Attempts for Ecclesiastical restorations.—Elba.

THE degraded state to which Spain was reduced after the return of its king, by a relapse to arbitrary government and ecclesiastical domination, had rendered her at the close of the last year an object of little concern to the rest of Europe; and particularly had deprived her of the interest taken in her fate by those warm friends in England, who had indulged the hope of seeing light and liberty extending their beneficial influence through a country of ancient renown. It was long expected that the training which the Spanish nation had received during its contest for independence, and the liberal sentiments with which it had been impregnated, would have produced a struggle against the violences of despotism and bigotry; but experience seemed to prove that it was only an inconsiderable minority who had imbibed the spirit of freedom and improvement, and that the general mass was still fitted only for slavery and superstition.

At the beginning of the year the Spanish government appears to have been chiefly intent upon fitting out the long-delayed expedition for reducing the insurgents in South America, and in putting an end to all attempts at home to propagate obnoxious opinions. A proclamation was issued in January by the Inquisitor-general which, after reciting the Pope's bull against free-masons and other secret societies, takes notice of the connexion formed by a number of Spaniards, who had resided in foreign countries, with societies "leading to sedition, insubordination, and to every error and crime," and summons them within a fortnight to return to the bosom of the church, which is ready to receive them with becoming tenderness, denouncing at the same time all the penalties inflicted by the civil and canon law against such as shall "continue obstinate in the path of perdition."

When Buonaparte subverted the Bourbon throne of France, it was natural that a king of the same family should join the league of sovereigns to dispossess the Usurper; but Spain was too much

reduced, and its throne too weakly filled, to take an active part on the occasion; and it was not till the month of May that Ferdinand VII. ventured to declare himself united with the allied powers who published the declaration of March 13th. This manifesto was characterised by the feeble and circumstantial prolixity common in the state papers issued by the Spanish court; and the nation was particularly called upon to interest itself in the war, as being undertaken against an enemy of religion. It is scarcely necessary to say that the dreaded invader was vanquished long before Spain was in any condition to assist in the conflict. Previously to this warlike manifesto, the Spanish minister at Vienna had presented to Prince Metternich a requisition on the part of the King for the delivery of the States of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, then occupied by Austrian troops, to the Infant Charles Louis, King of Etruria, as their lawful possessor. The reasoning on which this demand was founded turned upon the facts, that the powers who by the treaty of Fontainebleau bestowed these Duchies upon the Archduchess Maria Louisa, disposed of what did not belong to them, since military occupation confers no right; and that the same powers having by their declaration in congress on March 13th announced that the above treaty was broken by the forcible entrance of Buonaparte into France, it can no longer be an obstacle to an act of just restitution. From a subsequent protest to the Spanish minister dated June 5th, it appears that the congress had paid no attention to this requisition; and had likewise offended his Catholic Majesty by recommending to him the cession of Olivenza to Portugal. Such was the degree of estimation in which this government was held abroad!

At home, the system of rigorous and unrelenting persecution was still persisted in against the whole party of *liberales*, together with the re-establishment of civil and ecclesiastical authority, in its most arbitrary forms. These measures, though long passively submitted to, at length produced an insurrection which at first put on a formidable appearance. General Juan Diez Porlier, who obtained great distinction in the war for independence under the name of the Marquesito, had incurred the suspicion of the restored monarchy, and undergone confinement for a year in the castle of St. Antonio. Having obtained permission to visit a bathing-place on account of his health, on September 18th, at night, he assembled the troops quartered at St. Lucia, without the gates of Corunna, and entering the city early on the next morning, he placed the Governor, the Captain-general, and a few other persons under arrest. Tranquillity being restored, he issued a proclamation addressed to the soldiers of the Galician army, in which he inveighed severely against the conduct of Government since the return of Ferdinand, and proposed the removal of the ministers, and the re-establishment of the Cortes. A long manifesto to the same effect was also addressed to the Spanish nation, purporting to be from the Provincial Junta of

Galicia under the presidency of Porlier, styled Gen.-Commandant of the interior of the kingdom.

A column of grenadiers and provincial light infantry of Galicia was at this time quartered at Santiago, upon whose co-operation Porlier relied; and being informed that they were hesitating how to decide, and that his presence would probably confirm them in his cause, he marched from Corunna on the night of the 21st at the head of 800 men collected in haste, with four pieces of cannon. The chapter of Santiago, which possesses great wealth, resolved to employ it in frustrating the revolutionary enterprize; and placing a large sum at the disposal of the governor of the place, it was employed to gain over the troops; and the result was, that a regiment on its march to join Porlier was ordered to halt. This leader arrived on the night of the 22nd at a village three leagues from Santiago, where he halted his fatigued men, and with his officers took a slight repast. In the meantime some emissaries from Santiago introduced themselves among his men in the disguise of peasants, and made promises of advancement to the serjeants if they would assist in apprehending the General and his Officers. These promises, with a plentiful distribution of money, were successful; and a plan was laid, by which Porlier and his officers were secured without resistance: such was the termination of this ill-fated and apparently rash enterprize at its very commencement.

The unfortunate leader was brought to Corunna on the 26th, and thrown into the prison of the Inquisition; and having been hastily tried by a court-martial, on October 3rd, he suffered death by the cord as a traitor. He directed that a handkerchief steeped in his last tears should be given to his wife, with a consolatory letter, in which he exhorted her not to afflict herself with the kind of death to which he was sentenced, since it was dishonourable only to the wicked, but glorious to the virtuous. From all that has been published it would appear that the people took no part in this movement, at least not in its favour. The citizens of Corunna were thanked for their conduct on the occasion, in the congratulatory proclamations that were issued after the suppression of the insurrection. In one of these, from the members of the Junta of Corunna, who were placed under confinement during the insurrection, their deliverance is ascribed to the protection of the most holy Virgin of the Rosary, whose festival was then celebrating.

Towards the close of August, the Spanish army stationed in the environs of Bellegarde concentrated and made a movement towards the French frontier. The French General Ricard immediately advanced a division of troops in the direction of Perpignan, and all the other troops in the departments on the Pyrenees were put in preparation. On the 27th the Spaniards, to the number of from 12 to 15,000 infantry, and 1,000 or 1,200 cavalry crossed the Bidassoa, the Commander-in-chief, Count Avisbal, publishing a proclamation announcing that his en-

trance into France had no other object than to support the throne of Louis XVIII. and the integrity of his kingdom. At the same time another Spanish army under Gen. Castanos crossed the frontier on the side of Perpignan. So little, however, was such aid desired, that the Duke of Angouleme, in an interview with the latter commander, persuaded him to march back into Spain. Count Avisbal being informed of this transaction by Lieut.-Gen. Count de Viomesnil, announced that as soon as he should receive official notice of it from General Castanos, he would also repass the Bidassoa. This intention he put in execution on Sept. 4th, after having addressed a letter to Count Viomesnil, in which he extols the discipline observed by his troops whilst in France, who were neither provoked by the menaces of the local authorities, nor by the recollection of the enormities practised by the troops of Buonaparte in Spain, to acts of hostility. His letter concludes with the wish that the King of France may not one day have to repent of being deprived of the assistance of 80,000 Spaniards. This must appear mere vapouring, at a time when the presence of nearly a million of foreign troops had quelled all resistance to the Bourbons; and it is difficult to discover the motive of this invasion of the French territory, which must have excited high indignation in all parties, and would have been powerfully resisted, unless it were that of seeming, though late, to do something in the cause of the allies, and earning a subsidy.

The disgrace of several persons who had been favourites of the King, and the dismissal of some ministers, immediately after Porlier's insurrection, were thought to indicate an intended change in the measures of government; and a free pardon to the confined *liberales*, and even a restoration of the Cortes were fondly predicted, especially as it was known that the allied powers disapproved the policy which had been pursued in Spain. Nothing of this kind, however, took place; and the remainder of the year exhibited the same predominance of arbitrary principles, superstition, and resistance to improvement, which had re-plunged this country into its former state of degradation.—The character of the monarch was exhibited in a peculiarly odious light by the despotic rigour which he personally exercised upon the state prisoners. Having given orders that the trials of the *liberales* should be concluded within a fixed period, and that he should be consulted with regard to the sentences to be pronounced, he was greatly dissatisfied on being told that nothing appeared in evidence to convict the accused, and that it would be consonant to royal clemency to cast a veil over the past, and restore them to liberty. This recommendation only induced him to transfer the causes to another tribunal, to which he referred the consideration whether they were not comprised in certain laws relative to traitors and the exciters of tumults and disturbances. Receiving a reply that none of those who had been seized were guilty of offences of that nature, the king, in a rage, ordered the clerk of the court to bring to

him the proceedings, when he by himself pronounced sentence of exile or imprisonment for longer or shorter terms upon thirty-two persons, who had been the most distinguished deputies to the Cortes, or promoters of liberal principles. Of the nature of these sentences a specimen may be given in that of the celebrated Arguelles, to serve ten years as a common soldier in the regiment stationed at Ceuta; and in that of Garcia Herreros, former minister of grace and justice, to serve eight years in *chains* in the garrison of Gomera. Such is the prospect afforded of the reign of the *beloved Ferdinand!*

Of the occurrences in Italy during this year, the most important have been related in the chapter concerning Murat and the revolution at Naples; some circumstances however remain to be noticed with respect to that country.

The Roman Pontiff continued to pursue the plan of restoring to his see all the authority belonging to the head of the Catholic church, and of renovating the impaired dignity of religious institutions. On the first day of the year he issued a bull against ecclesiastical abuses, which contained various injunctions for rendering more sacred and respectable the characters of persons in holy orders. His expulsion from Rome in consequence of the advance of King Joachim's troops, and his subsequent restoration after the fall of that temporary sovereign, were mentioned among the incidents of the Neapolitan war.

That important change in the affairs of Italy was followed by an event of which notice was given by a proclamation published at Bologna on July 18th, by Cardinal Gonsalvi, secretary of state to the pope, and addressed to the legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Ravenna. The people of these districts are informed that by the unanimous will of the allies they are restored to the Holy See. The sentiments of his Holiness on the occasion are then communicated to them, which are, that every display of political conduct and opinion which had taken place in these provinces is banished from his mind, and that it is his desire that all shall look forward to the future with equal confidence and security; further, he expects that all the citizens shall imitate his example, and forgetting every thing past, shall regard each other as brothers, being all equally his sons. Moreover, his Holiness engages, that purchasers of property from the preceding governments, who have made their purchases according to the laws then subsisting, shall not be disturbed in their possession; and he also guarantees the public debt of the provinces, and the civil and military pensions, reserving only his claims on foreign countries in respect of them. The reduction of the taxes is then declared, and assurance is given that his Holiness will immediately employ himself on a new system of administration conformable to the welfare of his people.

A particular account of the circumstances connected with the restoration of the Papal territory was the subject of an allocution of the Pope in the Secret Consis-

tory, held on Sept. 4th. His Holiness begins this address with informing his "venerable brothers" that he could have wished to apprise them earlier of the restitution of several of their provinces, but that he waited for its completion. He acquaints them that Cardinal Gonsalvi, after fulfilling the commission with which he was charged to his most Christian Majesty, proceeded to London, where were assembled the allied sovereigns, with the exception of the Emperor Francis, and renewed a spectacle which had not been seen for two centuries, that of the public appearance of a Cardinal Legate, decorated with the distinguishing marks of his dignity. He was received (the Pope says) at the court of the Prince Regent, with such marks of kindness and attachment to our person, that it was impossible to manifest more. The legate then delivered a brief to each of the sovereigns, soliciting the restitution of the provinces of which the Holy See had been deprived, and stating its rights to them. The departure of the legate to the congress at Vienna is then mentioned, and his conduct there, the result of which was the restoration of the three Legations. For this event acknowledgments are made to those Princes who do not belong to the Romish church, and particular gratitude is expressed to the Prince Regent of England for his earnestness in their behalf, which was of great advantage to their cause at the congress. The Pope then confesses that his joy at this restitution is somewhat abated by the still continued retention of the province of Avignon and the county of Venaissin within France, and the province of Ferrara on the left bank of the Po, belonging to the Holy See as much as the restored parts, and of which he does not despair the restitution, or at least an equivalent compensation. Proceeding to spiritual concerns, he mentions that the legate had been instructed to seize the opportunity presented by the projected establishment of the affairs of Germany, to secure upon their ancient footing the interests of the Catholic church in that country: but that his labours had not hitherto produced any effects, the congress having been dissolved without any definitive arrangement.

The attempts of the papal court to restore the ancient order of things even in Italy were not every where alike successful. At Florence the re-introduction of Mortmain, and the re-establishment of the religious orders, met with difficulties from the government; and in the Austrian dominions of Italy little regard was paid to the wishes of the Pope. The King of Sardinia, on the other hand, showed himself an obedient son of the church; and some useful public establishments were obliged to give way to the return of monks and nuns. That Sovereign, and those of Sicily and Spain, appear to have been the only Catholic monarchs who yielded to the application for restoring the order of Jesuits in their dominions.

The occupation of Elba by the Grand Duke of Florence, though an event of no considerable im-

portance, may deserve recording, on account of the interest attached to that island when the residence of Buonaparte. A body of Tuscan troops landed upon it on July 30th, and invested Porto Ferrajo, the commandant of which at first asked for a suspension of arms in order to treat of a surrender, but this not being granted, a convention was entered into, in consequence of which the Tuscans took possession of all the military posts of the island.

CHAPTER XIII.

America.—Remaining incidents of the War with the United States.—Capture of the President Frigate.—Failure of the attack on New Orleans.—Fort Mobille taken.—Treaty of Peace ratified, and President's Message.—Treaty with the Creeks.—Actions of the American Navy against the Barbary Powers.—Commercial Connexion with great Britain.—President's Message in December.—South America.—Arrival of the Spanish Expedition.—Potosi taken by the Insurgents.—Operations in Venezuela.—Mexico.—Insurrection prevented in Martinique.—Guadaloupe declares for Buonaparte: its reduction by the British.—Further Occurrences.—Transactions in the Assembly of Jamaica.

THE signature of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America at the end of the last year could not operate to put a period to hostilities till it had been made known and ratified beyond the Atlantic: and several actions remain to be related as the conclusion of a destructive war, which wisdom and temper might have entirely prevented.

On January 15th a British squadron, consisting of the Majestic, Capt. Hayes, and three frigates, being stationed off the coast of New York, in order to prevent the escape of the United State's ship President, Commodore Decatur, and other vessels, from Staten Island, descried the President attempting to get to sea, and commenced a general chase. After a run of many hours, the Endymion frigate got alongside the President, and a warm action ensued, which was maintained with great gallantry on both sides for two hours and a half, when the Endymion's sails, being cut from the yards, the American got a-head. At length, the Pomone coming up, and firing a few shots, Commodore Decatur hailed to say he had surrendered. The loss was considerable in both the ships, but much the greatest on board the President. She was a frigate of the largest rate, and had on board about 490 persons.

A series of operations of the British army in the neighbourhood of New Orleans occupied the last week of December and a part of January. An army had been collected for an attack on that town under the command of Major-Gen. Keane, which, with the assistance of Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, was disembarked without resistance on the 23rd. During the following night the troops were assaulted with vigour by a considerable body of Americans, who, after repeated efforts, were repulsed with loss. On the 25th Major-General Sir

Edward Pakenham arrived, and took the command of the army. In the morning of the 27th the troops moved forward in two columns, and drove in the enemy's picquets to a situation within six miles of the town, where their main body was discovered strongly posted behind a canal, with a breast-work in front, their right resting on the Mississipi, in which an armed ship was moored, so as to enfilade any advancing assailants, and their left touching a thick wood. From that time to the 8th of January the interval was occupied in preparations on both sides for attack and defence. On the 8th the British army was formed for a general assault upon the enemy's line, to be preceded by an attempt with a detached force under Col. Thornton to cross the river during the night, and proceeding along the right bank, to carry the flanking battery of the Americans on that side. Various unforeseen difficulties retarded the execution of this part of the plan till the co-operation lost its intended effect, though, in the end, the battery was taken; and the main attack did not take place till there was light enough for the enemy to descry the assailants at more than 200 yards distance. A galling fire was immediately opened from every part of the American line, and in the midst of it, General Pakenham, riding forwards to animate his men received two shots, one of which was almost instantly fatal. He fell into the arms of his aide-de-camp, and at the same time, Generals Keane and Gibbs were carried off wounded in sight of the troops, who were so much disheartened that they began to waver. Major General Lambert then bringing up the reserve, met the whole falling back in the greatest confusion; and though he restored order so far as to maintain the ground he occupied, it was not thought advisable to renew the attempt. On learning the success of Col. Thornton's attack, General Lambert sent an artillery officer over the river to examine whether the post was tenable, and from his report he was induced to order it to be relinquished. Such was the unfortunate termination of an enterprise which appears to have been undertaken with more courage than judgment. The loss on this day was very serious, including that of the General-in-chief killed, General Gibbs wounded so severely as to die on the next day, General Keane wounded, 1 lieut.-colonel killed and 8 wounded, and of the rest, officers and men, about 2,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The final result was, that the whole army was re-embarked, leaving a few of the most dangerously wounded, and carrying off its field artillery, ammunition, and stores.

The concluding operation of the war was the capture of fort Mobille, planned by Admiral Cochrane and General Lambert. The entrance into its bay being so well guarded by a fort that it was thought unsafe to attempt forcing a passage by the smaller ships of war; a body of troops was landed on February 7th, about three miles from the fort, which was immediately invested, and the trenches were pushed to within pistol-shot of the works.

The defence being obviously hopeless, the commander capitulated on the 11th, surrendering his garrison of 366 men prisoners of war.

The treaty of peace concluded at Ghent was ratified by the president and senate of the United States on February 17th. By its articles each party bound itself to restore all places and possessions captured by it, with an exception of the islands in Passamaquoddy bay, which were to remain under their present occupation till the right to them should be decided by two sworn commissioners, one of each nation. To a similar decision were also referred some existing doubts and disputes respecting boundaries on the limits between Nova Scotia and the New England States, and on the line through the Canadian lakes between the territories of the two powers. Prisoners of war were to be mutually restored after paying the debts they might have contracted. Each party engaged to terminate all hostilities with the Indians with whom they might be at war, provided the latter should desist from hostilities on their part. Both parties agreed to continue their efforts for the final abolition of the slave trade. Not the least notice was taken of any of the national points at issue on the commencement of the war, and which were the occasion of it; so that the continuance of peace must depend either upon the absence of those circumstances which produced the disputes, or upon a spirit of reciprocal moderation and conciliation, the desirable fruit of dear-bought experience.

On Feb. 21st, the President sent a message to both houses of Congress, accompanying the treaty of peace. In this paper, after some general observations on the policy of being at all times in a state of preparation against the possible necessity of again having recourse to arms, the President expressed his confidence that the wisdom of congress would provide "for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbour-defence; for adding discipline to the bravery of the militia; and for cultivating the art-military in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of government." We are not informed of the particulars relative to the discussion of these topics; but it is said, that the peace establishment, after much debate between the two houses, was fixed at 10,000 regulars; from which small number it may be concluded, that a general aversion existed against any attempt to promote a spirit of conquest in the military system of the United States.

A treaty between Major-Gen. Jackson and the Creek Indians, by which the war of the latter against the United States had been terminated in August 1814, was ratified by the President and Senate on February 16th. By the first of its articles the Creeks cede to the United States all the land belonging to them within the territories of the States lying west, south, and south easterly of a certain line to be drawn by persons appointed by the President, reserving, however, a certain por-

tion of land as a settlement to every warrior of the Creeks who took an active part in favour of the United States in the late war. The Creeks are also required to abstain from all intercourse with any British or Spanish post or town; and other articles are added, denoting the separate condition to which they were reduced by the hostilities exercised against them.

The naval force of the United States which had been set free by the peace with Great Britain, was usefully and honourably employed in avenging the piracies of the Barbary States upon the commerce of the Americans, and compelling them to a future pacific conduct. A squadron commanded by Commodore Decatur sailed to the Mediterranean, and on June 20th engaged an Algerine fleet, two ships of which were taken, one being that of the admiral. After this victory he proceeded to Algiers, the Dey of which speedily entered into a treaty, by which the tribute demanded from the Americans was for ever relinquished. Decatur then, anchoring in the bay of Tunis, demanded satisfaction of the government for having suffered two prizes made by the Americans, and carried into that port, to be taken out by a British ship of war, and he obliged the bey to pay the damage into the hands of the American consul. Sailing thence to Tripoly he compelled by menaces the pashaw of that place to pay 25,000 dollars by way of indemnity. Commodore Bambridge, the American commander-in-chief, afterwards took precautionary measures for preventing any future depredations on the commerce of the United States by the Barbary corsairs.

The war with Great Britain having left the American warehouses exhausted of their store of many necessary articles, as soon as peace was restored, their ships came in numbers to the British ports and renewed their usual commercial transactions, to the benefit of both countries. The sense each entertained of the mutual advantages to be derived from an intimate correspondence, and their disposition to forget past animosities, were agreeably displayed by a "convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States of America and those of his Britannic Majesty," agreed upon by the negociators on each part in London on July 3rd, and ratified by the American president in December. Of its articles, the first stipulates generally a reciprocal liberty of commerce between the countries: 2. That no other duties on export or import on either side shall be imposed on the produce or manufactures of each country, than on the like goods to or from any other country; and that the duties on shipping and goods imported shall be the same whether the vessels be British or American; the same principle also to apply to drawbacks and bounties: 3. American vessels are to be admitted to trade with the four principal British settlements in the East Indies, paying no higher duties than the most favoured nations; but they are not to carry their cargoes direct to any other port than in the United States, there to be un-

laden; and also are not to engage in the British coasting trade of the East Indies: 4. Consuls for the protection of trade are to reside freely in each country: 5. This convention is to continue in force during four years.

On December 5th President Madison transmitted to both houses of Congress a message in which a detailed account is given of the most important occurrences since their last meeting. It begins with relating the successful termination of the war which had been commenced by the regency of Algiers against the United States. It is next mentioned as a source of satisfaction, that the treaty of peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a commercial convention, the disposition shown in which, it is hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects which might otherwise endanger future harmony. The existing relations between the States and the Indians on their frontiers are then adverted to; and it is said, that whilst treaties of amity have been entered into with the greater part of the tribes on the western and north-western borders, a restlessness has been manifested by those on the southern frontier, who had been chastised into peace, which has called for preparatory measures to repress it. Two following paragraphs relate to the act passed for the military peace establishment, respecting which, difficulties had occurred which still required legislative aid. The revival of the public credit is then spoken of with satisfaction, and a statement is given of the late receipts into the treasury. The national debt, as ascertained in October last, is reckoned at 120 millions of dollars, to which some addition would probably occur on the liquidation of the public accounts; and it is observed that the improved condition of the revenue would not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government towards its creditors, but would justify an immediate alleviation of burthens imposed by the war. Various objects of internal improvement are then pointed out for the consideration of congress, among which is the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the district of Columbia. The message closes with a congratulatory view of the situation and prospects of the country. "Whilst other portions of mankind (says the President) are labouring under the distresses of war or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honourable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose."

The other great portion of the American continent has continued to be the theatre of a sanguinary civil war, the occurrences in which have, as before, been so differently represented by the opposite parties, that it is difficult to form a distinct idea of the existing state of affairs, or a probable conjecture of the final issue.

The long-prepared expedition from Cadiz, designed for the reduction of the independents on the eastern coast of South America, sailed in the spring, and the arrival at Porto Cabello, of two Spanish ships of the line, six frigates, and 70 transports, having on board upwards of 12,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Morillo, was announced in the month of April. Another expedition was said to have sailed in company, destined for the river la Plata.

Authentic intelligence was received in May at Buenos Ayres, that the royalists having abandoned the strong entrenchments of Cotagayta in consequence of the advance of General Rondeau, commander-in-chief of the army of Buenos Ayres, and afterwards evacuated Potosi, that city was entered by the advanced guard of the latter on the 5th, and was occupied by the rest of his troops on the 9th.

Further intelligence from Buenos Ayres to June 19th mentioned, that the royal army of Lima had sustained another defeat, in which Ramirez, the second in command, and two other generals were killed. With respect to Buenos Ayres itself, it was said that the squadron for its defence under Admiral Brown was fully equipped and manned; that the land forces in the city and its environs amounted to 18,000, and that upwards of 200 pieces of artillery were mounted on its works. Also, that several districts in the interior had engaged, on the first appearance of the expedition from Spain, to march 23,000 men to its assistance.

The storm of war from Old Spain was, however, chiefly directed against the independents who formed the confederation of Venezuela; and from a proclamation of Don Manuel del Castillo, general of the armies of New Granada and Carthagena, dated from the latter city on July 21st, we learn that their utmost efforts were required to resist the arms of the assailants. By subsequent accounts from Jamaica it would appear that Castillo was acting a treacherous part, and was probably in league with the Spanish commander. It is said to have been his plan to send out small expeditions for the purpose of falling into the hands of the enemy, that the patriots might be destroyed in detail, which so far succeeded, that Carthagena was brought into great danger; but his treachery, at length, becoming manifest, he was deprived of his command, which was conferred upon Don Bermudez. Morillo was afterwards repulsed at Carthagena, and was obliged, for want of provisions, to remove from the vicinity of that city. A further account mentions, that the general situation of Venezuela is much in favour of the independents, who possess all the savannahs of Cumana and Barcelona; and that an army from New Granada had occupied the provinces of Merida, Truxillo, and Barinas, and had defeated the Spaniards in a decisive action.

Advices from Mexico mention that 2,500 of the Spanish troops of the expedition were landed in that province as a reinforcement to the royalists, but that, being drawn into the interior by the

Mexican general, Anaya, a number of them were cut off, others joined the independents, and but a small number made good their retreat to Xalapa. The Mexican congress was to assemble, and a constitution had been drawn up for the province.

On the whole it appears certain, that the attempt from Old Spain to recover its authority in these parts has been unsuccesful; and the more the character and proceedings of the Spanish government at home become known in the colonies, the less probability will there be of a re-union of the latter to the mother country.

The political storm by which France was agitated in this year extended its effects to the West Indies. In Martinique, the troops in possession of the forts displayed such a disposition to mount the tri-coloured cockade, and declare for Buonaparte, that the Count de Vaugirard, governor of the island, found it necessary to anticipate an open revolt by assembling the soldiery, and releasing from their obligations such of the officers as desired it, at the same time informing them that they must quit Martinique, and that an attempt to raise the standard of rebellion would be resisted by force. A revolutionary movement, however, in all probability, could not have been prevented, if Sir James Leith, commander of the British military force in the Leeward islands, had not sent over from St. Lucie an auxiliary body of troops, which, landing in the island on June 5th, occupied all the strong positions, and kept the disaffected under control. The whole of the French troops, with the exception of part of a regiment, were afterwards permitted to depart from the island unarmed. The terms on which this succour was afforded by the British commander were perfectly liberal. The sovereignty of the island was to remain entire in the King of France; the British troops, which were to act as auxiliaries to the governor, were to be maintained at the expense of the English government, and to preserve strict discipline, and the persons and properties of the inhabitants were to be fully respected by them.

In the island of Guadaloupe the revolutionary cause obtained a temporary triumph. A vessel having arrived after a short passage from France, on June 18th, an insurrection broke out, in which both the military and citizens declared for Buonaparte. The governor, Admiral Count de Linois, was placed under arrest, doubtless by way of mere form, since, on the next day he was set at liberty, and issued a proclamation, acquainting the soldiers and inhabitants that Napoleon had been received in France without resistance; that the tri-coloured flag was every where waving, and that the colonists were expected to concur in this change of government. He concluded with *Vive l'Empereur!* On the same day Buonaparte was proclaimed in grand ceremony at Point-a-Petre, under the direction of the commandant Fromentin, acting for General Boyer, and with every display of enthusiastic joy. It was not, however, by a sudden effervescence of this kind that a durable revolution

was to be effected; and as soon as the affairs of Martinique were settled, preparations were making by the British commanders to wrest Guadaloupe from the imperial usurper. Sir James Leith, having collected troops from the Windward islands and the continent of America, and made arrangements with Rear-adm. Sir Charles Durham, sailed on July 31st from Carlisle Bay in Barbadoes, whilst the land force from St. Lucie, Martinique, and Dominica, was ordered to rendezvous at the Saintes. On the 7th Aug. the whole force being assembled at the Saintes, it was resolved to lose no time in making the attack, expedition being rendered necessary as well by the approach of the hurricane season, as by the internal state of Guadaloupe, in which the sanguinary scenes of the French revolution were about to be renewed. The 15th of the month, being Buonaparte's birthday, was, according to report, to have been solemnized by the execution of a number of royalists already condemned to death; and their rescue was an object of interest to the British commander. The troops of the line and armed militia in the island amounted to about 6,000 men, posted in Grandterre and Basseterre, and it was the plan of Sir J. Leith to land his principal force so as to prevent the intended junction of the enemy. This was successfully effected on the 8th, and the troops were moved forward, driving the enemy from the position they had taken. At the time of landing, the General and Admiral circulated a proclamation of which they had previously sent a copy to Linois with notice of their intention. Its substance was, an information to the inhabitants of the events which had taken place in France since Buonaparte's landing, namely, his entire defeat at Waterloo, the march of Wellington and Blucher to Paris, and the advance of all the allied armies to the French frontiers. They also announced their arrival with a powerful force to place Guadaloupe under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, and stated the terms on which they proposed to receive the colony.

Early on the 9th the troops advanced in columns with all possible rapidity, and a series of actions ensued (see Gazette) by which the enemy were completely cut off from making their intended junction. On that night an officer came to propose a capitulation on the part of Linois; but the answer returned was, that no other conditions would be accepted than those mentioned in the proclamation. On the next morning, preparations being made for an attack on Morne Houel, a white flag was hung out as a signal that the troops in it had surrendered as prisoners of war, and that all the forts in the colony had yielded to the British arms. This conquest was obtained with a small loss, and by it an end was put to revolutionary attempts in the French West Indies. By the articles of capitulation it was agreed that the Count de Linois, Baron Boyer, the French troops of the line with the military administration, should be sent to France to the Duke of Wellington as prisoners

of war: that the militia who had already withdrawn to their habitations should be protected in person and property, but that those who were still in arms should be treated as prisoners of war, and sent away: that no individual should be molested by the *British government* on account of his political conduct to the present moment: and that the laws, and private property on shore, should be respected. All the forts, redoubts, &c. in the island, with magazines, arms, and every thing military, were to be delivered to the British troops; and all persons under arms were to surrender them.

By later intelligence from the West Indies it appeared that Guadaloupe, though completely in the martial occupation of Great Britain, was not reduced to a state of tranquillity. A number of French soldiers, who had deserted previously to the surrender of the island, took refuge in the woods whence they carried on a desultory and ferocious war against the posts of the English, several of whom were killed in their desperate sallies. Many of the inhabitants of Point-a-Petre, who formerly pursued the trade of privateering, were suspected of holding correspondence with them, and supplying them with provisions and ammunition. Measures had however been taken to prevent this intercourse, and a force had been sent against the insurgents. A letter from Basseterre, dated Nov. 2nd, asserts that about 300 of Buonaparte's adherents in the island had been apprehended, and that a ship load had been sent to Europe, many still remainin under strong guard in the fort. An exact police was maintained in the capital, by which order was perfectly preserved, though it was evident that the French inhabitants looked upon their conquerors with great aversion.

Some important proceedings in the House of Assembly of Jamaica have been reported as taking place in the month of October. They originated from the receipt in that island of the copy of the bill relative to the registry and regulation of slaves, introduced by Mr. Wilberforce to the House of Commons in the last session. A committtee had been appointed by the House of Assembly to take into consideration the bill in question, which in their report gave an opinion that a more solemn investigation, by a committee vested with fuller powers, ought to be made into the allegations and facts set forth in the bill. They also recommended that the House should, without delay, take into consideration the constitutional question arising out of the said bill, concerning the legislative authority within the island. With relation to this point, they drew up and offered certain resolutions, declaratory of what they considered as the constitutional and unalienable rights of the inhabitants of Jamaica. The first of these declares the right of the colonists of Jamaica to enjoy, so long as they have no representatives in the British parliament, a distinct and entire civil government. The subsequent resolutions are supplemental to the claim advanced in the first. The fifth, however, acknowledges the authority of parliament to make laws for the ge-

neral benefit of the empire; but the sixth alleges that the parliament has "in fact, but not of right," made laws depriving the colonists of their legal privileges in cases mentioned; and the eighth is expressly directed against the provisions of Mr. Wilberforce's bill.

On October 31st the House, having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, took into consideration the above report and resolutions, which were agreed to *nem. con.*; and copies of the same were ordered to be sent to the agent, with directions that they should be laid before the ministers of the Prince Regent, expressing at the same time a confident expectation that the discussions on Mr. Wilberforce's bill would be delayed, until an opportunity was obtained of sending over evidence that there are no grounds for the measures proposed in it, as far as they relate to Jamaica.

CHAPTER XIV.

East Indies.—Attacks on Kalunga, and result.—War of Nepaul.—Conquest of Candy and Annexation of the whole of Ceylon.—Disputes with the Chinese.—Embassy.—Converts to Christianity.—Expedition of the Viceroy of Egypt against the Wahabees.—Revolution at Tunis.

THE vast extension of the British Company's possessions in the East Indies having proportionally enlarged the sphere of their contact with the neighbouring powers, always either jealous of their sway, or envious of their prosperity, it cannot be expected that they should long remain in the enjoyment of perfect peace, even supposing no ambitious views on the part of their own servants; and the present year has afforded some interesting intelligence of the military kind from that quarter of the world.

A dispatch from the Adjutant-general of the Company's forces in Bengal, dated Lucknow, Nov. 9th, 1814, communicated an account of the unfortunate result of an attack upon the fort of Kalunga, in the Dhoon district, made by Major-gen. Gillespie, on Oct. 31st. After various unsuccessful attacks on the fort, attended with a great loss of officers and men, the General himself gallantly cheering on his men within thirty yards of the gateway, received a mortal wound, and the attempt was given up. A battering train having been brought from Delhi, operations against Kalunga were resumed on November 25th, and a practicable breach being reported on the 27th, an assault was directed by Colonel Mawby. The storming party, however, met with insuperable obstacles; and after the exposure during two hours to a galling fire, they were ordered to abandon the attack.—Their efforts, though unsuccessful at the time, produced such an effect on the enemy, that the fort was evacuated by its Nepaulese garrison on the 30th, and left to the occupation of the British. In the same month some small forts garrisoned from Gorkah in Nepaul were taken; and a Nepaulese Subah was surprised in his position, and slain.

The British government in India was now engaged in a direct war with the state of Nepaul; and the Vice-president at Fort William thought it proper to publish, on January 6th, a declaration of the causes which had produced hostilities between them. It begins with observing, that the course of the Gorkah (Nepaulese) conquests having approximated their frontier to that of the company, of its ally the Nawaub Vizier, and of the protected Sikh chieftains, through a great extent of country, it was scarcely to be expected that differences would not arise among the inhabitants and public

officers of the contiguous districts. A minute relation is then given of instances in which these have taken place, in all of which the Nepaulese government is charged with a premeditated system of encroachment. It is affirmed that the Rajah of Nepaul made a proposition for commissioners on each side to meet on the spot, and decide the respective claims of the parties, which was accepted, and Major Bradshaw met two commissioners from Nepaul. Their proceedings, after much procrastination, were brought to a close, and irrefragable proof was adduced of the British right to the whole of what were termed the Low Lands. The Rajah, however, refused to give them up; and further application proving ineffectual, the British government determined to take up arms, with the resolution not to lay them down till it had obtained full justice.

The chief command of the forces against Nepaul having been entrusted to Major-gen. Sir David Ochterlony, he began his operations by an attempt to take possession of three points in front of his right, by which the supplies of the enemy from the interior would be cut off. For this purpose Lieutenant-col. Thompson was sent at night, on December 27th, with a detachment to dislodge them from the stockades which they had erected on two of these points. The difficulties of the road having prevented him from reaching the first point till late on the following morning, he found the stockade too strong to be carried by assault, and brought up his artillery against it. Whilst he was engaged in preparing a battery he was attacked by the enemy in great numbers, who attempted to surround him. The warm reception they met with obliged them to retire with loss; and having evacuated one stockade, they took possession of a post at a small distance with all their force.

About the close of 1814 and the beginning of 1815, an advance of the divisions, commanded by major-generals Wood and Morley, was successfully resisted by the enemy, who, with much superior numbers, obliged the assailants to retreat. An attack also, upon a stockaded fort, made by the division under major-gen. Martindell, was repulsed with considerable loss. The particulars of these petty actions in this remote and little-known country, as given in the dispatches, are totally unintelligible for want of maps and plans.

It appears that the army of Nepaul in the early months of the year occupied a fortified position on the Malown range of mountains, from which gen. Ochterlony expelled them by a series of operations on the 14th and 15th of April, terminating in the establishment of the British troops on that range. On the 16th a desperate attempt was made by the Gorkah commander, in person, to storm the position of the reserve under lieut-col. Thompson, which terminated in the total defeat of the enemy with severe loss. In the same month colonel Nicholls was employed in another part of the Nepaul frontier, where he carried, by assault, the fortified heights and town of Almora, repulsed the enemy in a night at-

tack on the British positions, and on the 27th concluded a convention with the principal Gorkah chiefs of the province of Kemaoon. The result of these combined operations was the surrender of the Gorkah Commander-in-chief, Ummer Sing Thappa, the evacuation of the fortresses of Malown and Iyetuck, and the cession of the whole country from Kemaoon to the Sutlege; for which success the governor-general directed that a royal salute should be fired at all the principal stations of the army. It seems evident, however, from the details which have been published, that the contest has been with a bold and adventurous foe, with whom the establishment of a lasting pacification is perhaps more to be desired than expected.

At the opposite extremity of the Indian peninsula, the island also of Ceylon afforded employment in this year for the British arms. On the transfer of that island from Holland to Great Britain, the latter succeeded to a singularly circumstanced possession, the ring of sea-coast being under European occupation or authority, whilst the central parts were held by the native Sovereign of Candy. Such a divided dominion could not fail of being the cause of frequent difference; and in 1803 an expedition was undertaken by the British government against the Candian king, which, after the temporary conquest of the capital, fatally terminated in the massacre or imprisonment of the whole British detachment. The Candian troops afterwards advanced to the British frontier, and hostilities were for some time carried on; till at length a suspension of warfare, rather than a renewal of amicable intercourse, succeeded, the Candian monarch still refusing to release major Davie and the officers captured with him, and treating them with the greatest barbarity. His tyrannical government becoming insupportable to his subjects, many of them removed from the interior to the British settlements, and some of the chiefs applied for military aid to protect them against oppression, which, however, our government declined granting. The atrocious act perpetrated in October, 1814, of seizing and cruelly mutilating ten natives of the British province of Columbo who were pursuing their traffic in the Candian territory, joined with a revolt of the people on the frontier provinces, against their tyrant, finally determined the English governor to take up arms; and troops were put in motion in January, whilst a proclamation was issued, promising security and protection to the Candians, and announcing that the court alone was the object of hostility.

The Governor and Commander-in-chief, lieut.-gen. Brownrigg, arranged the march of the army in divisions to avoid the difficulty in supplying it with provisions. This, and the ruggedness of the roads and rainy weather, were in fact the only obstacles they had to contend with; for at no point did they meet with armed resistance, and the Adigars were all ready to join them as soon as they found it could be done with safety to their families. A detachment entered Candy on Feb. 11th, which was found entirely

deserted by the inhabitants, and stript of all valuable property.—The King had taken to flight with a small number of adherents; and after much inquiry, was known to be in the Dessavany of Dombera, whence he had no means of escaping. On the 18th he was surrounded by his own people, and taken prisoner with two of his wives, his Malabar attendants alone making a slight resistance. He was bound, reviled, and plundered; and every circumstance of his fall denoted the general detestation inspired by a cruel despotism. The conquest was entirely bloodless on the part of the victors, who enjoyed an extraordinary degree of health in the midst of their fatigues.

On March 2nd a solemn conference was held in the audience-hall of the palace of Candy, between the Governor and Commander-in-chief on the part of the King of Great Britain, and the Adigars and principal Candian chiefs on the part of the natives, in which a treaty previously framed for establishing his Majesty's government in the Candian provinces was read and unanimously assented to. It was followed by a proclamation declaring the result of the convention, in seven articles. In the first, the cruelties and oppressions of the Malabar ruler are recited, consisting in an arbitrary and unjust infliction of tortures and death, and a general disregard of all civil rights. The second declares that by the habitual violation of the most sacred duties of a Sovereign, the said ruler, the Rajah Sri Wikreme Rajah Sinha, has forfeited all claims to his title and power, and is deposed from the office of King.—His family and relatives, ascending and descending, are also for ever excluded from the throne, and all claim of the Malabar race to the sovereignty of the Candian provinces is abolished. The remaining articles prohibit all the relations of the deposed King from entering these provinces without express permission from the British government—declare the dominion of them to be vested in the Sovereign of the British empire—establish the religion of Boodhe—abolish all bodily torture and mutilation—and forbid the execution of any sentence of death except by warrant from the British governor.

Some disputes with the Chinese empire were the source of difficulty and disquiet to our traders in that part of Asia during the last and the present years. Their origin is thus stated; Early in May, 1814, a boat belonging to his Majesty's ship Doris proceeded up the Tigris to Whampoa, and boarded an American schooner lying in the river. The Viceroy of Canton considered this act as an insult offered to the government, and demanded satisfaction from the committee of English Supercargoes. The committee, in various discussions with the Hong merchants and the chief magistrates of Macao, represented that they could not be answerable for the conduct of king's ships over which they had no control. The chinese government appeared at first to admit the reasonableness of this allegation, but it afterwards addressed the committee, in a memorial stating various complaints, and insisting on the im-

mediate departure of the Doris. A subsequent act of the Commander of that ship aggravated the displeasure of the Chinese government. A vessel belonging to Calcutta was captured by an American privateer, which was proceeding with her to Whampoa, when, perceiving the Doris, she took refuge in the harbour. The governor of that settlement, in conformity with an existing treaty, ordered the prize to quit the Portuguese limits, and sent a guard for her protection till she was beyond them. A boat from the Doris immediately afterwards boarded her, and found in her three British subjects. This was construed by the Chinese Viceroy as the capture of a neutral in Macao roads, and he issued a strict prohibition against supplying the king's ships with provision. To his demand for the removal of these ships, the committee remonstrated that it would be endangering many valuable Indiamen and private traders hourly arriving in the river, which, if deprived of their protectors, would certainly fall a prey to the numerous American privateers on the station; and it was further said, that it was manifestly unjust to admit without question American privateers with their prizes, and exclude British ships of war. The Doris, in the meantime, whilst conveying two English vessels up the Bocca of the Tigris, and protecting them from four Americans lying there, was fired at by the Chinese ships of war. Capt. Obrien returned one gun without shot, and boarding a Chinese ship, demanded an explanation of the insult. This circumstance was reported to the government in a manner unfavourable to the British captain; and though proper representations on the subject were transmitted to Canton, they were returned unopened. About the middle of September, the Viceroy issued an order forbidding all Chinese subjects to enter into the service of the British resident in the factory. The committee thereupon stated, that for more than a century the servants employed in the factory were chiefly Chinese, and that the houses of the factory were not capable of containing the number of Europeans requisite for the necessary duties. These, and other representations, were made in the Chinese language, which were returned by the Viceroy unopened, with the declaration that he would receive addresses from the English only in their own language; the obvious reason for which was, that by the medium of false translations he might transmit to Pekin garbled accounts of their contents. After various other indications of ill-will to the English, all intercourse was prohibited between the Company's ships at Whampoa and the king's ships at Champee, boats passing up and down the river were stopped, and several English vessels provided with port-clearances were fired at. The committee at length, finding that no justice could be expected from the Viceroy, who appeared to be entirely gained over to the American interest, resolved upon appealing to the imperial court; and in the beginning of October issued orders for all British subjects to quit Canton within four days. The order was suspended for the purpose of trying the effect of

anegociation by the medium of Sir G. Staunton, who acted as representative of the Company; but this having proved unsuccessful, Sir George, in November, left Canton, accompanied by all the British subjects, ships, and treasure, leaving with the local government a sealed letter to be forwarded to the court of Pekin.—This decisive proceeding alarmed the Viceroy, who, dreading the defalcation of the revenue, and the consequent displeasure of the Emperor, deputed the Hong merchants to follow Sir G. Staunton, and renew the conference. He was persuaded to return, and negociations being recommenced, several important concessions were made by the Chinese. The king's ships returned to Champee, those of the Company proceeded to Whampoa, and the usual amicable relations were resumed.

Subsequent advices, however, convey the information that these appearances of conciliation were fallacious. A month had scarcely elapsed when an imperial edict was received at Canton, extremely hostile to the British both in its style and spirit. After renewing the complaints against the conduct of the English men of war, it peremptorily ordered the dismissal of the younger Hong merchants, and the consignment of the whole British trade to three or four persons. It expressed great displeasure against Sir G. Staunton for his interference, and appeared to enjoin his detention. It accused the English of being a litigious and ungrateful race, delighting in broils, and insensible of the blessing showered upon them. With the real or affected contempt of the commercial relation between the countries, it affirmed that in return for the valuable products exported from China, the English have introduced only articles of luxury, the effect of which has been to corrupt his Imperial Majesty's subjects. In conclusion, it informed the super-cargoes, that if they were discontented with the paternal protection of the Chinese government, the wisest thing they could do would be, to withdraw themselves from it. Whether or not the supercargoes would take this advice seemed at that time undetermined; but the state of affairs was, on the whole, so unpromising, that a mercantile house in London was strongly advised to lay aside speculations to China for a twelvemonth to come.

In the mean time another embassy to the court of Pekin has been resolved upon by the British government at the head of which Lord Amherst has been placed, and great preparations are making to give it due splendor. Whether it will prove more beneficial than that of Lord Macartney, time must discover; there is however too much reason to apprehend that in the Oriental regions the English nation is regarded with more fear and suspicion than good-will; and probably the war in Nepaul, and the revolution in Ceylon, if brought to the knowledge of the Chinese government, will tend to augment the unfavourable impressions it has already received.

Reports have been made to the Court of Rome from the Roman Catholic Missionaries in China of a great progress of the Christian religion in that empire. M. de

Molke, the titular bishop of Cathay states, that in the province of Fo-kien, twenty-two families had been converted by him, who, in the course of one year, administered baptism to 10,400 children, and 1677 adults, and that 2675 catechumens were under preparation for receiving the holy sacrament. In Ho-nan the labours of the fathers had effected the conversion of 126 families, and 16,000 adults and children had received baptism. In other provinces some progress had been made; and churches were gradually multiplying, one of which had been erected in sight of the grand temple of the idol Fo, in Fo-kien. On the whole, it is supposed that the new Christians in China cannot be fewer than 60,000 souls. In Tonquin, likewise, the missionaries had been permitted to pursue their labours, the fruits of which had been upwards of 6,000 converts. When the many vicissitudes of the Christian religion in the Chinese empire are recollected, and that when it has become an object of political suspicion, it has always been suppressed by despotic power, little confidence will probably be placed in this revival; not to add, that among a people so immersed in ignorance, it can only be exchanging one form of superstition for another.

An article of intelligence from Egypt, dated July 25th, affords information which, if to be relied on, would import nearly the final suppression of the Wahabee Arabs. Mahomet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, had returned to the capital after an absence of almost two years, in which he had been engaged in an expedition for the purpose of recovering the holy cities of Mecca and Medina from the Wahabees, and for removing the obstacles presented by those marauders to all commercial intercourse by sea and land. It is affirmed that his exertions have been attended with complete success; that he has driven them from the holy cities, and the ports along the coasts of the Red Sea, has taken possession of their great inland capital Tarabe, their principal strong hold, and has effected their total defeat by pursuing them to the remotest confines of their widely-extended territory. It is, however, known from the experience of ages, that the dispersion and discomfiture of an Arabian tribe are far distant from their extirpation.

The Tunisian government has undergone a revolution in this year, accompanied with circumstances of barbarity characteristic of this part of the world.—The old Bey, Sidi Ottoman, was assassinated on January 20th, by his cousin, Sidi Mahomet Flassen, who had long enjoyed his confidence and favour. The two sons of the Bey, who were in the apartments of their wives at the time of the assassination, took to flight, but were overtaken, and dragged into the presence of Sidi Mahomet, who caused their heads to be immediately struck off. He was then recognised as absolute chief of the regency, and his prime minister, Jussuf Rogia, commenced his functions with ordering a favourite of the former bey to be impaled, and another to be strangled.

CHAPTER XV.

Domestic Occurrences.—Extension of the order of the Bath.—Internal Disorders.—Riots in the Metropolis in consequence of the Corn Bill.—Combination of the Sailors in the Coal Trade.—Dangerous Disturbances in Ireland.—Proceedings of the Irish Catholics.—Collection for the Sufferers at Waterloo.—Commercial Affairs.—Distress of agriculturists.—Marriage of the Duke of Cumberland.—State of the King.

THE martial glory acquired by the British nation in its long war had thrown such a lustre on the military character, that it had become almost as much a favourite here, as in the monarchies on the continent; and the Prince Regent determined to signalize the conclusion of the arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, by a splendid display of his sense of the meritorious services of the officers of his Majesty's forces by sea and land. The military order of the Bath was the institution by which he was pleased to execute this intention; and in virtue of the powers reserved to the sovereign in the statutes of this order, he made an extension of its plan and limits for the purpose of including a greater number of individuals in the honours bestowed by it. On January 3rd, there was published in the London Gazette an ordinance, the substance of which will appear in the following summary:—It begins with declaring that from this time forward the Order of the Bath shall be composed of three classes, differing in their degrees of rank and dignity. The first is to consist of Knights Grand Crosses, which designation is substituted for that of Knights Companions. The number of these is not at any time to exceed seventy-two, of which a number not exceeding twelve may be nominated in consideration of eminent services rendered to the state in civil and diplomatic employments. By a subsequent article it is ordained, that Princes of the blood-royal, holding high commissions in the army or navy, may be appointed grand Crosses without being included in the number above specified. The military rank required for this dignity is that of Major-general in the army, and rear-admiral in the navy. The rights and privileges in which they are invested are the same with those formerly belonging to the Knights Companions.

The second class is to be composed of Knights Commanders, who are to enjoy precedence before all Knights Bachelors. Upon their first institution, their number is not to exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of foreign officers holding British commissions, of whom ten may be

admitted as honorary knights. But in the event of future wars, in which distinction is obtained, the number may be increased. No person is to be eligible to this class who does not hold a commission not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, or of Post Captain in the navy. The Knights Commanders are entitled to assume the distinctive appellation of knighthood; and no officer shall hereafter be nominated to the dignity of Grand Cross who shall not previously have been appointed a Knight Commander.

The third class is to be composed of officers in the army and navy to be styled Companions of the Order of the Bath. They are not to be entitled to the appellation or precedence of Knights Bachelors, but are to take place of all Esquires. None are to be admitted into this class but such as have received a medal or other badge of honour, or have been mentioned by name in the London Gazette, as having been distinguished by valour and conduct in action.

Other articles describe the badges, ensigns, or distinctive marks assigned to each of these classes; and lists are subjoined of the persons nominated to them, which comprehend all the eminent military characters of the three kingdoms. As this nomination took place before that renewal of war the termination of which has been so peculiarly glorious to the British arms, it will readily be supposed that great additions have in the latter part of the year been made to the preceding lists.

The internal tranquillity of the country has in this year undergone some disturbance, though, in the larger portion of the empire, not to a degree materially affecting the public peace. The re-introduction into parliament of a bill to prohibit the importation of corn, except when it had reached a price considered by the great body of consumers as exorbitant, rekindled the animosity of the inferior classes against the legislature; and the metropolis was for some days in a state of tumult and outrage which excited serious apprehensions in the government, and caused strong measures to be resorted to for quelling the popular commotion. This was with little difficulty effected, after several obnoxious individuals had been sufferers from the usual mischiefs of riotous mobs, directed against windows and furniture. In some parts of the country violences of a similar kind were perpetrated, though in a less degree. The public mind was pacified by a fall in the price of grain, which a plentiful harvest rendered progressive, till it reached a point that threw real distress upon the class of agriculturists, and entirely frustrated any hopes which the landed interest might have entertained of maintaining by legislative measures the advanced value and rents of estates.

A resistance to legal authority of a more alarming nature, and much more difficult to repress, broke out in the latter part of the year among the numerous sailors of the ports in Durham and Northumberland chiefly occupied in the coal trade. Their object was to obtain an advance

in their wages, and also to fix a certain proportion of able seamen to be employed in every coaster. The coal-owners not acceding to their demands, they began to use measures of force, which were the more serious from the method and order with which their operations were conducted, displaying an organized combination similar to that in the naval mutiny. They took entire possession of the river Tyne, by a chain of boats which did not allow a vessel to put to sea without a regular permit. The efforts of the local magistrates, and conciliatory propositions from the merchants, proving insufficient to restore obedience, whilst the sailors in other ports were also manifesting a disposition to combine for similar purposes, government resolved to interpose with effect to quell this dangerous spirit. A strong force, military and naval, was collected at the disturbed ports, which was so judiciously applied, that no resistance was attempted on the part of the sailors, and their coercive system was immediately broken up. Reasonable offers were then made to them, which they accepted, and tranquillity was restored. Not a life was lost on the occasion, and a few of the ringleaders only were apprehended, to abide the sentence of the law. Further particulars of this occurrence will be found in the Chronicle.

The sister island, which seems fated never long to enjoy a state of internal quiet, was in this year the scene of disturbances, which in various parts seriously outraged the public peace, and were not effectually suppressed by all the exertions of authority. It is observable that in the many years of disturbances in Ireland, the particular subjects of grievance, and views of the malcontents, have been perpetually varying; so that it would seem, that, from some unfortunate cause, a spirit of resistance to the established order of things is constantly in existence in the mass of people, ready to be called into operation on any occasion by which the passions are temporarily excited. In the present year the great object of popular attack has been the tythe system, always, indeed, a topic of complaint, and likely so to continue while tythes are exacted with rigour from the lowest classes, for the support of a religious establishment of which they are not members. The purpose of the insurgents was distinctly announced in a proclamation posted by them on the bridge of Clonmel, commanding the Irish people to lay aside all their trifling feuds of Caravats and Shanavests, and to adhere to the great point of cuting down the tythe proctors, and those who gain by tythes. The principal seat of the disturbances has been the counties to the south and south-west of Dublin, as those of Tipperary, Limerick, Waterford, and Kilkenny, in which, violences have been exercised that have rendered military aid and extraordinary magisterial powers necessary for their suppression. In the narrative of parliamentary transactions will be found an account of the legislative measures taken for strengthening the hands of government. Of these the principal was the

renewal of the Insurrection act, which gave authority to the Justices of Peace in any county, assembled at an extraordinary session, to signify to the Lord Lieutenant the disturbed state of that county, who thereupon was to issue his proclamation by which the same was publicly declared. This was done on September 25th, with respect to the greatest part of the county of Tipperary, at the requisition of 40 Justices of Peace. Shortly after a meeting of 49 of the magistrates of Limerick unanimously agreed to make a similar application to the Lord Lieutenant with respect to that city and county. Various corps of troops were concentrated in this quarter of the island, of which Limerick was the principal station. In King's county the rioters assembled in force, under the denomination of Carders, and perpetrated various outrages, which the magistrates found themselves unable to suppress by the civil power. They therefore, in a meeting held on October 8th at Clara, resolved to apply to the Lord Lieutenant for military aid. In this instance, as in most of the other acts of violence, the aquisition of fire-arms appeared to be the great object of the insurgents; a circumstance denoting plans of serious resistance to the government. The murder of a very respectable magistrate near Cashel in November (see Chronicle), occasioned a peculiar alarm in that part of the country; and it is to be lamented that notwithstanding the unanimous exertions of the gentry and magistrates, and the ready assistance afforded by the Irish government, much remained to be done at the close of the year for the restoration of a state of public peace and security.

The cause of Catholic emancipation had been so much injured by differences among the Catholics themselves, that the efforts of its friends in parliament were in this year faint and unpromising; and it does not appear that the subject was agitated with zeal in Ireland, unless it were in the assemblies of the party at Dublin. An aggregate meeting of the Catholics was held on January 14, when Lord Fingall being called to the chair, declined taking it, alleging, that faith had been broken with him respecting the veto; and he quitted the room in the midst of tokens of disapprobation from the rest of the company. Mr. O'Connor being then unanimously nominated to fill it, resolutions for unqualified emancipation were moved and carried by general acclamation. The renewal of a petition to parliament was agreed upon: but it will be seen in the narrative of the parliamentary debates, that the former leaders of the question in both Houses refused taking upon them that office, though they still declared themselves friends to the fundamental principle.

At a meeting of the Irish Catholic Association at Dublin, in December, the copy of a letter was read, addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. Poynter, by Cardinal Litta, on the part of the Pope, and dated in April from Genoa, whither the papal court had then retired, in which the opinion of his Holiness was given, concerning the three principal points at issue between the Catholics of Great

Britain and Ireland, and the government; namely, the oath of allegiance required; the mode of appointing bishops to vacant sees; and the revision of rescripts, &c. from Rome. With respect to the first, the Pope grants permission to take one of three forms of oath annexed, each of which solemnly engages the juror to obedience and fidelity to the King, to the disclosure of any plot against the Government, and to abstaining from any attempt to disturb the public tranquillity. As to the second, his Holiness, besides an earnest exhortation to all who have been accustomed to nominate bishops, that they should be extremely careful to admit none into the number of candidates who are not of approved fidelity to the King, does not hesitate to permit that the list of candidates be exhibited to the King's ministers, that if any of them be disliked or suspected, they may be expunged, provided a sufficient number be left for the Pope to choose from. With regard to the point of revising, sanctioning, or rejecting rescripts from Rome, it is affirmed to be inadmissible, even as a matter of discussion; for although that power has been claimed and exercised by some Catholic Sovereigns, "it is an abuse which the Holy See, to prevent greater evils, is forced to endure, but can by no means sanction." Some explanations and assurances are, however, given in another form, which, it is hoped, will be deemed satisfactory by the British Government.

In the result it appeared that even the Pope's allowance of a kind of veto respecting the nomination of bishops, could not reconcile the Irish Catholics to that measure. An address to the Prince Regent was drawn up by the Catholic Prelates of Ireland, and transmitted through the medium of the Lord Lieutenant, in which, after their congratulations on the success of his Majesty's arms, and their grateful acknowledgments for the relaxation of the penal laws against those of their communion in the present reign, which they hope will terminate in a total emancipation, they express their surprise and alarm, that under the pretence of securing the loyalty of their body, an intention has been manifested of compelling them, in direct opposition to the dictates of their consciences, on the event of Catholic emancipation, to submit to the interference of persons of a different religious persuasion in the appointment of the principal ministers of their church. Such a measure, they affirm, would only substitute for one mode of servitude, another still more galling and oppressive. This address was received by his Royal Highness in September. What will be the event of this and the intended applications to the other branches of the legislature, can only be known at the ensuing session of parliament. In the mean time, the Court of Rome appears to be in considerable embarrassment on the subject; and the Pope has declined giving an answer to the Irish Catholics, till it shall be known whether Parliament designs completely to emancipate the Catholics in the next session. He has however observed, that the letter from Genoa was con-

ditional, and by no means compulsory; whence it is much to be doubted whether he will think it expedient finally to sanction the veto.

The victory at Waterloo, as the most glorious in modern times to the British arms, was welcomed by every expression of national congratulation; and private mourning for the numerous losses in the field was scarcely noticed in the general triumph. A call was made by the Prince Regent upon the charactetistic bounty of the nation under the claims of humanity, by directing collections to be made in every parish for the benefit of the wounded soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the slain, which proved to be amply productive. Every additional burthen imposed by the unexpected renewal of war was borne without murmuring, in the conviction that a strong and immediate effort to extinguish the flame without a possibility of its revival was the wisest policy; and hardships were alleviated by a proud sense of national glory, and confidence in final success.

A return of prosperity to various branches of trade and manufacture which had suffered from war, was the first consequence of the peace with America, from which country large demands were received for supplying the wants incurred by a long suspension of intercourse; and it was gratifying to observe that mutual connexions and interests appeared at once to reunite two nations who had been so lately plunged in bitter animosities. The liberal commercial treaty since concluded between them, affords a reason for hoping, that the Governments of both countries are become fully sensible of the reciprocal advantages which will result from a future undisturbed friendship.

The still unsettled condition of Europe, and the financial embarrassments which pressed upon many of its states in consequence of past disasters, impeded the return of the British commerce to its usual channels, and promoted a spirit of vague speculation, which, after the American market was fully stocked, occasioned numerous failures; so that much distress was undergone in the latter part of the year by the trading portion of the community. This source of private calamity was unfortunately coincident with an extraordinary decline in agricultural prosperity, immediately proceeding from the greatly reduced price of corn and other products, which bore no adequate proportion to the exorbitant rents and other heavy burthens pressing upon the farmer. This circumstance has already been noticed under the parliamentary debates on the corn laws. It may be added, that seldom has there been a more general depression of spirits in any class of people, than was apparent about the close of the year among that most useful part of the community; and that the number of farms thrown up in consequence of the insolvency and despair of the occupiers was truly lamentable. There is no doubt that the evil will in time remedy itself; and, it may be hoped, without depriving the nation at large of the benefits of plenty, but rather by lightening the pressure upon the cultivators.

A circumstance took place in the royal family which has occa-

sioned present embarrassment, and may possibly in future produce important consequences. This was the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland to a daughter of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, niece to her Majesty, and relict of the Prince of Salms Braunfels.

The marriage was first solemnized at Berlin; but it being determined by the great law officers of the Prince Regent, that in order to render it valid in this country, it must be repeated here with the ceremonial of an English marriage, the same took place in August at Carlton-house. (See Chronicle.) Although the union was fully sanctioned by the consent and presence of the Regent, objections to it had operated so strongly upon the mind of the Queen, that she declined any concurrence in the nuptials, and has not admitted the bride to her presence. It appears that the lady had previously been an object of attachment to the Duke of Cambridge, and that an intended marriage between them had, from some cause, been obviated. A correspondence has been made public, in which the Queen seems to express at least no disapprobation of an union between her son the Duke of Cumberland, and the Princess her niece; but of this document different interpretations have been given. The impression made by this event on the public in general, has been shewn by the result of a motion in parliament for an addition to the Duke's income on the occasion. (See Parliamentary Transactions.) Whether the court and the nation will hereafter become better reconciled to the measure, will greatly depend upon the conduct of the parties.

The state of his Majesty appears to have acquired a nearly uniform and decided character. The official reports have been, that his bodily health is unimpaired, that his mind is usually tranquil and composed, though not without interruptions, but that the alienation of his rational faculty always subsists in full force.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

AFRICAN SUPERSTITION.—A Special Slave Court was held at the Alley, in Vere, on the 6th of December, for the trial of the following slaves, viz.—Aberdeen, Adam, and Preston, belonging to Salt Savannah Estate, charged with the murder of another slave, named Thomas, the property of John Holmes, esq. by burying him alive. It appeared from the evidence, that the parties were all Congees, and had made a play according to the custom of their country, when Thomas dug a grave in which he laid himself down, desiring his companions to cover him up for the space of one hour; but that if he did not rise again in another place, in that time, they were to open the grave. Aberdeen and Preston were appointed to close up the grave, and Adam to play on the gombah (African music), all of which was punctually performed. Some other negroes belonging to the estate appeared, however, before the ceremony was completely finished, and had sense enough to open the grave; but it was too late, the unfortunate victim of his own credulity being dead. His Honour the Custos charged the Jury on the crime, when they found them guilty of *Manslaughter*; and the following sentence was passed, viz.—each to receive 30 lashes on the spot where the catastrophe took place, in the presence of all the estate's negroes, then to be severally burnt in the hand, and to suffer one month's solitary confinement in the county gaol.—(*Jamaica Paper.*)

A Mr. Daniel Zimmerman, a merchant of Koenigsberg, who died lately in his 73rd year, seems to have rivalled, in charitable donations, many of those characters for which England is so famous. He was a native of Dantzic, and was the sole maker of his own fortune. During the course of his life, among other acts of liberality, he had given 12,000 florins to the Church School of the Old Town of Koenigsberg; 12,000 florins to the Reformed Church School, and another sum of 12,000 florins for the erection of a school on the Haberberg. He also gave 4,500 florins to the community of the Old Town church, for the purchase of a burial-ground. By his last will, he increased the capital of a hospital for widows, established by his wife, with a sum of 15,000 florins: he left also to the poor of the Mennonite community, of which he was a member, 15,000 florins; and to the

city poor-chest 2,000 florins. His other legacies were a bequest of 220,000 florins to the Old Town Merchant Society, towards a foundation, out of which might be paid annuities of 300 florins each to fifteen widows of decayed merchants; and annuities of 130 florins each to forty poor men or widows of other classes.

An unfortunate event happened at Castelsarrasin in the department of the Garonne, in France, on the seventeenth of December. A family of peasants, consisting of four persons, poisoned themselves by eating that species of mushrooms found at the foot of the poplar tree, and which, in the idiom of the country, is called bicalerados. The father of the family, who fortunately had not dined at home that day, was the only one who escaped the disaster. His wife, aged 42, and his youngest son only 5 years old, were the first victims. After three days of colic and incredible sufferings, the wife died, notwithstanding every possible remedy. The poison operated on her so frightfully, that a few hours after her decease the features and form of her figure entirely disappeared. The infant died two hours earlier, and the action of the poison upon the nerves, the muscles, and the members, was such, that before death, the body took the form of a muff, The other child, aged nine years, whether the dose of oil administered to him had operated with a happier effect, or whether he had eaten less of the mushrooms than his mother and brother, was in a way that afforded some hopes.

2. An inquest was held at the St. Andrew's Head, Upper East Smithfield, on the body of a man discovered in Down's wharf, tied up in a hamper, which was to be sent to Scotland. Mr. Toss, clerk in the warehouse, deposed, that Tuesday, last week, two despicable looking men came before the wharf was opened, in the morning, with a horse and cart, and inquired if the Leith Smack went from thence; on being told it did, they went to a public house while the warehouse was opening, and afterwards came to him with a hamper. They said the direction was written on a piece of leather, which he found by the light was "Mr. Wilson Janitor, College, Edinburgh." After they paid the booking and wharfage, he asked their names, in consequence of the unusual hour at which they came, which they said were Chapman, and then departed. The hamper lay in the warehouse until last Friday, when the vessel was ready to sail, (the Mary Ann of Leith.) It was put on board, and the crew, on account of the smell, turned it round two or three times, when the bottom broke, and the hand of a man came through. They sent to the beadle, to inform the proper officers, and on opening the hamper, the body of a man was discovered, with his head bent back between his shoulders, and the body and limbs shockingly mutilated. The Beadle coroborated this evidence, as far as related to the state of the body on opening the hamper. Being asked by a Juryman, whether he thought the body was taken by any resurrection men for the purpose of dissection; he said, he believed the body was never buried. After a short consul-

tation, the Jury returned a verdict, *Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.*

On Monday last an inquisition was taken at Piddington, in this county, on view of the bodies of Robert Cave, and Jane, his wife, who were supposed to have been wilfully poisoned; when, upon an investigation of upwards of seven hours, it appeared that Robert Cave, who usually worked at Horton (about a mile distant) was accustomed to have something hot provided for him on his return home in the evening, generally some broth, and a pudding or dumpling: that on the preceding Wednesday evening he had suet dumpling prepared for him by his wife, the whole of which he ate, and found no ill effects from it: that on the next day (Thursday) she also prepared another suet dumpling for him, taking the flour out of the same bowl, and the suet from the same place as on Wednesday. In eating it he complained of its taste, and only ate about half of it. His wife then ate part of the remainder, giving some to her eldest daughter, who only took a very small quantity. They were all very soon afterwards taken extremely ill, and Jane Cave died in about five hours; Robert Cave lived only about eight hours, and the daughter is now very ill, but likely to recover. It did not in any way appear how or in what manner the poison was introduced into, or got mixed with the flour or suet, both of which were strongly impregnated with arsenic; no person having been in the house since the making of the dumpling on the Wednesday, except the family of the deceased. Verdict—*Died by Poison.—(Northampton Mercury.)*

Longevity in the Feathered Tribe.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst. a goose, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. John Missing, and lately to R. W. Missing, of Posbrook-cottage, Titchfield, died at the advanced age of *sixty-four* years: the year before last she laid five eggs, and hatched five goslings, one of which is preserved as a curiosity, being the offspring of so aged a mother.

4. *Child Stealing*—Mary Bulpit, a girl about eight or nine years of age, residing with her parents No. 37, Chandos-street, was entrusted to take out a female infant, about five or six months old, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas, a lodger in the same house, and at the top of St. Martin's-lane she was met by a lusty fresh-coloured young woman, dressed in a red stuff gown and black chip hat, who conversed with her respecting the infant, pretending to know the parents. She asked the girl to go on an errand for her, which she declined doing; she, however, urged her to go to No. 21, King-street, Soho, to fetch a small bundle, and, that she might go with the greater speed, she agreed to take care of the infant while the other ran for the bundle, for which she promised to give her two-pence. The girl went, but could not find the house: she returned to the top of St. Martin's lane, but could not find the woman or the infant.

Sligo, Jan. 7.—John Mulhearn, of Annaughearly, within three miles of this town, has a small float or cot, of a very simple con-

struction, for the purpose of fishing on a neighbouring lake. On last Sunday morning, his three sons fatally committed themselves to this treacherous vehicle, in order to shoot wild-fowl: after they had advanced sufficiently near their object, one of them discharged his gun, which happened not to be clean; the shock repelled him a little; very small force was required to destroy the equilibrium of the unstable float: two went to the bottom, the other escaped with great difficulty.

Limerick, Jan. 11.—It is stated that disturbances to an alarming extent continue in some parts of this county. The following list of depredations committed within a short period in the vicinity of Kilmallock has been received. On the night of the 20th ult. several fellows, armed with blunderbusses and pistols, burglariously entered the houses of Robert Holmes, Malachy Hanlan, Maurice Hennesy, Edwin Erwin, and David Welsh, committed several acts of violence, and stole various articles of value and cash to a large amount. On the night of the 23rd ult. the house of Mrs. Adams, of Ballycullane, was broken open by an armed banditti, and one gun and three pistols taken away. On the 29th ult. the house of John Donohue, of Knocksouna, was broken into by an armed party, who, after firing several shots, threatened to burn the house, when Donoghue complied with their mandate, by delivering to the Captain three guns, a powder-horn and pouch; after which, on the same night, they broke open several other houses in search of fire-arms: they then attacked the dwelling-house of Anthony Dwyer, of Strikesmill, who resolutely made a determined resistance by firing many shots at them; however, by their number, their continued firing and sledging the door, they at last entered, took one gun, some money, plate, and wearing apparel; they afterwards put him on his knees to shoot him, but were contented by breaking a blunderbuss on his servant boy's head. On the night of the 31st ult. the houses of John Welsh, of Lawrence-town, Maurice O'Donnell, the widow M'Connell, Maurice Hayes, and Michael Mulquin, were broken into, in search of fire-arms: the night following the house of Michael Casey, was attacked, and threatened to be fired, until he gave them his musket. Thursday night, a most daring outrage was committed in the village of Ballingarry, in this county, by a number of fellows breaking into the Bridewell, and releasing three prisoners confined therein: resistance being offered by the Bridewell-keeper, the desperadoes fired and wounded him and his wife severely. An immediate pursuit being set on foot after the perpetrators, the leader, a fellow named Mullowney, was apprehended on the confines of the county Cork, and was on Monday lodged in our gaol, by Thomas Odell and William Smyth, esqrs.

Ayr, Jan. 12.—Early on Tuesday morning last, the Margaret of Londonderry, John M'Intyre, master, with three men and twenty passengers, was wrecked at Cullean bay, when all perished, excepting Norman M'Cleod, mate, and Edward Donald, seaman.

The latter arrived in town last night, and relates that they left Derry on Saturday evening, and their sails being shivered to pieces in a dreadful storm, the vessel struck about five o'clock, when the master, one of the hands, and some of the passengers, took to the boat, but were drowned; that he and the mate stuck in the rigging, and, when day dawned, though a great number of people were collected on the shore, from the violence of the storm, no assistance could be given them. There was then on the deck a man, holding his wife in his arms; a woman surrounded by five children, on her way to her husband in Glasgow; another woman and child, a genteel looking woman, who told him she was a Quarter-master-serjeant's wife, and had lived some time in Hamilton; and a Mrs. Carrick, the only person whose name he knew, with her child. The tide making about 11 o'clock, they were all swept off the wreck, and though some reached the shore alive, they were all so benumbed with cold, that they soon expired. Fifteen of the bodies are already come ashore, but the corpse of the master is still missing.

Bank of England Accounts.—The average amount of public balances in the hands of the bank, between the 1st of February, 1814, and the 15th of January, 1815, both inclusive, upon accounts opened at the Bank, was 261,162*l.*; and the amount of the same (exclusive of the Exchequer account) between the 1st of February, 1814, and the 15th of January, 1815, both days inclusive, upon accounts opened at the bank, previous to the 28th of March, 1800, was 4,227,025*l.* The aggregate amount of bank notes (including 1,200,220*l.* in bank post bills) in circulation on the 15th of May, was 26,473,860*l.* The average amount of unclaimed dividends in the hands of the Bank for twelve months, up to the 1st of January, was 779,794*l.*, making the gross amount 9,357,533*l.* The amount of unclaimed dividends in the hands of the bank on the 1st of January, 1815, was 1,297,742*l.*, of which 876,739*l.* has been advanced to Government per 31 and 48 Geo. 3, leaving a remainder in the Bank of 421,003*l.*

Ten Shilling Notes.—On the 15th inst. Mr. Morwent Baron, of Coleford, in the county of Glocester, was convicted before E. Davies, esq. in the mitigated penalty of 5*l.* for uttering and negociating a certain undertaking in writing for the payment of a smaller sum than twenty shillings. This, it is believed, was the first conviction under the act; but several others have since taken place; and it appearing to be the intention of Government to put a total stop to the circulation of all notes or cheques of the above description, we subjoin the following clauses from the Act, as a caution to the public in general:—By the 15th Geo. 3, c. 51, "All promissory or other notes, bills of exchange, draughts, or undertakings in writing, being negotiable and transferable, for the payment of any sum or sums of money less than twenty shillings in the whole, shall be void; and if any person shall publish or utter any such notes, &c. for a less

sum than twenty shillings, or on which less than twenty shillings shall be due, and which shall be in any wise negotiable, or shall negotiate the same, every such person shall forfeit for every such offence not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.*"—N. B. The 15 G. 3, c. 51, was to continue for five years only; but by 17 Geo. 3, c. 3, the same was continued for five years more; and by 27 G. 3, c. 16, is made perpetual. The Act above referred to, does not apply to a cheque for any sum drawn by a tradesman on his banker.—*Salop Journal.*

15.—On Sunday, in St. Werburgh's church Dublin, the right hon. lord Kingsland renounced the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and embraced the reformed Christian Religion.

17.—An examination took place before the Magistrates of Canterbury, of six soldiers of the 86th regiment, charged with robbing two Frenchmen on the preceding evening, between Canterbury and the village of Sturry. It appeared in evidence, that the Frenchmen, Pierce Jutelet and Pierre Deplanque, both fishermen, the former residing at Boulogne, the latter in the suburbs of that place, after having disposed of their goods to Mr. Southee, about 8 in the evening set out on their return to Ramsgate, accompanied by James Hooker, a waggoner, who had brought their goods in his cart, and also by Nicholas Nolan, one of the soldiers who had acted as their interpreter in disposing of their goods, had counted the money (9*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* in silver), which was paid for them, and had afterwards given it to Deplanque; when having nearly reached the turnpike at Vauxhall, Nolan, under pretence of speaking to a person, suddenly left them, and they accordingly proceeded on their journey, walking a short distance behind the cart, and Jutelet some few paces before his companion; till about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike, Jutelet was suddenly stopped by four soldiers with drawn bayonets, who, after searching his person, and finding no money, pushed him forward on the road, and desired him to go on. Deplanque was then surrounded by the whole, with their bayonets pointed to his breast, and Nolan seizing him by the collar, in a mixture of French and English demanded his money, upon which he gave him eighteen pence, which not being satisfactory, Nolan repeated his demand, adding that he knew he had more money, for he had seen it paid to him. Deplanque accordingly delivered up the whole of the silver which he had received for his goods. He was then ordered to proceed, and threatened that if he attempted to return to Canterbury he would be murdered. They accordingly, after passing the waggoner in great agitation, crying "thief," ran on to Sturry, from whence, after procuring assistance, they returned with the waggoner about midnight to Canterbury, and gave information of the robbery to Mr. Southee, who, with an indefatigable perseverance, immediately proceeded in search of the thieves, and succeeded in discovering the whole of them in a state of intoxication at the Golden Lion public-house,

about three o'clock on Tuesday-morning, when, with the assistance of the peace-officers, they were secured. Various sums of silver were then found on their persons, and more have since been discovered on further search in their caps, in the whole between 6 and 7*l.* The person of Nolan, and that of another named Michael Bourke, being unequivocally identified, they have been fully committed to Westgate gaol for trial: and the four others, viz. James Dwyer, John M'Analtie, Michael Lessiser, and Thomas Blake, for further examination. The Frenchmen entered into recognizance to appear on the trial, and having lost the whole of their property, have been furnished with the means to return to their native homes.

19.—*Fire in St. Paul's Church-yard.*—The large house recently occupied by Mrs. Tilt, in the confectionary line, in St. Paul's Church-yard, has lately been divided into two shops; one of which was fitting up by Messrs. Gaimes and Co. for the sale of writing-desks, pocket-books, &c. in contemplation of their present premises coming down to make room for the new Post-office, and into which they had removed a considerable part of their stock; the other shop was occupied by Mr. Biggs, in the straw hat line, who had the whole upper part of the premises, and in whose house about a quarter past six o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered by the foot passengers in St. Paul's Church-yard, who knocked violently for a considerable time, but none of the family of Mr. Biggs were made to hear. At length the door was forced, when the flames burst out with such fury, as to prevent any one from alarming the family up stairs, but which was at length done by the ringing of the bells, and crying out "fire, fire." Mrs. Biggs, with an infant in her arms, and a servant maid, got first out of the house, as they had arisen from their bed, and were taken to Mr. Butler's, who by this time had been called up, where she was covered with shawls, and such other light apparel as was near at hand. Mr. Butler intreated her to go up stairs, but the feelings of the mother were too much alive for the safety of her other five children, to admit of a moment's delay, and it is supposed, she would have returned, and rushed into the flames in search of them, had she not fainted away; as soon as she recovered, she left Mr. Butler's almost in a state of nakedness, but was prevailed on, or rather forced by those who attended her, to go to another friend's house in cheapside; the servant and infant remained at Mr. Butler's. So rapid were the flames on this unfortunate occasion, that no other person except a servant, with another of Mrs. Biggs's children, succeeded in getting out by the door; the rest took to the roof of the house, and got away unhurt, among whom was an elderly woman, who was attending as a nurse on one of Mrs. Biggs's lodgers, who we hear, made his escape by getting from one roof to another. We have only accounted for two out of Mrs. Biggs's six children, the eldest of whom, a son, was only nine years of age. We wish we

could have stated that they had all been saved; but the eldest son above-mentioned, and his sister between three and four years old, perished in the flames; nor was it in the power of any one to prevent it; they lodged, it appears, in a room above their brothers, to which those who first got into the house could not reach, and to which the servants who escaped by the roof durst not venture; indeed, the situation of this family, will be better understood by stating, that the fire was not discovered until a quarter-past six, and the house was down to the ground before seven o'clock. The two other children of Mrs. Biggs escaped, no one can tell how, but they happily did escape, though one of them was not discovered until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in St. Martin's-le-Grand; it was taken to Mr. Butler's, where it remained last night with its sister. This fire entirely consumed the two houses abovementioned, and damaged the top of the house of Mr. Hall to the right, and scorched a little the house of Mr. Dolland, the optician, to the left. To add to the misfortune to Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, the former of whom is on a journey on business, not a sixpence of their stock in trade was insured, and we hear they were only beginning the world, not having been long in business. To the credit of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, it ought to be mentioned, that the ladies were all day yesterday sending in articles of dress for the children; and yesterday evening a meeting was held at the instigation of Messrs. Pearsell, Butler, Daw, Kinder, Bunn, and Dunnett, six of the principal inhabitants, when it was resolved to bring forward a subscription for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Biggs and family, who have not saved a farthing of their property, either in stock, furniture, or wearing apparel.

The following more exact account of this melancholy catastrophe was published by the gentlemen above-mentioned:—

It appears, that Mr. Biggs had resided for several years in St. Paul's Church-yard, within a few doors of the premises now burnt down, and had been regularly in the habit of insuring his property; that in the course of last year he disposed of his lease, and purchased that of the premises destroyed, and that till Christmas last, he had only partially occupied them, not having before removed his family or furniture; it was then his intention to insure the whole of his property as usual, but by a fatal neglect, which cannot be accounted for, he omitted doing it, and went off on a journey the morning preceding the fire.

In the evening of that day it appears, that on Mrs. Biggs retiring to bed with her infant child, about six months old, and a young lady who slept with her on account of Mr. Biggs's absence, every precaution was taken by them to examine the house, and ascertain that all was safe. Nothing occurred till about six o'clock in the morning, when they were alarmed by the cry of fire! Mrs. B. immediately ran up stairs, and called to the servants to bring down the children, five in number, who slept in the upper

apartments. She caught up the infant, ran down stairs, and gave it to the charge of the first person she met; then returned, at the eminent risk of her own life, to save the others—she succeeded in gaining the attic story, and snatching two children out of their beds, took one under each arm—but, from fatigue and almost suffocation, she dropped one in the room, and escaped only with the other; the flames were then bursting forth from the first floor, where she met the nurse with two children—Mrs. B. in an almost frantic state, attempted again to ascend the staircase to rescue those that remained, but was prevented by the flames; and the dear child she had nearly saved, and the other nine years old (in an adjoining room), fell sacrifices to the devouring element. A servant girl escaped over the roofs of the adjoining houses; and, in a short time afterwards the whole of the premises fell in.

20.—James O'Sullivan, esq. of this city, and his son, with a speciality from the sheriff, proceeded to his estate at Faba Pound, county of Tipperary, to execute an habere issued against Mr. H. Cashel Harte, to part of which Mr. H. was under-tenant. When arrived there about one o'clock, they obtained a peaceable and quiet possession of the house and lands; but on the return of Mr. Harte, about half-past four o'clock, who had been from home on a shooting excursion, he endeavoured to re-possess his house, by collecting a party, and Mr. H. having fired in through a window at the speciality, and those on the inside, they quickly returned the fire, when he was killed on the spot.—*Limerick Advertiser.*

23.—An inquest was held at the Lion and Lamb, Lower Grosvenor-street, before Anthony Gell, esq. Coroner for Westminster, on the body of Sarah Sylvester, a cook in the family of the Rev. Dr. Robert Hodgson, rector of St. George, Hanover-square, who put an end to her existence by cutting her throat with a razor, in a hay-loft over the stable in the rear of the house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, after having delivered herself of a male child, whose body was found lying near her, with a silk handkerchief tied round its neck, and the body covered round with hay-bands. It appeared in evidence, that between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the deceased was missed from her master's house; it was then supposed she was gone out on some business of her own, but not returning as the dinner hour drew near, the butler inquired for her at the houses of several persons where she used to frequent, but she was not to be found. Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, the butler and kitchen-maid commenced a fresh search for her, and after looking over every part of the house, they searched the out-offices: on their going up to the loft over the stable, they found the door shut close to: the butler knocked at the door and called, but receiving no answer, he pushed it hard, and found it was unlocked, but kept shut by something being placed against it on the inside; he forced open the door so far as to admit his head, and

looking in saw the deceased lying against the door with her throat cut, and the floor covered with blood; he turned away horror-struck. He made the circumstance known to his master, who sent for Mr. Barrow, a surgeon. Dr. Hodgson, Mr. Barrow, and several of the domestics, proceeded to the hay-loft. The deceased was quite dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and an open razor was lying by her side, and at her feet was the body of a new-born male infant, also dead, with a silk handkerchief tied round its neck, and the body wrapped up in a hay-band. No particular acts of insanity, on the part of the deceased, were laid before the jury: but it appeared that her having the razor in her possession might be accounted for, as it was necessary for a woman to have a sharp instrument for the purpose of delivery, that she might so have it without any idea of committing suicide, and that her pains, and the want of proper assistance at the time, might have brought on a momentary derangement.—On the body of the infant there appeared no particular marks of violence, and the jury were led to suppose, that the cause of the handkerchief being tied round the child's neck, was for the purpose of delivering herself. The inquiry was long and minute from the various reports in circulation; at length the jury, under the direction of the Coroner, returned a verdict of *Lunacy*; they gave a verdict of *Found Dead* on the body of the child. The deceased was 36 years of age, and had lived between seven and eight years in the family.

Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Hierapolis, and Coadjutor of Dublin, left Paris on the 31st of January on his return to Ireland. That prelate, since his return from Rome, has spent several months in this capital, where he solicited the restitution of the property belonging to the establishments of Irish Catholics. He had the satisfaction to obtain the accomplishment of his wishes.—His Majesty, by an ordinance of the 16th of January, in consequence of the remonstrances of the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, relative to the superintendance which they have a right to exercise over the application of the property belonging to their houses, taking into consideration the wish expressed by those prelates, ordered the Sieur Ferris to resign the functions of administrator-general of the Irish colleges in France, and to deliver up to his successor the monies, books, deeds, moveables, and effects, belonging to those establishments; and appointed Mr. Paul Long to be administrator-general of all the Irish establishments in France, and to be put into immediate possession of the house, situated in the rue Cheval Vert.

31.—An inquest was held at the Coach and Horses, in Conduit-street, before A. Gell, esq. Coroner for Westminster, on the body of John Walford, aged 15, who perished in the fire at the house of Mrs. Walford, on Saturday morning. Mr. Wm. Lowes, uncle to the deceased, deposed, that the fire broke out in the lower part of the house, but from what cause could not be ascertained;

that about five o'clock on Saturday morning last, the house was in a complete blaze, which burned so rapidly that the rest of the family had scarcely time to escape with their lives; some carried a part of their clothes into the street and dressed, while others dressed in the neighbours' houses. The deceased used to sleep alone in an upper room at the back of the house; and from the rapidity with which the fire burned, it was impossible to give him any assistance, or acquaint him of his danger, for it is supposed a part of the front was down before the fire communicated to his room; the deceased had been missing from that time until about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, when his head and legs were discovered by four men, who were employed in clearing the rubbish out of the cellar, completely burned to a cinder; his remains were put into a shell, and carried to the Coach and Horses for the inspection of the jury. Verdict.—*Found burnt to death.*

Foreign Commerce.—Since the restoration of the independence of Holland, the commerce of Rotterdam has wonderfully revived. From November 1813, to December 1814, there entered the Maese, besides coasters, 1,284 large ships, and sailed 1,308. In 1780 there entered the same river 1,612 ships; in 1793, 1,963 ships; and in 1808 only 63: after that period, a vessel only entered now and then under licence. The trade of Lubeck, which after the events of 1806, was totally stagnant, has also fast recovered. In the last year 1,043 ships entered that port, and 943 left it.

FEBRUARY.

DUEL BETWEEN MR. O'CONNELL, AND MR. D'ESTERRE.

The following account is from the *Freeman's Journal* of the 2nd of February:—

"A difference was adjusted yesterday at Bishop's Court, county of Kildare, which had agitated this city for several days.

"At the meeting at Capel-street, on the Saturday previous to the late Aggregate Assembly, Mr. O'Connell attended, and in illustrating some matter which he was anxious to enforce, he alluded in a contemptuous manner to the Corporation of Dublin.—'The beggarly Corporation of Dublin was, it seems, one of the epithets of scorn used in reprobation of this act. Mr. J. N. D' Esterre is a member of the Corporation, and having seen this phrase, he addressed a letter on the 25th (the day after the aggregate Meeting) to Mr. O'Connell, requiring to know whether he was fairly reported. On the day after, Mr. O'C. sent an answer, in which he said that he would not avow nor disavow what had been reported in the newspapers; but he added, that if Mr. D'Esterre wrote to him to know his opinion of the Common Council of Dublin as a body, he could easily satisfy him, by saying, that no expression which language could furnish was sufficient to convey the sentiments of contempt he had for that body. Mr. O'C. besides requested that Mr. D'Esterre should consider his answer as forming the close of the *epistolary* correspondence on this

topic. On Friday a letter was left at Merrion-square, for Mr. O'C. during his absence at the Courts. Its direction was different from the former one which came from Mr. D'Esterre, and Mr. James O'Connell, who had instructions to open any communications that were directed to his brother, in his absence, ascertained the quarter from whence it came. He sought merely for the signature, and on perceiving it to be Mr. D'Esterre's, he immediately closed the letter, and stated in a note to Mr. D'Esterre the circumstances under which he opened it. He said he was ignorant of its contents, not wishing, after the request his brother had made on the day previous, to know any thing more of Mr. D'Esterre's *epistolary* messages. He added, that his brother did not expect to hear a second time from Mr. D. through the medium of *a letter*. Things remained in this condition until Sunday last. On this day Mr. James O'Connell received a note from Mr. D'Esterre, containing disrespectful observations on himself and his brother. Immediately after the receipt of it, he sent his friend Capt. O'Mullan to Mr. D. to say, that after he adjusted his affair with his brother he would bring him to account for his conduct to himself peculiarly. Capt. O'Mullan at the same time intimated that Counsellor C. was astonished at his not hearing in what he conceived *the proper way* from Mr. D'Esterre. Nothing further happened on Sunday; and on Monday morning Mr. Lidwell, who remained here several days, to be the friend of Mr. O'C. though some members of his family were seriously indisposed, left town for home, despairing of any issue being put to the controversy.—Monday passed on, and on Tuesday considerable sensation was created by a rumour that Mr. D'Esterre was advised to go to the Four Courts to offer Mr. O'Connell personal violence.—Neither of the parties came in contact; but it seems that Mr. D'Esterre was met on one of the quays by Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who remonstrated with him, by stating that he conceived he was pursuing a very unusual sort of conduct. This occurred about three o'clock, but no challenge followed. About four it was understood that Mr. D'Esterre was on the streets, and Mr. O'Connell paraded about with one or two friends, but did not come across his antagonist. A multitude soon collected about him, among whom there could not be less than five hundred gentlemen of respectability, and Mr. O'Connell, then, had no other resource left than to take refuge in a house in Exchequer-street. In a short time Judge Day entered in his magisterial capacity to put him under arrest. The Hon. Justice said, he would be satisfied if he had the gaurantee of Mr. O'Connell's honour, that he would proceed no further in the business. 'It is not my duty, Mr. Justice,' said Mr. O'Connell, 'to be the aggressor; I will, therefore pledge my honour that I will not be the aggressor—further, however, I must tell you, that no human consideration will induce me to go.' The Hon. Judge then retired, and Mr. O'Connell shortly

after repaired to Merrion-square. No challenge of any kind grew out of Tuesday's proceedings.

"On Wednesday morning, however, it was at length intimated to Mr. O'Connell, that Mr. D'Esterre intended to call upon him for a meeting. Twelve o'clock was fixed upon for the nomination of hour and place.—There was some overture made to enlarge the time, but Mr. O'Connell's friend would not consent. We should mention that his friend was Major Mac Namara, of Doolen, in the county Clare, a Protestant gentleman attached to no party, and of the highest respectability. The friend of Mr. D'Esterre was Sir Edward Stanley. After some discussion, the parties fixed upon the ground which we have already intimated. It is about 12 miles from this city, and constitutes part of lord Ponsonby's demesne. The hour appointed was half-past three o'clock.

"At three precisely (we can speak confidently, for we now speak from personal knowledge), Mr. O'Connell, attended by his second, surgeon Macklin, and a number of friends, was on the ground. About four, Mr. D'Esterre, attended only by surgeon Peele, Sir Edward Stanley (his second) Mr. Piers, and a Mr. D'Esterre of Limerick, appeared. There was some conversation between the seconds as to position, mode of fire, &c. which, added to other sources of delay, occupied forty minutes. During this interval Mr. D'Esterre took occasion to say that his quarrel with Mr. O'Connell was not of a religious nature—to the Catholics, or their leaders, he said he had no animosity whatsoever. At 40 minutes past four the combatants were on the ground. They both displayed the greatest coolness and courage. The friends of both parties retired, and the combatants having a pistol in each hand, with directions to discharge them at their discretion, prepared to fire. They levelled—and before the lapse of a second both shots were heard. Mr. D'Esterre's was first, and missed—Mr. O'Connell's followed instantaneously, and took effect in the thigh of his antagonist, about an inch below the hip. Mr. D'Esterre of course fell, and both the surgeons hastened to him. They found that the ball had 'traversed the hip,' and could not be found. There was an immense effusion of blood.—All parties prepared to move towards home, and arrived in town before eight o'clock.

"It is said that Mr. D'Esterre's wound is very dangerous—we sincerely hope, however, it will not prove mortal. The ball passed through both thighs. There was a violent hemorrhage of the bladder last night, but it had ceased before morning.

"We need not describe the emotions which burst forth all along the road and through town, when it was ascertained that Mr. O'Connell was safe."

Mr. D'Esterre died at five o'clock on the third.

Basle, Feb. 3.—The Duke of Holstein Eutin (late King of Sweden) is determined to take a voyage to the Holy Land. He has already obtained the necessary

permission from the Grand Seignior, and has published in French the following ordinance :—

"We make known by these presents, that the Ottoman Porte has given us permission to visit the Holy City. One of our wishes is now accomplished; it was the most ardent object since our youth, and at a time when we saw not the possibility of effecting it. We had a secret presentiment that Divine Providence one day destined us to make this pilgrimage. In directing our steps towards Jerusalem, it would be an eternal reproach did we not inform the Christian world of this our resolution, that we may hope to find ourselves accompanied by brothers of our holy religion. The following are our conditions to those who may wish to accompany us. We invite, among the nations of Europe, ten brothers, to accompany us to Jerusalem; that is to say, one Englishman, one Dane, one Spaniard, a Hungarian, a Dutchman, a Frenchman, an inhabitant of Holstein Eutin, an Italian, a Russian, and a Swiss:

"1st. Each of them must be provided with a certificate from his diocese, attesting the purity of his views.

"2nd. The place of rendezvous shall be Trieste—the time on the 24th next June.

"3rd. Those who play on any instrument, if it be portable, shall take it with them.

"4th. Each shall be provided with 4,000 florins of Augsburg, or at least 2,000, to make the outfit for the journey, and to form a common bank.

"5th. Each shall have in his service a domestic, provided he be a Christian, and of good morals.

"6th. The brothers shall take a dress not bespeaking magnificence or prodigality. Their beard shall be allowed to grow, as a proof of their firm resolution; and they shall regard it an honour to bear the name of the Black Brothers. The costume, equipment, and holy convention shall be definitively fixed at Trieste.

"7th. The servants' dress, grey and black, shall be equally arranged at Trieste.

"8th. The last time for admission into this union, shall be on the 24th of June. As soon as that day shall have expired, the public will be informed if the number is complete.

"9th. Those who shall have entered into this union, shall publish their names in the Gazettes of their several countries, as well as in that of Frankfort on the Maine; and inform us at the same time, by letter, addressed to the editor of the German Gazette at Frankfort.

"Done at Basle, the 27th of January, 1815, of the Christian Era.

"Gustavus Adolphus,
Duke of Holstein Eutin."

5.—At St. James's a young man, genteelly dressed, with mustachios on his lips, and having every appearance of a foreign officer, entered the court, and made up to the colours, which are fixed to the standard-post in the centre; he suddenly snatched them out of the post, and struck them, before the sentinel who was placed

in charge of them could possibly prevent it: he had a paper or letter in his hand, and his object appeared to be to have put it on the top of the flag, if he could have succeeded. He appeared an entire stranger to the place, as he attempted to leave it by the engine court, which is not a thoroughfare. The sentinel having stopped him so instantaneously, it did not appear whether his object was to steal the flag, or to say he had struck the English colours.

8.—A most daring and barbarous murder was committed at Dagnall, in Buckinghamshire, on the body of Mrs. Mary Hall, who was found murdered in her house, about twelve o'clock on the above day. There is every reason to believe that the horrid deed was perpetrated between the time of the body being found and nine o'clock of the same morning, as she was seen for the last time by her neighbours about that time. The wounds appear to have been inflicted by a bill-hook, as one was found close to the body in a very bloody state. A chest was found broken open, and cash and notes to the amount of about 350*l.* stolen, and a variety of other articles of property was discovered to have been carried off. On the discovery of the murder and robbery, a general alarm took place in the neighbourhood, which spread through that part of the country, and a number of persons went in pursuit of the perpetrators; and two suspicious characters were in consequence apprehended, and were taken before the Sitting Magistrates at Great Berkhampstead, and underwent an examination.

9.—*Particulars of the Duel between Colonels Quentin and Palmer.*—Colonel Palmer had been at Bourdeaux, and on his return to Paris on Thursday last, found that Mr. Lawrell (Colonel Quentin's brother-in-law) had left a card repeatedly at his hotel during his absence, in consequence of which he immediately signified his arrival to that gentleman. Mr. Lawrell soon after waited upon him with a challenge from Colonel Quentin. The parties met, Colonel Quentin accompanied by his relative, and Colonel Palmer by Mr. T. Thompson, the member for Midhurst. The distance measured was twelve paces, and the challenger, thinking himself aggrieved, having given his fire, Colonel Palmer shewed that he was influenced by no personal motive, by instantly discharging his pistol in the air. Mr. Lawrell and Colonel Quentin having thereupon, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Thompson, declared themselves perfectly satisfied, the affair terminated, and the parties returned to Paris. The Duke de Guiche and two French surgeons were upon the ground.

10.—At the late Methodist conference at Bristol, it was stated, that the number of the Methodists, in England alone, had increased more than 12,000 in the last year, in Wesleyan Methodists only.

13.—In many counties of England, the farmers are giving up their leases in great numbers. A farm belonging to Bethlem Hospital, which let a few years since

for 1,100*l.* per annum, and was afterwards raised to 6,000*l.* per annum, is now offering for 4,000*l.* per annum, but with little prospect of its being taken at that rent.

14.—*Particulars of the Death of the Duke of Dorset.*—The Duke of Dorset had been since Monday on a visit to lord Powerscourt, and yesterday joined a hunting party in the vicinity of Killiney. His Grace was an adventurous horseman, and entered warmly into the spirit of the chace towards its close; and when his horse was a good deal fatigued by the ardour with which he had been urged forward, his Grace leapt a small stone wall, at the opposite side of which loose stones had been collected. The horse effected the leap, but fell among the stones, on which he necessarily lighted, and his rider was consequently thrown off.

His Grace, it seems, came to the ground on his breast, with so great a shock, as proved fatal in a short period after. He was unconscious of having been materially injured, for in reply to a question from lord Powerscourt, who was near at the time of the accident, 'If he was much hurt?' his Grace said, 'he believed not.' He was immediately taken to the house of Mr. Oxley, from which a messenger was instantly dispatched to town for surgeons Crampton and Macklin. Before their arrival, however, though they travelled with every possible expedition, his Grace had expired. He lived little more than an hour after the fatal event took place. The hon. Mr. Wingfield, lord Powerscourt's brother, and Mr. Oxley, were with him when he died. The sad catastrophe was not accompanied with any apparent symptoms of very acute suffering; he raised himself up by their assistance, as a last effort of life, and said almost inarticulately, 'I am off,' and expired.

His excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Dorset had been acquainted with the circumstance of the Duke of Dorset's having fallen from his horse as expeditiously as it was practicable to have made the communication, and set off for Powerscourt, where they expected to have found his Grace. Not meeting with him, or learning any thing certain respecting the injury he had received at Powerscourt, they moved rapidly on towards Killiney, where his Excellency was apprised of the extent of the calamity which had happened, timely enough to prevent the Duchess of Dorset from being a witness of it. Overwhelmed with the poignancy of their feelings, these illustrious personages returned to the Castle; where the body of the Duke of Dorset was conveyed in lord Powerscourt's carriage. In consequence of this lamentable event, the ode, levee, and ball to celebrate her Majesty's birth-day, were postponed.—*From the Dublin Papers.*

16.—There is at present a report in London, of a woman, with a strangely deformed face, resembling that of a pig, who is possessed of a large fortune, and we suppose wants all the comforts and conveniencies incident to her sex and station. We, ourselves,

unwittingly put in an advertisement from a young woman, offering herself to be her companion; and yesterday morning, a fellow transmitted to us another advertisement; attended by a one pound note, offering himself to be her husband. We have put his offer in the fire, and shall send his money to some charity. Our rural friends hardly know what idiots London contains. The pig's face is as firmly believed in by many, as Joanna Southcot's pregnancy, to which folly it has succeeded. Though no Parson Tozer has as yet mounted the rostrum to preach in support of the face, there is hardly a company in which this swinish female is not talked off; and thousands believe in her existence. The story, however, is an old one. About fifty-three years ago, it is well recollected by several elderly people, there was exactly the same rumour. It was revived with but slight effect about thirty years since, and now comes forth again in its pristine vigour. On the original invention of the pig-faced woman, about the year 1764, a man offered himself to make her an ivory trough to feed out of.—*Times Newspaper.*

18. About three o'clock of the afternoon of Monday last, a duel was fought between two gentlemen of this city, near to Caroline Park. Intimation of their intention being given to the sheriff, a warrant was issued for their apprehension, but before the officers could reach the ground, the parties had interchanged shots without effect. They and their seconds were, however, taken into custody; and, on inquiry into the circumstances of the case, the cause of quarrel appeared so unsatisfactory, and the whole proceedings of those concerned so very strange, that besides ordering them to find security to keep the peace, the Sheriff fined both principals and seconds in twenty-five guineas each, and ordered the same to be applied for behoof of the Lunatic Asylum, as being, from its nature, an institution best entitled to a fine derived from such a source.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

21. *Paris.*—The Trappists (an order of Monks) were solemnly installed at Port Ringeard, department of Mayenne.

Thursday last, the wife of Mr. Metters, a farmer of Whitchurch, was murdered by her servant man, whilst Mr. Metters was attending the Plymouth market. The wretch struck her on the head with a round hook, and afterwards conveyed the body into the outhouse, and covered it with loose straw; he then plundered the house of money, and some silver spoons, with which he absconded. He was soon afterwards apprehended at a public house at Dartmoor.

22. The Bank of Amsterdam, formerly so celebrated in the commercial world, is about to recover from its long misfortunes. The burgomasters of that capital have lately published a notice, in which they declare, in the name of the municipality, "that the city of Amsterdam guarantees the funds deposited in the Bank, under the security of all the property and revenues of that city."

As John Filthorp, a farmer, residing near Barnet, was returning from town in the evening, he

was attacked on the high road, within a mile of the town of Barnet, by four men, dressed in smock-frocks, who, with great imprecations demanded his money. Mr. F. knocked down the man who laid hold of his horse's reins with his whip, and galloped forward, when another of the villains snapped a pistol at him, which fortunately only flashed in the pan; the third man then jumped over the hedge on the road before him, and made a stumble. Mr. F. at the same time attempted to strike at the robber with his whip, but missed him; and unfortunately from the stumble of his horse, and his exertion in attempting to strike at his assailant, he was unhorsed. The four robbers then attacked, beat him unmercifully for about five minutes, and then dragged him into the field, where one of them pulled out a clasp knife, swearing he would do for him if he made the least noise, another holding a pistol to his head, whilst the two others rifled his pockets of their contents. Fortunately for him, he, before he left town, put 50*l.* in a private pocket in his waistcoat, and had only 10*l.* in his pocket book, which they took, with his watch and hat. After holding a council whether they should put him to death or not, they left him in a very disabled state in a ditch in the fields; he was however, able to attend and give information to the police officers, and from his description of the robbers, it is hoped they will soon be taken

About twelve o'clock, a most extraordinary circumstance took place at the Horse Guards, in the yard between the iron gates in Whitehall and the general building. A gentleman of about fifty years of age, after walking about for some time in a state of great agitation, made up to the sentinel in the passage leading from the open space to the orderly rooms, and producing a brace of pistols, insisted upon his fighting him. The sentinel ordered him to withdraw from his post, which he did, to the open space, where he discharged one of the pistols in the air, and immediately presented the other at his own head. A life-guardsman and another person rushed in upon him at the instant, and with difficulty wrested the pistol from him. It was found to be charged with ball. Sayers, the Bow-street officer, who was passing at the time, took charge of the gentleman, and, as he refused to give any account of himself, proceeded to search him. There were found on his person Exchequer bills to the amount of between 14 and 15,000*l.*, and Napoleons and other coins to a considerable amount. He was afterwards taken before Sir N. Conant, who, on discovering his relatives, ordered him to be placed under their care. It appears that he held a high appointment in the army, and that the unfavourable result of a court-martial, in which he had been engaged, continues to prey upon his mind, so as to cause occasional derangement.

25. A foreign journal contains the following laughable anecdote of a French fiddler of the name of Boucher, who lately came to push his fortune in London. On his arrival at Dover, across the

Channel, he had the mortification to see his fiddles seized by the officers of the customs. It was in vain he protested that they were not articles of commerce, but instruments for his own use; and that if he meant to make money by them, it was at least not by their sale. The fiscal agents were deaf; the fiddles must pay duty. To fix the amount, their value must be estimated; and Mr. Boucher was desired to set his own value on the fiddles; he fell into the snare, and fixed a very moderate price. Then, in virtue of custom-house regulations unknown to our travelling musician, they offered him fifteen per cent more than the valuation, and declared they would keep the instruments. Our artist was in despair; he complained, he prayed, he threatened, but all in vain, there was only one resource,—that of going to London to claim the interference of the French Ambassador; but to do this he must part from his dear fiddles, the instruments of his glory and his fortune. He wished at least to bid them a last adieu, and, taking up one of them, he brought from it such melodious but doleful sounds as corresponded with his feelings. The Custom-house officers attracted by the notes, formed a group around him, which gradually increased, so that the office could no longer contain the collected auditors. They begged the musician to pass into a large lobby, to which he willingly assented. There mounted on a step of the staircase, he performed several pieces which charmed even fiscal ears. Animated by his success, the artist surpassed even himself, and the enthusiasm of the audience was at its height when they heard *God save the King* executed with the most brilliant variations. How repay so much talent and complaisance? Every thing was forgotten; even the regulations of the Custom-house. "Sir," said the chief of the customs to the French virtuoso, "take back your fiddles; you may boast of a finer, because a more difficult triumph than that of Orpheus. He melted only the infernal deities, but you have made the douaniers of Dover relent."

MARCH.

4. The following report was exhibited, at St. James's Palace:—

"Windsor Castle, March 4

"The King continues in good health, and any deviation from a state of perfect composure which had been observed in his Majesty during the month of January, has entirely subsided for more than a fortnight past."

6. *Riotous Proceedings on account of the Corn Bill.*—About the usual hour of the meeting of parliament, there were assembled in different parts, from George-street to Abingdon-street, various groups of persons, not numerous at first, all declaiming against the Corn Bill, and inveighing against such of the members as had been most active in support of it. There had previously been a great number of persons in the lobby and avenues of the house, and constables had been posted in them, to prevent too great a pressure and disturbance.

About one o'clock the doors of the gallery were opened, and it was instantly filled. The passages meanwhile continued crowded, and an order given to clear them was executed with difficulty. The avenue to the House through Westminster Hall was then closed, and a strong party of constables was placed at each door, leaving the portico passage, opposite Westminster Abbey, the only one open for the admission of members. This passage was filled with constables, who had strict orders to permit no strangers to pass.

The persons who were thus forced to quit the lobby and passages, took post on the outside of the House. In these groups there were several who were well acquainted with the persons of many leading members of both Houses, and who pointed them out as they came down to attend their duty—"That is lord Grenville—that lord Stanhope—that the chancellor of the Exchequer,"—and hooting or applause followed as the member passing was known to be friendly or unfriendly to the Corn Bill. Meanwhile loud shouts of "No Corn Bill!" raised without the House, were distinctly heard within it. For some time the groups confined themselves to these manifestations of pleasure or displeasure. At length many of the carriages of the members were stopped, and the members were forced to walk through the crowd amidst hooting and hissing. The civil power was now deemed insufficient for the protection of the members, and the Magistrates having applied to the Speaker, received an order to call in the military to act under the civil power.

Several members in their approach to the House of Commons were placed in considerable danger. Among these were the Attorney-general, Mr. Croker, and Sir R. Heron. The latter gentleman had one of the skirts of his coat torn off in the tumult. The military had succeeded in suppressing the tumult near the House, and the immediate vicinity remained clear during the rest of the night: but the populace, driven from this scene, repaired to other parts of the town.

About 10 o'clock they proceeded to lord Eldon's, in Bedford-square. The mob tore up some of the iron railings before his lordship's door, and these were used as weapons to force an entrance. This they soon effected, and after breaking every pane of glass within their reach, destroyed such of the furniture as they could lay hold of. The military at the Museum had been sent for, and got into the house by the back way, but the work of destruction was so rapidly carried on, that the mischief had been done before they arrived. Soon after eleven, a party of the Horse Guards came, and the mob soon dispersed. Two were taken into custody in the house.

Mr. Robinson's House.—Not less the object of their fury was Mr. Robinson's, because he had introduced the Corn regulations. Having supposed his residence to be in Charles-street, St. James's-square, they went thither, and did not leave the street till they learned he had removed to Burlington-street. As soon as they

had fixed upon his house, they broke the windows in every floor, demolished the parlour shutters, and split the door into pieces.—The iron rails before the house were torn up, and instantly carried off. Rushing into the house, they then cut to pieces many valuable pictures, destroyed some of the larger pieces of furniture, and threw the rest into the street, to be trampled to pieces by their fellows.

Another account says, that having mustered about the centre of the street, and not amounting at their arrival to more than 50 or 60, one was selected to ascertain the residence of Mr. Robinson.—He knocked at the door, and being informed that Mr. Robinson was not at home, he continued for a short time in conversation with the servant who opened it, when, on a preconcerted signal being given, the others rushed in, and proceeded to the work of devastation.

Lord Darnley's.—Lord Darnley's, in Berkeley-square, was the next object. Every window was broken and the house door forced, but an alarm on the approach of the military intimidated the rioters, and induced them to desist from further violence.

Mr. Yorke's.—The next step was to Mr. Yorke's in Bruton-street; and there, too, as we hear, they were happily prevented from entering the house, but they broke every window, and levelled the door.

Lord Hardwicke's.—The attack upon his lordship's house was prevented by the arrival of the military.

Soon after, the mob commenced an assault upon the house of lord Ellenborough; his lordship, in the most intrepid manner, presented himself at the door, and inquired the cause of the outrages thus committing upon his dwelling? The reply was, "No Corn Bill, no Corn Bill;" on which his lordship addressed them in a few words—the effect was, that the mob instantly cheered the noble lord and departed.

The same mob which demolished the lord Chancellor's windows and railings, proceeded afterwards to a house situated between Great Russell-street and Meux's brewhouse, and said to belong to that firm. They broke some of the windows of that house, and of the one next to it, occupied by a Mr. Brown, a tax-gatherer.

The house of Mr. Wellesley Pole, in Saville-row, was one of those attacked by the populace. They broke the windows, but did no other damage. The visit was about one o'clock.

The earl of Pembroke's carriage was broken almost to pieces on his lordship's return from the House of Lords.

The royal horse guards, and the three regiments of foot guards, were under orders, the whole of Monday, and to the latter twenty-four rounds of ball cartridges were delivered, in case the riotous conduct of the populace should have rendered it necessary to have recourse to extremities. Measures have likewise been taken to forward troops speedily to the metropolis.

7.—The crowds assembled near the House of Commons, and in the vicinity of the houses of those

members who support the Corn Bill, were very numerous; but the frequent appearance of the military amongst them, kept them in a state of tolerable quiet.—Guards were stationed at the door of the lord Chancellor; horse and foot soldiers paraded St. James's and Berkeley-squares, where reside lord Castlereagh and lord Darnley; and indeed military patroles were seen last night in most of the streets of the west end of the town. About seven o'clock, before the soldiers had arrived at lord Castlereagh's a mob, consisting of not above 40 or 50 persons, broke the lower windows of his house, and then walked leisurely away. We have, however, to lament a melancholy occurrence which took place opposite to the house of Mr. Robinson.

It has been mentioned that the windows of the house of that gentleman had been completely demolished on Monday night; on this night, the street in which he lives was almost the only one unprotected by the military, who were so numerously dispersed in most other places. The consequence was, that a mob was able to assemble, which between nine and ten o'clock proceeded to further mischief, by flinging large stones at the shutters: some soldiers, who, it now appeared, had been stationed in the parlours, fired from the windows; seven shots were distinctly heard, but five of them were supposed to be the report of blank cartridges. One shot, however, unfortunately took effect, and a man was seen to fall. The crowd then dispersed; the person who was struck was taken up and carried to Mr. Kerrison's, the surgeon, but he was found to be quite lifeless, having been shot through the head. The body was then taken to St. James's infirmary to be owned. No card or letter was discovered about the deceased which could lead to a knowledge of his name or situation; but from the buttons on his coat, it is conjectured that he was a naval officer.

Baker-street, Portman-square.—Arriving here about nine o'clock, they immediately began their attack on the house of Samuel Stephens, esq. late M. P. for St. Ives. Mr. Stephens has not been in town these nine months. His house in Baker-street being left in the care of an elderly female servant, the mob met with no resistance, and the doors and windows in front, together with the iron railway of the area, were totally demolished. From Baker-street, the mob proceeded to

No. 38, *Harley-street*, where, evidently by mistake, the house of Mrs. Sampson, a most respectable and inoffensive lady, was the object of their fury—doors, windows, and iron railings, all were broken and demolished, before Mrs. Sampson or her domestics had time to consult their safety by retreat. From Harley-street this division of the mob proceeded to

Portland-place, but here the military were collected in sufficient numbers to disperse them. Other detachments, however, had begun the work of destruction at

No 19, *Wimpole-street*, the residence of lord King, of which every pane of glass was smashed, and the window-frames and doors

broken to pieces. Sir William Rowley's, at No. 34, in the same street shared the same fate.

In no one instance did these destroying parties exceed fifty in number. Acting in detachments they distracted and deluded the attention of the guards; for although the scene of last night's operations does not exceed the circumference of half a mile, the whole of the mischief was effected in the momentary absence of the military. It is in this manner only that we can account for the havock which took place in

Mansfield-street, Portland-place. —Lord Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, lives in this street, and thither the mob repaired, venting their fury on the front of that, and the adjoining houses of lady Denny Floyd, and Thomas Hunter, esq.

In the city there was some appearance of a disposition to riot. After dark a mob collected suddenly in the vicinity of Finsbury-square, whence they proceeded down Chiswell-street to Mr. Whitbread's brewhouse, where they destroyed the windows with a shower of stones, and instantly dispersed, having heard that some military were at hand.

Shortly after the house of commons adjourned, a great body of people proceeded down St. Martin's-lane exclaiming against the Corn Bill, and threatening destruction to those by whom it was supported. The crowd increased as it advanced towards the House of Commons, where the rioters learned, much to their dissatisfaction, that an adjournment had taken place. Being disappointed in the expectation of meeting any of the obnoxious members, they commenced an attack on the windows of that part of the House of Commons which faces St. Margaret's church. The constables being unable to repel them, a messenger was dispatched to the horse guards for assistance. On the arrival of a troop of horse, the populace retreated with precipitation into St. Margaret's church-yard, where they amused themselves with hooting the soldiery, and vociferating curses on the Corn bill.

8.—About ten o'clock at night, the work of devastation began again. A small party of the populace made a slight attack upon lord Castlereagh's house, in St. James's-square, but they had only broken a few windows when the cavalry arrived, and they dispersed. They next proceeded to Mr. Ponsonby's house, No. 19, in Curzon-street, May-fair, with their numbers increasing on their way. On their arrival at Mr. Ponsonby's they presented a very formidable force. They instantly commenced a furious attack upon the house, demolished the windows, and broke the iron palisades in front. During this, some firing began from the inside of the house, through the door, while the mob were endeavouring to break it open. The door is much injured by the bullets which were fired through it, but we have not heard that any person was hurt. The house of Mr. Quintin Dick, next door to Mr. Ponsonby's, is also considerably injured from the misdirection of the stone-throwers. In a few minutes the cavalry made their appearance, and the

populace immediately dispersed in various directions, and soon after formed a junction in Grosvenor-square, where, after giving three cheers before the house of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, they assembled in front of the earl of Derby's and tore down the whole of the iron railing which encloses that side of the square. The approach of cavalry being announced, the mob again dispersed.

In Baker-street, No. 21, the house of John Morris, esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, was beset by another division of the mob. Mr. Morris's house is situated within three minutes' walk of the horse barracks, in King-street; but before the life guards were mounted, the mob had completely demolished his windows, and were off; and about eleven o'clock, re-assembled, calling out, "bread, bread!" opposite the house of Sir Joseph Banks, in Soho-square, and demanding admission. When Sir Joseph was first apprized of the quality of his visitors, he desired his servants to admit them; but they had already forced in through the doors and windows. In a few minutes the parlour door was demolished, and boxes of valuable papers scattered in the street and area; the whole angle of the railing of the square was also levelled with the ground before a detachment of the military arrived, when there was a general cry of "Off, off!" and the mob immediately dispersed.

Late in the evening the mob which broke the windows of the *Morning Herald* printing-office, proceeded to the house of Mr. Tomkins, in Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, where they broke several windows: they next attacked the house of Sergeant Best, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and demolished the windows in front, pulled up the iron railings, and threw them into the area, together with the stone steps at the door: they also broke some windows at the house of Mr. Peacock, in the same square, but being fired upon from the inside with blank cartridges, they went off towards Bedford-square. Their object here, it appeared, was to find out the private house of Mr. H. Meux—No. 28 being pointed out to them, they proceeded to break the windows, but seeing bills for the house to let, they were, for some time, at a loss to find out the real object, when a party of constables and several light horsemen appeared and totally dispersed them.

The house of Mr. Robinson was on Wednesday night particularly strongly guarded. Parties of the horse guards were galloping through all the neighbouring streets.

9.—On this night nothing took place either at the east or west end of the town that could be called by the name of riot, with the exception of a disturbance in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, before the house of Mr. Davies Giddy, M. P. for Bodmyn. A few disorderly persons, chiefly boys, passed through the street hooting and whistling, when one of them broke a window in Mr. D. Giddy's house, and this assault was immediately answered by a shot from the first floor. The breaking of the windows did not discontinue on this acccount, but

increased, and the firing from the first and second story was repeated to the number of five or six shots, but we are happy to state without doing further mischief than wounding a boy in the neck. The wound was not considered dangerous. Every other part of the town was perfectly quiet. The military were in great numbers, particularly the horse, and at several houses belonging to the members who have supported the Corn Bill, foot soldiers were stationed. In fact, London was now environed with troops on all sides.

7.—The Prince of Aremberg who died at Vienna on the 7th, lost his life by the following accident:—A very spirited horse which he was riding in St. Joseph's-square, knocked down a woman. The prince with much difficulty succeeded in stopping his horse, and alighted to inquire into the situation of the woman, who had fortunately received no serious injury, though greatly alarmed. The young prince again mounted his horse, which appeared tranquil, but shortly afterwards reared and threw his rider. His head was nearly laid open, and the horse with a single kick broke several of his ribs. He was conveyed in a lifeless state to the house of his brother-in-law, prince Schwartzenberg. This accident calls to mind those which have already taken place in the same family. The father of the young prince received, when hunting, a gun-shot in his eye, by which he was deprived of sight; his mother was guillotined; his brother was forced to banish himself in consequence of a duel, in which he had the misfortune to kill his adversary; and finally, his sister perished in the fire which broke out in the house of prince Schwartzenberg, at Paris.

8.—An attempt was made to excite a riot at Canterbury, on account of the Corn Bill. A number of the lower orders paraded the effigy of a noble Earl through the principal streets of the city; and in the evening, having returned to the front of the Guildhall, consigned it to the flames, amidst hootings, hisses, and groans. They then proceeded to acts of violence, by breaking the windows of John Baker, esq. one of the members of parliament for the city, at St. Stephens; and of Mr. D. J. Parker, at the end of North-lane. The disturbances, however, were speedily quelled, and next day, John Jarman, one of the rioters, was committed to gaol, together with his brother Thomas Jarman, who had attempted a rescue.

Lord Sidmouth, as home secretary, has addressed the following circular to the several parishes in the metropolis:—

(CIRCULAR.)

"*Whitehall, March* 9, 1815.

"Sir—Under the present circumstances of riot and disturbances in different parts of the metropolis, lord Sidmouth is extremely anxious that, in addition to the measures adopted by the government for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the inhabitants of the town, and conformably to the Prince Regent's proclamation of this day, every possible effort should be used within the several parishes for the same purpose. With this view

it has occurred to his lordship as being highly desirable that the respectable inhabitants of the parish of should immediately assemble and concert such measures as may be conducive to the above object. His lordship conceives that the best course to be pursued would be to call a meeting of the principal inhabitants without delay; that at such meeting a permanent sitting of the magistrates acting within the parish should be agreed upon; and that a number of special constables should be immediately sworn in, who might receive directions from the magistrates so assembled, in such manner as they should think most expedient. In order to give every support to the magistrates, a regular communication would be made to them from time to time, at their place of meeting, of the stations which government might appoint as military dépôts, from whence the civil power could at any moment be assisted in preserving tranquillity in cases of emergency.

"Lord Sidmouth desires that you will immediately cause the subject of this communication to be made known within the parish of and his lordship will be glad to confer personally upon it with any two gentlemen of the parish, whenever they will do him the favour to call at the Home Department.

"I have, &c. J. BECKETT."

"The Vestry Clerk of the parish of

15.—At Painshaw Colliery, Cumberland, four men having occasion to go down to examine the state of the air, they met what is called the *choak-damp*, and were struck senseless, when three of them, Jeremiah Taylor, Edward Barrass, and Thomas Barrass, being precipitated to the bottom, were killed on the spot; the fourth was fortunately caught by the heels, and being pulled up, soon recovered.

20.—A serious riot took place at Bishop Wearmouth, near Durham. It appears that Messrs. Neshams, the extensive coal-dealers of that place, have been several years busily occupied in erecting railways, and other conveniences, to save the labour of men and horses in conveying coals from the pits. The keelmen who are employed to convey the coals in boats or barges, had, it seems, taken offence at these improvements, and on Monday afternoon, having first moored their barges opposite Messrs. Neshams' premises, they proceeded in a riotous manner to demolish their works. After completing the destruction of the most expensive and valuable part of the waggon road, which was the object of their animosity, they set fire to an immense pile of coals, which burned with great fury during the whole night, presenting a grand and awful spectacle for many miles around. The rioters previously overpowered all the proprietors and their friends, who had assembled to repress the tumult. Mr. Robinson, the collector of the customs, Mr. Biss, and several other gentlemen of respectability, were repeatedly knocked down and bruised. It was three o'clock the next morning before the rioters were dispersed by the arrival of the military.

24.—An inquest was held at the Triumphal Car, public house, in

Halkin-street, Grosvenor-Place, on the body of a hackney-coachman, who was blown off his box by the high wind, and killed by one of the wheels of his coach going over his head. Verdict.—*Accidental death.*

30.—A melancholy instance occurred of the fatal accidents from unguarded fires. The daughter of Captain Tuckey, Royal Navy, a beautiful child, seven years old, mounting on a chair to view herself in the chimney glass, her muslin dress was drawn into the fire, and before her mother could stifle the flame by rolling her in the carpet, she was so dreadfully burnt as to preclude all hope of her life. Mrs. Tuckey's hands were also shockingly burnt in the attempt to save her child.

APRIL.

1.—This morning, the bodies of Elizabeth Preston and John Sanderson were found lodged under a pollard, near the Bucks, belonging to Caversham mills. The girl (only sixteen) was servant to Mrs. Stevens, of Lower Caversham, Berks, and having been reprimanded by her mistress for misbehaviour, left the house between six and seven o'clock in the evening of the 23rd of February last, taking her mistress's grandson, about ten years old, with her, and having proceeded across the lock to a meadow leading to Caversham, she tied the boy to herself with a pocket handkerchief, and taking him up, jumped into the river: the poor boy evidently made resistance, as his hat fell off, and was found on the spot.

Loss of the Bengal Indiaman.—The following is an extract of a letter from Captain George Nicholls, giving the particulars of that unfortunate event:—

"Cape Town, April 5, 1815.

"The Bengal had, by dint of great exertion, completed her lading on the coast, and joined the first fleet at Point de Galle, and the whole were to have sailed on the 19th of January last, under convoy of the Malacca frigate, my passengers were all on board, and all was clear and ready for starting.

"Owing to there not being sufficient space in the spirit-room, four or five small casks of liquor had been stowed in the gun-room, and covered over with bags of rice for security—as a measure of precaution, the gunner was directed to look at these, and ascertain if they were all safe, and he since reports them to have been all tight and dry.

"The largest cask, however, containing about 20 or 25 gallons of rum, and standing on its end, did not seem, as the gunner thought, to have its bung quite firmly in, and he struck it a blow to drive it further into the cask; instead of going in, the bung flew out, and the spirit, rushing forth, caught fire from a candle in a lanthorn which he held in his hand at the time; all was instantly in flames! and though every possible exertion was promptly made to arrest the progress of the flames, in less than an hour the ship was so far destroyed, that she sunk a blazing ruin!

"The ship's company behaved admirably—they were to a man

orderly and obedient; not a man quitted the ship or relaxed from duty to the last moment.

"The number of sufferers was unhappily great,—I fear upwards of 20, principally occasioned by the sinking of boats alongside, although some perished in consequence of the dreadful rapidity with which the fire swept through the ship. Captain Newell, of the Alexandria, I grieve to say, is amongst the sufferers; as also Mr. Barker, second mate of the Surrey; and Mr. Miller, midshipman of the Bengal; the master, and a lieutenant of the Malacca; were drowned. It is, after this melancholy detail, some consolation to reflect, that all the females and helpless children were saved.

"I escaped at the last moment, and did not preserve a single article, except the clothes in which I stood—not even a paper was saved from the general ruin."

8.—An inquest was held before Joseph Whiteford, esq. Coroner, on the bodies of seven American prisoners of war, at the Dépôt at Dartmoor, who came to their death in consequence of the military firing on them, on Thursday the 6th inst, to prevent their escape from the prison. The Jury, after two days' investigation, returned a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide.* This affray appears to have been of a very serious nature: the prisoners, in consequence of the conclusion of peace, conceived themselves entitled to their immediate liberty; and not finding this to be the case, they became impatient, and determined to effect their escape by force. They armed themselves with knives and every other weapon they could procure, and proceeded to attack the guard, who, in their own defence, were under the necessity of firing on them, by which the above seven prisoners were killed, and 35 others wounded, some of them very severely.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

11.—An inquest was held at Woolwich, before Mr. Carttar, one of the Coroners for Kent, and a very respectable jury, on the body of a man found in the Thames on the Sunday preceding. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had been wantonly thrown into the river, by a man of the name of Rose, so long back as the 1st of March, and although the corpse was greatly altered and decayed by the effects of time and the elements, yet the form of the deceased, he being crooked backed, and the clothes he wore, were sufficiently remarkable to identify his person beyond all doubt. The deceased and Rose were passengers together in a Gravesend boat, on the morning of the 1st of March last: and although there was no positive quarrel between them on the voyage, yet they exercised their wit against each other great part of the time, to the amusement of the company. Rose was abusive and ill-humoured to the deceased, frequently interrupted him in singing, &c. pulled him about, knocked his hat off, threatened to put him on the fire, and told him repeatedly he should go overboard before they got to Woolwich. The company, nevertheless, did not imagine he meant it, and the deceased took it all in good part, and only replied in a jocular way. At length, in Galleon's Reach, the deceased and Rose both went on deck; Rose took the deceased by the hand, and without speak-

ing to each other they walked along the deck a few paces, when by a sudden pull Rose forced the deceased overboard, and although every effort was immediately made to save him, yet they were without success. A great deal of inquiry as to the *quo animo* was made by the Coroner and jury, and after two days' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Charles Rose. Rose remains in custody to take his trial at the next Kent Assizes. He was afterwards brought in guilty of *Manslaughter*.

15.—An inquest was held at the King's Head in Roll's-buildings, Chancery-lane, upon the bodies of Willim Waghorn, and Jane Waghorn, his wife, the former having, on the preceding day, killed the latter, and then cut his own throat. The Jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the bodies; and having returned, the Coroner proceeded to examine witnesses.

Edward Waghorn, son to the deceased, was first examined. He deposed that he was eight years and a half old; on Friday, about one o'clock, his father took the carving knife and sharpened it on a butcher's steel; he then laid a large walking stick on the table, and said he would murder the first person that came into the room. About half-past one, witness's mother got up to go down stairs, when his father went between her and the door, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. At this time witness's sister, about six years of age, and his brother, about four years old, were in the room. His mother then said, "What are you going to do with me?" "I'll soon let you know," said the father, holding the carving knife in his hand. They then walked up and down the room several times, and at last his mother ran to the door and beat it violently with her fist, calling for help. His father then seized her and gave her a stab on each breast with the carving knife. and then cut her head nearly off, so that it hung down behind. Witness and his little brother and sister cried murder! His father stood over his mother a few minutes after he had done the deed, and then, hearing people coming up stairs, he walked to the middle of the room, and taking off his neck-handkerchief cut his own throat, and instantly fell. Soon afterwards some persons forced open the door, and sent for a surgeon; witness's father was still alive, but died in ten minutes. About twelve months back he was confined in Bethnal-green mad-house a month. On coming from thence, however, he conducted himself very quietly, and worked at his trade as a tailor till last week, when he shewed symptoms of insanity. On Thursday night a man sat up with him, but the man went away in the morning, and the deceased went to work in making a waistcoat. They had lodged in the house about eight weeks. His father and mother had not quarrelled. Witness did not think his father would have murdered him and his brother and sister, even if the people had not come up.

This child gave his evidence so clearly and satisfactorily, that the Coroner did not think it necessary to call any more witnesses to

prove the cause of the death of the unhappy people.

George Sleet, the brother of Jane Waghorn, deposed that she had been married to Wm. Waghorn about fifteen years: they were both about 34 years of age. Knew that the deceased was in a mad-house 12 months ago; was sent for last week, and found him evidently labouring under mental derangement. Had not the slightest doubt that at the time the act was committed, he was incapable of knowing what he was about. This was all the evidence called.

The jury found the following verdict:—"The deceased, Jane Waghorn came to her death by the violent act of her husband, Wm. Waghorn; the said Wm. Waghorn died by his own hands, but at the time he committed both acts, he was incapable of judging between right and wrong."

A letter from St. Thomas's says, —"On the night of the 19th of April last, the English schooner, Sisters, of St. Thomas's, Johannes Beek master, while at anchor at the island of Blanco, for the purpose of taking grass for a cargo of mules, was attacked by a launch of forty men, when 13 of the crew, besides the master, were cruelly murdered, and only one was saved by swimming on shore. It is supposed that the launch was from Margaretta, and the said schooner was sent to Carthagena."

27.—On Monday night, about nine o'clock, the neighbourhood of Leicester-square was alarmed by the cry of murder, particularly those persons in Pagliano's hotel, or Sablonier's. The cry was found to be a man's voice, proceeding from the parlour of the house: it caused great confusion at first. The parlour is occupied by Colonel Thomas Thornton, and has been so for about a month past. On the first application to know the cause of murder being cried out, the door was found to be fast, but it was soon opened, when Mrs. Pagliano, the mistress of the house, her son, and others, entered the parlour, when there were found assembled Colonel Thomas Thornton, Mrs. Thornton, her father, Sir Henry Sheridan, bart. a French general, and Robert Milward, the Colonel's huntsman. They were all in great confusion: Colonel Thornton and Mr. Titteux de Terenar were attacking Milward, the huntsman, on a sofa, and Sir Richard Sheridan was presenting to him a red hot poker. Mrs. Pagliano interfered, and rescued the huntsman from the attack of the three gentlemen, and there was no doubt then but it was the huntsman who had been calling murder. Colonel Thornton had a short time before the disturbance sent to Mrs. Pagliano, to desire her to procure a constable, which she declined to do, saying, if he wanted a constable, he must send his own servant, as she would have nothing to do with his disputes. Colonel Thornton sent for a constable, but before he arrived the affray was over, and the huntsman had left the house.

On Tuesday, Robert Milward, the huntsman, obtained at the office a warrant against Colonel T. Thornton, Sir H. Sheridan, and John Titeux de Terenar, charging them with a violent assault. Westbrook, the officer, going to

Pagliano's Hotel to serve the warrant, he was informed they were gone to Marlborough-street office, to obtain a warrant against Robert Milward, the huntsman. On his going again to the hotel, he saw them, when they promised to be at the office by a certain time to answer the charge preferred against them, which they accordingly did, and came in Colonel Thornton's carriage, when it appeared that Colonel Thornton went to France about four months since, leaving Robert Milward in his employ on his estate near Bath as huntsman. The colonel returned to England about a month since, and has been living at Pagliano's Hotel during that time. Yesterday se'nnight Robert Milward arrived in London, and since that time he has been repeatedly with the Colonel for the payment of his wages, &c. amounting to 87*l.* The Colonel disputed some of the amount, and said he should refer it to a Mr. Brace; however, at the interview which he had with the Colonel on Monday evening, he told him he had no money to pay for his food or necessary expenses, and therefore he must have some money; and the Colonel refusing to give him any, and the huntsman refusing to leave the room except he had some, the above force was used to get him out. The Magistrate held that the huntsman was a trespasser, after being ordered out: the warrant was discharged.

30.—The will of the celebrated Joanna Southcott passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 28th ult., the letters of administration, granted in January last to William Southcott, the brother, having been revoked by decree of the Court. She has left a few trifling legacies to relations, and the residue, in case of no issue male, to Mrs. Jane Townley and Ann Underwood, her executrix. There is a clause, directing restitution of the various presents made in expectation of the birth of a male child, in case of no such event, to the respective devotees; and reference is made to a book containing a catalogue of their names and offerings, which it has been necessary to record with the testamentary papers. Every possible want and accommodation seems to have been anticipated with scrupulous attention. There are cradles, robes, mantles (some of white satin), bows, caps, and napkins out of number, several articles of plate, money from "six guineas" to a "pretty sixpence" so denominated, "three nutmegs" by one contributor, and "a pin" by another.

MAY.

8.—This evening Mrs. Kay, who resides at the King's-head, in Bear-street, Leicester-square, went out a short distance, leaving her four children locked in a room on the second floor. Shortly after, several of the neighbours, as well as those in the house, were alarmed with their piercing screams, but unhappily no person attempted to burst open the door, until the unfortunate woman returned, who, on opening the door, found two of the children stretched on the floor involved in flames, and the other two hid in the corner,

Doctor Thomas, of Leicester-place, and several other eminent surgeons, were called in, but one of the children died immediately, and the other was so much burned, that there are no hopes entertained of his recovery.

10.—A few evenings since, a melancholy accident occurred off Rye Harbour. A boat had left Hastings, in which were five men, for the opposite coast; they had scarcely left the roads, however, when the wind changing, they were driven towards the harbour of Rye, where, after beating about for some time, the boat upset, and the whole of its crew were consigned to a watery grave. They have all left large families to deplore their loss.

Mary Welch, a native of Ireland, was brought before Mr. Serjeant Sellon, on a charge of attempting to hang her own child, a girl about eleven years of age. The child, whose situation had providentially been discovered in time to save her life, stated, that her mother, aided by her father-in-law, after tying her hands securely behind her, put a rope round her neck, and dragged her to a hook fixed in the wall of the room, from which they suspended her in such a manner, that the ends of her toes only just touched the floor; in this situation she was fortunately discovered by a relation of her father-in-law, who entered the room by chance, and cut the rope by which she was suspended, before the vital spark was extinct. This person stated, that the child soon recovered her speech, and informed him how she had been treated, on which he immediatly sent for a constable, and the unnatural mother was taken into custody. The father-in-law having received information in time, unfortunately escaped. The prisoner was fully committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

This morning, about two o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds in Winfield-street, Christchurch, Middlesex, he discovered the extensive sugar-houses belonging to Mr. Krudge, in George-street, to be on fire: he instantly gave the alarm, and the inhabitants lost no time in rendering every assistance in their power. Having learned that three men and a boy slept on the premises, they burst open the doors and brought them out at very great risk. In less than two hours the premises were totally consumed, with all the property, except seven hogsheads of refined sugar, and about as many barrels of molasses. No lives were lost.

15. Captain Serres de St. Claire, who some time since was condemned for the murder of Cornelia Kersemacker, called the handsome Dutch woman at Paris, has been a second time brought before a Council of War, and again found guilty. As, however, the crime appeared to have been unpremeditated, the Council sentenced him to be kept to hard labour for life, to be degraded at the head of the guards to which he belonged, and to pay the expenses of the process. He was then introduced. "St. Claire" said the President, "you have disgraced yourself." "Never!" cried the prisoner, starting from his seat and stabbing himself with a dagger which he had concealed. The soldiers ran towards him, and he

sunk into their arms. Then taking off himself the cross of the Legion of Honour, he said. "There it is, Mr. President, no one shall take it from me. I am dying. As my last consolation I declare, that I never attempted the life of any person." The blood flowed copiously from the wound; a surgeon was sent for, and the prisoner was carried back to the prison of the Abbaye.—*Journal de l'Empire.*

15.—At Manchester, the children, in connexion with the establishment, to the number of 7,976, went in procession to the Old Church in that town. The juvenile crowd having entered the church, the Warden was about to commence the service, when, suddenly, a most distressing accident arose from unfounded affright. It appears that one of the windows in the Trafford Chapel having been accidentally broken on the exterior, a simultaneous rising of the children upon a form to ascertain the cause was the consequence. The form springing up at the lightened end, and falling again instantly, the noise created an alarm, shrieks ensued from the women, who were possessed with indescribable emotions of dread and alarm, and a precipitate rush of the children to escape, produced the catastrophe which spread a general gloom in that quarter of the town the remainder of the day. One youth perished in the confusion, five others sustained various injuries, and were conveyed to the infirmary. This equally unforeseen as unhappy event put a stop to the appointed sacred duties, and the intended collection was lost to the Charity.

The last standing remains of Bolingbroke Castle, in Lincolnshire, the birth place (in 1367) of King Henry IV., crumbled over their base last week, and came to the ground.

The following is a copy of a letter from Captain Osborne, giving an account of the loss of the Clifton, of Workington, and the melancholy fate of her unfortunate crew:—

"Sidney, Cape Breton,
20th May, 1815.

"I am sorry to inform you of the loss of the Clifton. I left Chaleur Bay on the 21st of November, and got on shore on the 25th about six A.M. eighteen miles to the N. E. of Cape St. George, Newfoundland. The first stroke she gave knocked the rudder off, and we all got on shore in the afternoon, where we remained until the 28th, without any thing to eat or drink.

"On that day it was more moderate, and we got on board again; got the boat ready, and provisions, to look for inhabitants. It came on to blow very strong that night, and we had to remain on board till the 30th, when I thought it best to get all the provisions on shore, for fear the vessel should go to pieces.

"On the 12th of December the mate and five hands took the boat to seek inhabitants. On the 16th they returned without finding any.

"At the same time W. Gile and W. Hailwood, apprentices, went off unknown to me. I expected they would find inhabitants, as I have since been informed there are some at the head of St. George's bay.

"Finding it impossible to travel, and not knowing where to

look for inhabitants, but thinking that St. Peter's island would be the nearest inhabited place (and it being impossible for us to take provisions with us to last until we got there), I determined that we should go upon an allowance, and remain there until the spring, expecting the commencement early in March; but in that I was mistaken. We had a very severe winter, almost perished with hunger and cold!

"We agreed to live on six ounces of beef a day. We had very little bread, only about a hundred weight, and it was wet; we had a very good stock of potatoes, but they, too, got wet in getting them on shore, and the greater part of them wasted by the frost. We had four potatoes a-piece served out, as long as they lasted, which was till the latter end of February. On the 30th of December the cook died; he was a native of Africa.

"In the winter we got the long-boat decked, and on the 20th of April launched her down on the ice. On the 23rd the ice broke, and the wind being fair, we made sail from our dreary abode. At eight o'clock got in between the ice, and stuck so fast that we could not get out. On the 24th blowing very hard from the N.N.E. and snowing, the ice stove in two planks of the long-boat's bow. Fortunately, having the jolly boat with us, we all got into her. It became moderate in the course of an hour, and froze very hard. It was one of the coldest nights I ever experienced.

"On the 25th, Wm. Hayton, Henry Todhunter, and William Crompton died; the latter belonged to Newcastle. The 26th, John Durham, of Whitehaven, and Thomas Chapman, of Ulverston, carpenter, died. The 27th, Joseph Atkinson died, and on the 28th, John Cannon. We were still on the ice, and drifting out to sea. On the 30th, drifting close past the Bird Islands, we hauled the boat upon a large island of ice. On the 3rd of May, I am sorry to inform you, I buried Joseph Losh. On the 5th, in the morning, we were between St. Paul's Island and Cape Breton. The weather clearing up, and the ice breaking, we got the jolly boat off, and pulled in towards Cape North. Finding we could not get within two miles of the shore for ice, we stood to the S. E. twenty miles round the ice, and landed the next night, one man, a boy, and myself; the man being nearly exhausted. I got a fire on shore, having tinder and matches with me. As soon as I got warmed, I found great pain in my feet, J. Makinson the same, The bay being still full of ice, we could not reach any inhabitants. On the 12th, Thomas Walstaff, of Exeter, died. I kept him in the boat (to make use of), but fortunately the ice cleared away on the 14th, and we arrived here on the 15th. Thus, out of fourteen, only John Makinson (the boy), and myself are remaining. Our legs swell very much, but we expect to be better soon.

"I am, &c.

"THOMAS OSBORNE."

"To Mr. John Osborne, Workington."

23. This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out at Mr. Dunkin's, tallow-melter, in Aldersgate-street, whose valuable premises were entirely destroyed, as also great part of Mr. Cokerton's, oil and colourman: so rapid was the progress of

the flames, that before the ravages could be prevented, they communicated to the houses in Shaftesbury-place, part of which was also demolished. Happily no lives were lost.

Sutherlandshire.—On the 23rd of May an inquest, or precognition, was held in the above county, and closed on the evening of the 25th following, before John M'Ked, esq. sheriff-substitute of the county of Sutherland, in North Britain, by order of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and of the King's advocate, who attended the May Circuit at Inverness, to investigate certain charges brought against Peter Sellars, an under factor on the Sutherland estate by certain tenants of the parish of Far, in the vale and district of Strathnaver, of certain cruelties exercised by the said Sellar in May or June, 1814, when he took possession of a large sheep farm in the said district, from which the complainants had been then removed; on which occasion several lives were charged to have been lost, by burning and pulling down the said houses about the people's heads. The tenants proved their cases to its fullest extent on the most distinct evidence. Three lives were lost; one woman, old and bedridden, by her house being set on fire; and two men; one woman whose house was pulled down, and being far advanced in pregnancy, miscarried from terror; and a man, aged 90 and upwards, whose house was pulled down, had an arm fractured, while in bed, by the falling roof. The sheriff was so affected by the detail, that he fainted in court, overpowered by his feelings, Sellar, will, of course stand committed to take his trial at the assizes to be holden at Inverness in September next.

By recent accounts from Sutherlandshire, it appears that the emigrations to North America are very considerable indeed. Three hundred families and upwards go this season from the districts of Far and Edrachilis to Picton, under the agency of a man named Logan.

23.—The first stone of the Southwark Bridge was laid by Admiral Lord Viscount Keith, K. B. attended by sir John Jackson, bart. M. P. Chairman, and the rest of the Committee of Management. The stone was laid precisely at 12 o'clock; the company afterwards repaired to the temporary bridge erected on the works, where was a cold collation. The following is a copy of the inscription on the plate affixed to the stone, and also enclosed with the different coins deposited beneath it:—

INSCRIPTION.

On the Twenty-third of day May, M.DCCC.XV.
Being the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of his Majesty
GEORGE III.
And in the Regency of his Royal Highness
GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES,
The Right Honourable Admiral Lord Viscount KEITH, K. B.
attended by Sir JOHN JACKSON, Bart. M. P. Chairman,
and other Members of the committee of
Management,

Laid the first Stone of this Bridge, which, connecting the City of London with the Borough of Southwark, is called the Southwark Bridge.

The funds for building the Bridge were raised by Subscription of private persons, incorporated by Act of Parliament, and the work was commenced at the glorious termination of the longest and most expensive war in which the nation has ever been engaged.

JOHN RENNIE, Engineer.

24.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the works of the Gas Company, in Dorset-street, which occasioned the most serious alarm to the whole of that neighbourhood: in a short time the whole of the newly-erected building for the supply of gas was burned to the ground, and the house attached; it being comprised chiefly of timber and combustible materials, the fire spread with such rapidity that the most dreadful consequences were apprehended; no lives were lost, but several accidents were sustained in the confusion incident to such a catastrophe. The fire was completely subdued by three o'clock.

25.—A fire broke out at the stables of Mr. Smith, a carrier, of Chipping Ongar, in Essex, in consequence of a candle being left in the stables, by which the stables were destroyed, and five horses burnt to death; the greater part of all the unfortunate sufferer possessed was destroyed in the conflagration.

29.—An inquest was held at the sign of the Ship, in Berkeley-street, St. John's, Clerkenwell, on the body of Ann Power, of the above street, who died on Friday evening last, in consequence of her having taken a large quantity of laudanum.

Anthony Power stated, that he was husband to the deceased; that about a month since, he being in trouble for debt, his wife came to visit him, and tendering two phials with liquid in them, requested witness to drink the same, which would release him at once from all his cares. He answered, he was not yet tired of life, but should write to his friends in the country to assist him, which he did, and he received immediate relief. On Friday last, the deceased went to a closet in the room where they were sitting, and poured something from a bottle, which he thought was gin, into a cup, which she mixed with water, and drank the same, then leaving the room; soon after she returned, threw her arms about his neck, begged he would forgive her, that the deed was done, and desired that he would send for a surgeon; witness immediately sent to Mr. Chamberlain, surgeon, in Aylesbury-street.

Mr. Shipley, assistant to Mr. Chamberlain, who attended on the deceased, said that he administered medicines for her relief, and a quantity of laudanum came off her stomach, but could not extract the whole; after languishing some hours she expired. The jury returned a verdict of—*Lunacy.*

Volcanic Eruption.—Extract of a letter from an officer of the

59th regiment, at Weltervreden, Island of Java, 30th May, 1815: "A few days since a dreadful volcanic eruption took place in the island of Sambaroa, situated to the eastward, which has been attended with most destructive consequences. At Sourabaya the atmosphere was in entire darkness for two days, so as to give the appearance of midnight. At this place, which is at a considerable distance, the ashes discharged from the crater fell in heaps. The noise produced from this awful visitation is beyond description, and caused a sensation among the inhabitants peculiarly afflicting. The sea rose six feet above its ordinary level, almost instantaneously, causing the destruction of many lives, and also vessels. In short, the damage sustained has been exceedingly great, and many who were in affluence before this dreadful catastrophe took place, are reduced to the greatest distress."

Another Account.—"We have had one of the most tremendous eruptions of the mountain Tomboro, that ever perhaps took place in any part of the world; this mountain is situated on the island of Sumbawa, and is distant from Batavia not less than 550 miles. We heard the explosions here distinctly, and had some of the ashes. It was totally dark at Macassar long after the sun was up; and at noon, at Sourabaya, the sun succeeded in enlightening the good folks so far as to allow them to see some yards around; the ashes lay at Macassar, which is 250 miles from Sumbawa, 1½ inches deep. Captain Fenn, of the Dispatch, and Captain Eatwell, of the Benares, who have visited the island since the eruptions, both declare, that the anchorage is much changed, and that they found the sea for many miles round the island so completely covered with trunks of trees, pumice-stone, &c. as to impede materially the progress of the two ships. Capt. Eatwell says, he was told, that a village was inundated, and had three fathoms water over it. Great numbers of the miserable inhabitants have perished, and others die daily. The crops of paddy (rice) have been utterly destroyed over a great part of the island, so that the situation of the unfortunate survivors will be really pitiable."

JUNE.

1.—This day, at a quarter-past 12 o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Mary, left town, escorted by a party of the 14th light dragoons, for Greenwich, and arrived at one o'clock. On the entrance of the Royal visitors to the grounds of the Royal Naval Asylum for the orphans of sailors and marines, the children of the establishment were drawn out in proper order in the court-yard, opposite to the house of Captain Dacres, the governor, with their new clothes, the boys amounting to 648, and the girls to upwards of 200. On the arrival of the Royal visitors at the governor's house, they were received by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence as Admiral of the fleet, viscount Mel-

ville, the right hon. George Rose, J. W. Croker, admirals sir John Borlase Warren and Blachford, Captain Dacres the governor, with other officers of the institution. They viewed the children at their dinner, and appeared highly gratified with the regularity and cleanliness with which every thing was conducted. The Royal party, with the distinguished characters, retired to the governor's house, and partook of a sumptuous breakfast. After partaking of this refreshment, her Majesty and the Princesses went to Greenwich Hospital, where the Duke of Clarence, viscount Melville, &c. had walked to be in readiness to receive them. The veterans of the building were drawn out upon the occasion. They proceeded to view the building, &c. and appeared highly gratified, particularly with the chapel, for its architectural beauties. Viscount Hood, the governor, being too much indisposed to receive his Royal guests, the Dean of Windsor and others of the Directors were in readiness to receive them. Her Majesty left Greenwich at a quarter-past three o'clock, and arrived at her palace at four.

2.—Another melancholy accident has occurred in the North, by the firing or blasting of a coal-pit belonging to Messrs. Nesham and Co. in the vicinity of Newbattle, in the county of Durham. This dreadful calamity took place on the second instant, when upwards of 70 persons lost their lives: 40 of the unfortunate victims were to be taken to Hough-le-Spring for interment on sunday last, and about 30 more were to be buried at Chester-le-street, and Painshaw. The cause of this disastrous event had not been ascertained when the last accounts came away, but there is no doubt it was occasioned by means of foul air. For some time no person could be found hardy enough to descend into the pit, in order to ascertain the state of things below, and to endeavour to save any of the unfortunate persons who might still remain alive. At length Thomas Robson, of the village of Houghton-le-Spring, volunteered his services for this perilous undertaking, and so exerted himself in the cause of humanity, that he actually got up six of the sufferers, who were still alive, but with very small hopes of their ultimate recovery.

3.—The Statue of his Majesty, which was voted some time back by the Corporation of London, was exhibited for the first time. The committee appointed for carrying the resolution into effect assembled at five o'clock at Guildhall, where they met a number of distinguished visitors, and proceeded to the great council chamber, where the statue is erected. It is placed at the end of the chamber, elevated about twelve feet from the floor, in a niche of a dark coloured marble. His Majesty is sculptured in his royal robes, holding the scroll of an address in his left hand. The right hand is extended, to represent the Sovereign as in the act of returning an answer to an address which has been presented to him.

On the pedestal is the following inscription :—

GEORGE THE THIRD,
Born and bred a Briton,
endeared to a Brave, Free, and Loyal People
by his public Virtues,
by his pre-eminent Example
of private Worth in all the Relations of domestic Life,
by his uniform Course of unaffected Piety,
and entire Submission to the Will of Heaven.
The Wisdom and Firmness
of his
Character and Councils
enabled him so to apply the Resources of his Empire,
so to direct the native Energies of his Subjects,
that he maintained the dignity of his Crown,
preserved inviolate the Constitution in Church and State,
and secured the Commerce and Prosperity of his Dominions,
during a long Period of unexampled difficulty :
in which the deadly Contagion of French Principles,
and the domineering Aggressions of French Power,
had nearly dissolved the Frame,
and destroyed the
Independence
of every other Government and Nation in Europe.
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City
of London,
have erected this Statue
in testimony
of their undeviating Loyalty, and grateful Attachment,
to the best of Kings,
in the fifty-fifth Year of his Reign.
A. D. 1815.
BIRCH, MAYOR.

4.—One of the pinnaces plying between Dundee and Newport, in Fife, suddenly sunk, about half a mile from the latter port; and, out of 23 or 24 persons supposed to have been on board, only seven were saved.

This afternoon an alarming fire broke out nearly opposite the East India House, in Leadenhall-street. The flames were first perceived to issue from the premises of a fancy waistcoat manufactory, which burnt with the utmost fury, and soon extended its ravages to the house of a carver and gilder, adjoining, which was totally destroyed. By the arrival of several engines, and a plentiful supply of water, no further injury was sustained. No lives have been lost, nor has any person been hurt.

5.—A melancholy accident attended the celebration of the usual ceremony of firing guns in St. James's Park, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day. During the firing, an immense number of boys contrived to assemble within

the enclosure, and the consequence was, that four of them were dreadfully shot with the wooden plugs. One boy was quite dead, and three others severely wounded over the head and body, two of whom were taken to the Westminster Infirmary. From the abdomen of one of them was taken a piece of wood three inches in length: it was expected that he could not survive the night.

Calcutta, June 6.—We regret to hear of the disaster which occurred on the 24th ultimo, near Monghyr, to a fleet of boats coming down to the Presidency, with 25 lacs of rupees, accompanied by 600 men of the European regiment, and many officers, under the command of Captain Aurial.—They were overtaken by a severe storm, and out of 15 boats which contained the treasure, we regret to hear that only two weathered the storm: 13 boats were lost, with 50 boats of the European regiment, two pinnaces, and several budgerows belonging to the officers. They were dashed to pieces on the rocky bank near Surojpoor. The Europeans are nearly all naked and destitute, having lost their clothes and furniture. We lament to add, that six Europeans and one woman were drowned on this melancholy occasion. The treasure was conveyed in safety to Monghyr.

6.—The Duchess of Angoulême and her suite arrived at Sheerness this afternoon, about three o'clock, in the Admiralty yacht, attended by Commissioner Cunningham. Her Highness was received with every possible mark of attention by admiral sir C. Rowley, and after partaking of some refreshments at his residence, proceeded in the admiral's barge to Rochester, on her way to London.

10.—The long litigated question between the city and the parish of St. Mary, Woolchurch, respecting the rental upon which the Mansion-house ought to be assessed to poors' rates, is at length terminated in favour of the parish. The arbitrator, Mr. Serjeant Runnington, awarded that all the rents were just, fair, and equal upon and in respect of the said mansion-house; and that the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, were not, nor are in any manner aggrieved thereby; and that the said mansion-house and premises should continue to be rated and assessed upon the rental of 1,500*l.*; the same being, in his judgment, the fair, just, and reasonable annual value of the said premises. The city as well as the parish have been put to an enormous expense by the agitation of this question.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

16.—*Riot.*—Patrick M'Lochlan, Wm. Cullen, Wm. Brindle, John Boyd, and Thomas Mills, five of those importunate beggars that infest the town under the characters of wounded sailors, were indicted for a most outrageous riot in Bond-street, on the 17th of May last.

The rev. Mr. Hodgson, rector of St. George's Hanover-square, saw the prisoners, together with other sailors who escaped, interrupting all the decent people in Bond-street, under the pretext of begging; and he ordered out the beadles and parish officers, six in number, to disperse them. The moment the officers appeared, the sailors elevated their crutches, exclaimed—"one and all—let us

on!" and commenced a desperate assault on the officers. The rioters, however, were ultimately secured. The beadle said it was a mistake to suppose all the prisoners to be sailors, although they assumed the costume; for Brindle, in particular, who had two wooden legs and two large crutches, had only been a brewer's servant! The whole neighbourhood was thrown into the greatest confusion and alarm by the rioters.

Mr. Mainwaring said, the case was one of most disgraceful tumult and riot.—Verdict, *Guilty.*

23.—Some idea of the extent of emigration from Ireland may be formed from the following extract of a private letter dated St. John's, Newfoundland, 23d of this month: "The arrivals from Ireland have exceeded any in the custom-house books; exclusive of three vessels which have made no returns, are 3,026 men and 373 women to this harbour alone; but the numbers far exceed the returns, the Captains having brought out so many they are ashamed to return them. The wretched creatures are most dreadfully treated on the passage: one man declared to me, he was but three nights below decks the entire of the voyage, nor could he get down. Strange complaints have been made by a set of wretches who came yesterday, of the very nearly starving condition they were in; indeed government must put a stop to such proceedings, or really a contagion will be bred in our streets, and what will become of them in winter God only knows."

27.—A narrative taken from the surviving crew relative to the loss of the Arniston transport, wrecked near Cape Lagullas, on the evening of the 30th of May, 1815:—

Charles Stewart Scott, late carpenter's mate of the Arniston transport, and others, assert to the best of their knowledge, that she sailed from Point de Gall, on or about the 4th of April, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Africane, and Victor brig, with six Indiamen; about the 26th of May parted company from the convoy, owing to stress of weather, having blown away most of her sails, others were then bent; but the weather continued very squally with a heavy sea. On the 29th, about 7, a. m. the land was discovered right-a-head, bearing about N. by W. a long distance off, the wind then S. S. E.: about half-past 4. p. m. still blowing very strong, hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, under a close-reefed main-top-sail, and stood on till half-past two, a. m. on the 30th; then supposing the land was near Table Bay, the hands were turned up, bore up, steering N. W. and set the foresail, intending to run for St. Helena; continued on till 10, a. m. when the land was discovered nearly a-head; turned the hands up, and hauled the ship close to the wind on the larboard tack, still blowing very hard, made all sail, having topsails and courses set, stood on till near noon, when breakers were discovered on the lee bow, wore ship, and hauled to the wind on the other tack, stood on till 2, p. m. then wore and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, continuing on till near 4 o'clock, when breakers were seen, which proved Lagullas Reef, which we could not weather on either tack, being

completely embayed ; clewed up the sails, and cut away three anchors; the two bower cables parted shortly after, when Lieutenant Brice, agent for transports, recommended the Captain to cut the sheet cable, and run the ship ashore, the only chance of saving the people's lives; the cable was then cut, and the ship put before the wind, and in about eight minutes after, she struck forward, the ship heeling to windward; cut away the guns in order to heel her the other way, which could not be effected, consequently she soon began to break up: about eight o'clock the masts went; and the ship, in a very short time was quite in pieces. Many people were drowned below, in consequence of her heeling to windward; and others clung to the wreck, endeavouring to reach the shore, about 1½ mile distant. Out of the whole crew, consisting of near 350 persons, only six men reached the shore, with great difficulty, upon planks, being much bruised by the surf and wreck, which was very high. At day-light the next morning the stern post was the only part of the ship to be seen; the beach was covered with wreck, stores, &c. and a number of dead bodies (which were buried by the survivors) and among whom were lord and lady Molesworth, the agent, and captain, with some children. On the next day, the first of June, considering ourselves to the westward of Cape Point, it was agreed to coast the beach to the eastward, which we continued to do for four days and a half, subsisting on shell-fish from off the rocks: but fearing we had taken a wrong direction, it was agreed to return to the wreck, and we accomplished it in three days and a half, where we remained six days, subsisting chiefly on a cask of oatmeal which had been driven on shore; by drying it in the sun we experienced great relief from it. The pinnace had been driven on shore bilged, which we proposed to repair in the best manner circumstances would allow; and endeavour to coast along shore; at that time, the 14th of June, being at work on the boat, we were fortunately discovered by a farmer's son, John Swarts, who was out shooting, and humanely carried by him to his father's house, where we remained with every comfort he could afford us, for a week; and then set off for Cape Town, where we arrived on Monday evening the 26th of June.

Before we left the country we were informed that 331 bodies, thrown on shore, had been interred near the beach.

(Signed) C. STEWART, SCOTT, and Party.

This declaration was made before me at Cape Town, the 27th day of June, 1815, of which this is a true copy.

(Signed) J. MERES,
Lieut. R. N. and A. T.

JULY.

1.—Mr. M'Kenzie, supervisor, accompanied by Messrs. Gorie and Macnaughton, officers, discovered a private distillery, of considerable extent, under the arch of the South-bridge, Edinburgh, which has been working these 18 months past, to the great injury of the revenue. The par-

ticulars of this seizure are worthy of notice, from the great pains which have been taken to prevent disclosure. The original door to the place where the operations were going forward had been carefully built up and plastered over, so as to prevent any appearance of an entrance. Behind a grate in the fire place of a bedroom an opening had been made, and fitted with an iron door and lock, exactly fitting the grate, which could only be seen by being removed; and this passage led to the flat above by a trap-door and ladder, where the still was working. This place again was in one of the deaf arches, immediately adjoining the middle arch of the bridge, and the person had found means to convey a pipe from one of the town branches, which gave a plentiful supply of water. A soil pipe was also got at, and a hole broke through into a neighbouring vent to carry off the smoke. Besides the still, a considerable quantity of wash, and some low wines, were found in the premises: also many casks, mash-tun, large tubs, &c. The spirits were said to have been conveyed away in a tin case, made to contain two or three gallons, which was again put into a green bag, and carried out by a woman under her cloak.

7.—On this evening the remains of his excellency the Count de Meerveldt, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from his imperial majesty the emperor of Austria, were deposited in the chapel of the French ambassador, preparatory to their being conveyed to Germany, for the purpose of interment; and on Saturday a solemn mass was performed on the same account, at which several of the corps diplomatique and other foreigners of distinction assisted. His Majesty's Ministers had expressed a wish, that the remains might be deposited at Westminster Abbey, with the honour due to his high rank and situation, as it would have afforded them an opportunity of evincing their esteem for the deceased, as well as their regret at the loss of a person particularly distinguished for his amiable qualities in private life, and who had closed an honourable career in promoting and cementing the harmony and good understanding subsisting between the two Courts. But this honourable testimony, gratifying as it was to her feelings, the countess of Meerveldt found herself obliged to decline, in consequence of the arrangements already made conformable to the known wishes of her deceased husband, after expressing in the strongest manner her grateful sense of the honour intended his memory.

8.—A fire, attended with most melancholy consequences, occurred in Union-street, Bath, at the house of Mr. Dimond, hair-dresser. Mr. D. had retired to bed little more than an hour, when, about 12 o'clock he was aroused from his sleep by some persons, who observed the fire issuing from the lower part of the premises. Mrs. Dimond was, fortunately, absent. Mr. Dimond immediately alarmed his female servant, and rushed into the street, but ventured back again, at the imminent risk of his life, to urge her escape; but the poor creature, wishing to save her little property, returned to her room, and perished in the attempt, from suffocation. She

slept in the garret; and the staircase being in flames, several firemen ascended a ladder to attempt the rescue of the unfortunate girl, but unhappily the ladder (not belonging to the fire office, but one hastily borrowed) broke, and one Abraham Merchant, the chief fireman belonging to the two Bath fire-offices, fell from the attic window on the pavement, and was killed on the spot; leaving a widow and eight children, who were entirely dependent on his exertions for support. By the timely arrival of the engines, and great exertion of the persons present, the fire was extinguished by three o'clock, after destroying the principal part of the property on the premises where it originated.

14.—On this night the neighbourhood of Spitalfields was thrown into universal terror by an explosion in the house of one Lichileau, in John-Street, Brown-street. This was almost instantly succeeded by another, and one universal blaze was spread over the whole neighbourhood. The proprietor was a manufacturer of fire-works. In his house were deposited several barrels of gunpowder which had exploded. The house was literally blown up from its foundation, and all its inmates buried in the ruins. These consisted of six or eight persons, namely, Mr. Lichileau, his wife and sister, two other females, servants, a Mr. Oldham, and it is feared some others. In the houses adjoining also on either side, three or four more perished, and a number of persons in the surrounding neighbourhood were dreadfully hurt by pieces of glass, brick, timber, and other articles, falling upon them, or being forced into the windows by the effects of the explosion. The house of Mr. Lichileau was situate within two doors of the brewery of Truman and Hanbury, and within four doors of Brown-street, where there is a meeting of three others; and such was the effect of these dreadful explosions, that it not only consumed the two adjoining houses, but nearly destroyed four others, and injured some hundreds, forcing itself round the corners, and spreading destruction down the streets, the whole exhibiting a terrible picture of havoc and destruction. At two o'clock on Saturday the engines continued to play upon the ruins, while at each house some of the wretched victims who had fallen were discovered, and dragged forth in a mutilated state. At three o'clock the remains of Mrs. Lichileau, her sister, and that of a female servant, had been taken out, and deposited in the bone-room of Spitalfields-church. The fire is said to have been occasioned by Mr. Lichileau striking a light, to look for some squibs which two boys came to purchase.

Leicester, July 15.—Last night a dreadful catastrophe occurred in this neighbourhood. Two coaches that run daily from Hinckley to Leicester had set out in the evening. The first having descended the hill that leads to Leicester, was obliged to stop to repair the harness. The other coachman from the top of the hill saw the accident, and seized the moment to give his antagonist the *go by*, and immediately flogged his horses into a gallop down the hill. The horses contrived to keep on their legs, but in the midst of their

speed took fright at something lying on the road, and became so unmanageable in the hands of the coachman, that in their sweep to avoid the object of alarm, the driver could not recover them so as to clear the post of the turnpike-gate at the bottom of the hill, and the velocity was so great that in an instant the coach was split in two, and by the tremendous shock three persons were dashed to pieces and instantly expired, and two others survived but a few hours afterwards in the greatest agony; four were conveyed away in chaises for surgical aid with fractured limbs, and two that were in the dicky behind were thrown with that part of the coach to a great distance, and not much hurt by falling in the hedge. The coachman fell a victim to his fury and madness, but society has to lament the death of Miss Page, an amiable young Quaker lady, and her companion, who were returning from a visit in Warwickshire: the other two unfortunates are an officer's servant and a person of Hinckley.

Kingston, Jamaica,
July, 15.

"We have this day the melancholy and distressing task of recording the effects of a fatal and destructive fire, which broke out in the town of Port Royal about half past one o'clock on Thursday afternoon. It began in a negro-yard in Cannon-street, and was occasioned by a negro woman's making a fire in an improper place. It quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and, among the first, to Miss Finnan's fine lodging-house; from thence it spread its ravages to the adjoining and opposite houses, and from the very strong breeze that prevailed, burning shingles, &c. were soon wafted to others, which, being remarkably dry, quickly burst out in a blaze, so that by two o'clock three or four parts of the town were burning in a most horrid manner. The consternation that now prevailed in the town, as we are informed, surpasses description; every minute fresh flames were issuing forth; the principal street, in which the Court-house, Tarrant's tavern, Mr. Bassan's and Mr. Jackson's stores, are situated, became a volume of fire and smoke, and from thence it spread to the whole of the streets and lanes towards the harbour, the wharfs, and the Naval Hospital, Mr. R. M'Kowan's house and wharf, and all adjoining, to within a few houses of the officers' quarters on the parade. The fire having communicated to Mrs. Whitaker's house towards the west corner of the parade, it was suggested to pull down the houses opposite, so as to open a passage between those on fire to those which it had not yet reached, which, being effected by very great exertions was the means of preventing the flames from continuing their fatal effects along the row of houses on the parade leading to the Artillery Hospital, which were thus fortunately preserved from the dreadful element. The Dock-yard has been miraculously saved; nothing but the extraordinary exertions and skill displayed on the unhappy occasion could have secured it: as it is, some of the buildings near the wall, close to Mr. Jackson's store, have been demolished, partly by

the fire, and partly by pulling them down, to prevent the flames from communicating to those of more value, situated farther in the yard. To attempt to estimate the loss sustained by, or particularise individuals who have suffered on this melancholy occasion, would be absurd. Suffice it to say, that, of all classes, some have lost much, and some their little all! The fire was not completely got under until early yesterday morning, and of ill-fated Port Royal all that now remains, besides the dock-yard, is fort Charles, the artillery barracks and hospital, the church, the street in which Mr. Peter Duffus's house is situated, the street at the back of it, in which Mr. Henry Beer's liquor-store is, and also from about fourteen to sixteen houses on the parade, commencing from Mrs. Clarke's old lodging-house, and running each way to about six or seven houses.

"We regret to state, that several lives were lost on this unfortunate occasion.

"An alarm of fire was also given in this city yesterday, which, however, was soon extinguished: it proceeded from a small house in Matthew's-lane, and it was discovered that a parcel of rags had been stuffed under the shingles, which had taken fire. Indeed, from appearances, it seemed as if they had been wilfully set on fire by some incendiary."

18.—A fine child, four years old, who was left alone in a room in Hill-street, Finsbury-square, where there was a candle left burning, by some accident set his clothes on fire: his piercing screams brought some persons immediately to his assistance, who extinguished the flames, and used every effort to relieve the poor sufferer, who shortly after expired in the most excruciating pain.

Extract of a letter from the Mauritius, dated July 19, 1815:—"We are in great distress here, in consequence of a contagious malady raging in Port Louis, and which has deprived us of many English officers of rank, and reputation. The mortality of the town for the last month was 150 persons. Some say the disease, resembling in its symptoms the yellow fever of the West Indies, has been introduced from Batavia; but the probable suspicion is, that it has been imported with the numerous slave vessels, which land, with impunity at night, close to the port, their unhappy victims from Madagascar and Mosambique."

20.—A Coroner's Inquest was held before George Hodgson, esq. at the Prince of Wales, Exeter-street, Chelsea, on the body of William Hewetson, formerly an officer in the Bombay Marine, who died during the night of Wednesday, under very distressing circumstances, in consequence of poison. For some time past he had resided in Hans-place, Sloane-street.

It appeared from the evidence of M. Bartollacci, brother-in-law of the deceased, and Dr. Black, of Sloane-street, that Mr. Hewetson had long been in a very infirm state of health, being much troubled with pains in his limbs, &c. and the latter having long attended him as his medical adviser. A few days before his death, Mr. H. stated to his brother-in-law

that the many medicines which he had taken to give him relief from pain had effected no good, but that he had now obtained a recipe for an embrocation from a person in Hatton-garden, from which he was led to expect great if not immediate relief. On Wednesday he was very ill, having taken this embrocation inwardly, instead of applying it externally as prescribed, and on learning that he had poisoned himself, the embrocation consisting of sugar of lead and vinegar, he replied that he had taken it inwardly, thinking that it made no difference; that if it did no good, at all events it would do no harm! Castor oil and other things were applied, but in vain; he survived the fatal error but a few hours. Although he swallowed a large draught of this embrocation from so extraordinary or thoughtless a motive, nothing appeared before the inquest to call into question the state of the deceased, and the Jury therefore, without any hesitation, lamenting only that apothecaries were sometimes rather too indefinite in describing how medicines were to be used, returned a verdict of—*Casually poisoned by taking wrong medicine.*—Dr. Black having opened the body, it was found that the death had been occasioned by the sugar of lead embrocation.

22.—A most valuable discovery has been made at Hartlepool, which promises to yield the most important advantages. About two months since, the master of a London fishing vessel prevailed on some of the fishermen to try the nets which he had brought on the coast near Hartlepool. An enterprising fisherman complied, though with little hopes of success, in spite of the derision and ridicule of his fellows, who could not conceive the possibility of any stranger being able to teach them the art of catching fish. The first attempts were unsuccessful, but after repeated trials, fish were caught in great abundance, and latterly in one week, 1,050 turbots have been sent to the London markets; the contract price is 3*s.* 6*d.* each fish, and on a moderate calculation that each fish sells for 10*s.* in London, this week's fishing would produce 525*l.* The fame of this discovery has already induced some fishermen from Northumberland to emigrate to Hartlepool, and as the coast has never been disturbed in the memory of man, it is natural to conclude, that the quantity of fish must be immense, and that the fishermen will continue to reap a golden harvest.—*Durham Advertiser.*

An inquest was held at the White Raven in Whitechapel, on view of the body of Thomas Spencer. A few days back the deceased was crossing Mile-end-road, and a baker's boy was wheeling his truck of bread along the road assisted by a large bull dog, which was drawing it. The unfortunate man no sooner came near the truck, than the dog seized him by the coat, pulled him down, tore and lacerated his body instantly in a most dreadful manner, and would have killed him on the spot, but for the assistance of several persons who ran towards him on hearing his screams, and who rescued him from his perilous situation; but so much

injured that he only survived two days after. The jury reprobated the conduct of the owner of the dog in the severest terms, for his neglecting either to destroy him or secure him with a muzzle, as it was well known that he was a most ferocious animal, and had bitten several persons before. Verdict—Accidental death; and a deodand of five pounds on the truck.

26.—This being the day appointed for the execution of Elizabeth Fenning, William Oldfield, and Abraham Adams, the public curiosity was strongly excited, and perhaps to a greater degree than on any similar event since the memorable execution of Haggerty, Holloway, &c. For in the case of Fenning many had taken up an opinion that her guilt was not clearly established; for she had uniformly protested her innocence. The last interview between her and her parents took place about half-past one o'clock on Tuesday: to them and to the last moment, she persisted in her innocence. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the sheriffs proceeded from Justice Hall along the subterraneous passage to the Press-yard.

Fenning was dressed in white, with lace boots, and a cap. Oldfield went up to her in the Press Yard, and enjoined her to prayer, and assured her they should all be happy.

The sheriffs preceded the cavalcade to the steps of the scaffold, to which the unfortunate girl was first introduced. Just as the door was opened, the Rev. Mr. Cotton stopped her for a moment, to ask her if in her last moments she had any thing to communicate? She paused a moment, and said, "Before the just and Almighty God, and by the faith of the holy sacrament I have taken, I am innocent of the offence with which I am charged." This she spoke with much firmness of emphasis, and followed it by saying what all around her understood to be, "My innocence will be manifested in the course of the day." The last part of this sentence was spoken, however, so inaudibly, that it was not rightly understood, and the Rev. Mr. Cotton being anxious to hear it again, put a question to get from her her positive words; to which she answered, "I hope God will forgive me, and make manifest the transaction in the course of the day." She then mounted the platform, with the same uniform firmness she had maintained throughout. A handkerchief was tied over her face and she prayed fervently, but to the last moment declared her innocence. Oldfield came up next with a firm step, and addressed a few words in prayer to the unhappy girl. About half-past eight o'clock the fatal signal was given. One emotion only was perceptible in Fenning. After hanging the usual hour, the bodies were cut down and given over to their friends for interment.

The following paragraph relative to Elizabeth Fenning, appeared in an evening paper.

"We should deem ourselves wanting in justice, and a due respect for government, if we did not state that, in consequence of the many applications from the friends of this unhappy young

woman who this day suffered the sentence of the law, a meeting took place yesterday at lord Sidmouth's office (his lordship is out of town), at which the Lord Chancellor, the Recorder, and Mr. Beckett were present. A full and minute investigation of the case, we understand, took place, and of all that had been urged in her favour by private individuals; but the result was a decided conviction that nothing had occurred which could justify an interruption of the due course of justice. So anxious was the Lord Chancellor in particular to satisfy his own mind, and put a stop to all doubts on the part of the people at large, that another meeting was held by the same parties last night, when they came to the same determination, and in consequence the unfortunate culprit suffered the penalty of the law."

The crime for which this unhappy person suffered, was that of poisoning the family with whom she lived servant, in some dumplings made by herself. The particulars of the evidence on her trial have afforded matter of much discussion, public and private; and as an accurate judgment cannot be formed without a full examination of the whole, we refrain from any abridged statement.

Her funeral took place on the 31st. It had been previously understood that she was not to be interred until five o'clock, but her parents and friends very prudently changed the hour, by which means much confusion was obviated. The crowds, however, assembled, were immense. The funeral began to move from the house of her father in Eagle-street, Red Lion square, about half past three o'clock. It was preceded by about a dozen peace officers, and these were followed by nearly 30 more; next came the undertaker, immediately followed by the body of the deceased. The pall was supported by six young females, attired in white: then followed eight persons, male and female, as chief mourners, led by the parents. These were succeeded by several hundreds of persons, two and two, and the whole was closed by a posse of peace officers. Many thousands accompanied the procession, and the windows, and even tops of the houses, as it passed, were thronged with spectators. The whole proceeded in a regular manner, until it reached the burying ground of St. George the Martyr. The number of persons assembled in and about the church yard could not be much short of 10,000. Not the slightest accident, however, occurred, and the procession of mourners, &c. returned in the same order it came by the Foundling, Lamb's-conduit-street, &c. The vigilance of the officers, in preserving order, was highly meritorious; but they were unable to resist the anxiety of the multitude at the church-yard, the gates being actually forced. A young man, a livery servant, in the crowd, who had spoken somewhat disrespectfully of the deceased, was rather roughly handled by the populace.

28.—An English chapel has, it is said, been opened in Paris, supported by voluntary contributions. Divine service is per-

formed, and the rites of our Protestant church are administered in it by two English divines.

Norwich, July 30.—Yesterday was the day appointed for Mr. Sadler's balloon to ascend from this city. The day proved remarkably fine. The city began to fill, in consequence, at an early hour, and by three o'clock, the time appointed for the ascension, the concourse of spectators was very great. Mr. Sadler had previously made such arrangements as to be nearly punctual to the time fixed, which gave universal satisfaction. The balloon rose at 35 minutes past three o'clock in the direction for the sea, but there being two currents of air, Mr. Wyndham Sadler, who ascended with the balloon, so managed his machine as to take the advantage of it, and after manœuvring a little he returned, and descended in the presence of the citizens of Norwich, and was in the gardens before five o'clock. The only inconvenience he experienced in his descent was being surrounded by several hundred persons, so that he had more assistance than he could keep within his direction.—Mr. Sadler appeared in Mr. Harper's gardens, or the Vauxhall of this place, in the evening, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

31.—A distressing accident occurred on Monday near the village of Southgate; Mr. Grenfell and Mr. Bridges were proceeding to town together in a single horse chaise, when it was found necessary to adjust some part of the harness. Mr. Grenfell gave the reins to his friend until he got out, and made the requisite alteration. In the interim unfortunately the horse took fright, and Mr. Bridges being alone in the chaise, and not well accustomed to the reins, could not at all manage the animal; the consequence was, that the chaise was shortly upset, and Mr. Bridges being thrown with violence on the ground was killed on the spot.—The deceased had recently retired to the neighbourhood of Winchmore-hill.

Another melancholy accident happened at Messrs. Nesham and Co.'s Colliery, at Newbottle, in the county of Durham. The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing ten or twelve coal-waggons to the staith at one time, and Monday being the day it was to be put in motion, a great number of persons belonging to the colliery had collected to see it; but unfortunately, just as it was going off, the boiler of the machine burst. The engineman was dashed in pieces, and his mangled remains blown 114 yards; the top of the boiler (nine feet square, weight 19 cwt.) was blown 100 yards; and the two cylinders 90 yards. A little boy was also thrown to a great distance. By this accident 57 persons were killed and wounded, of whom 11 were dead on Sunday night, and several remain dangerously ill.

AUGUST.

1.—A valuable interchange has been made at the eastern and western extremities of the globe. The Maranham cotton, cultivated

so abundantly in the Brazils, has been transplanted into the East Indies, and the experiment has been attended with great success. Under the patronage of the prime minister Aranjo, a number of tea plants, with Chinese gardeners, have been imported into the Brazils, and the plantations formed under their management afforded every prospect of a rich harvest from that important vegetable. The decoction prepared from that exotic is said to be equal to that produced from the commodity of its native soil.

This evening about six o'clock, Mr. Byrne, a respectable tradesman, of Green-street, Leicester-square, went out in a one-horse chaise, with his wife and child, for an airing, but he had only crossed over Putney-bridge, when the horse startled at some object and ran off in a most furious manner. The chaise was overturned, and the whole family thrown out with such violence, that Mr. B. only survived the shock until yesterday morning, when he expired; his wife and child providentially escaped with only some slight bruises.

3.—A few days since as a gentleman with a Newfoundland dog was crossing in Hare-street-fields, Bethnal-green, where there are two ponds, the dog plunged into one of them, and appeared to grapple with something, which his master perceived to be a human body: on examination it proved to be the body of a boy about 14 years of age. The dog instantly plunged into the other pond also, and brought out a woman's cap; this second circumstance created more alarm, and the pond was dragged, when the body of a woman genteely dressed was brought up; both bodies appeared to have been for some time in the water; they were carried to the bone-house to be owned.

5.—Thomas Scagg, esq. a gentleman of extensive property at Farnborough, Kent, after having mounted his favourite horse, which became restive, flew into a paroxysm of rage, and violently corrected the animal; but such was the irritation of his feelings, that he within a few minutes afterwards fell off the horse, in presence of his wife, and instantly expired.

An accident of a most melancholy nature had nearly occurred in the family of a merchant of the first respectability in Aldersgate-street, from the fatal effects of arsenic. The gentleman in question had a select party of friends, two ladies and two gentlemen to dine with him. The dinner passed over, and wine and fruit were placed on the table as usual, when in less than ten minutes the lady of the house felt herself so much indisposed, that she was obliged to quit the room, and was instantly followed by the other ladies. The indisposition of the lady was almost instantly succeeded by that of the master of the house and one of his guests, who were seized with violent sickness, and every symptom of being poisoned. Mr. Wheelwright, of Falcon-square, was called in, and on hearing the symptoms of the invalids described, declared, without hesitation, that they had taken strong poison. The medicines proper for expelling the poison were administered,

and an inquiry was instituted as to what they had eaten. The kitchen was visited, and the cooking utensils were examined, but nothing was discovered which could at all point out the cause of the accident, and what rendered the circumstance more perplexing was, that the cook and housemaid, neither of whom had partaken of the dinner sent into the parlour, were both at this period taken ill also. Dr. Babington, who had arrived in the interval, now suggested, that the deleterious ingredient must have been contained in the wine which had been drank, and to account for the servants being ill, charged them with having done that which is too frequently practised, tasted their master's wine before it reached his table. This was at first strictly denied by both, but on being told their lives depended on their now speaking truth, they confessed they had each tasted a *very little drop* before the butler took up his tray. This led to a discovery of the source from whence the evil had flowed; the wine in the decanter was examined, and in it was discovered a strong sediment of arsenic: the bottom left in the black bottle was also analyzed, when Dr. Babington took nearly a desert spoonful of the powder out of it, which, from appearances, had been in the bottle before the wine was put into it. Two of the ladies and one of the gentlemen had fortunately not taken any of the wine, and the rest of the company only one glass each, when the providential indisposition of the lady of the house prevented any more being taken. Had any one taken a second glass, it is the opinion of the medical gentleman, that the effects must have been fatal;—at present the sufferers, though still weak, are considered as out of all danger.

7.—At the York Assizes, the proprietors of the Trafalgar coach were ordered by an arbitration to pay 450*l.* and the costs of suit, to Mrs. Newlove, whose leg had been fractured from the overturning of the coach, and was afterwards amputated. The accident had arisen from the breaking of the axle, and the defendants were adjudged not to have paid sufficient attention to its previous condition.

Trans-shipment of Buonaparte. The Northumberland sailed from Portsmouth on Friday last; and, on nearing Torbay on Sunday, perceived two line of battle ships approaching her, which proved to be the Bellerophon, with Buonaparte on board, and the Tonnant, with Lord Keith. In a few hours the Northumberland hailed them, and asked after Buonaparte, who, she was informed, had not come out of his cabin for some days. The ships came to an anchor off Torbay.

General Bertrand went first on board the Tonnant, where he dined with Lord Keith and sir George Cockburn. He is a man of about 50 years of age, and extremely well behaved. At dinner, sir George gave him a general explanation of his instructions with respect to Buonaparte; one of which was, that his baggage must be inspected before it was received on board the Northumberland. Bertrand expressed his opinion strongly against the measure of sending the Emperor (as he and all the suite constantly

style him) to St. Helena, when his wish and expectation were to live quietly in England under the protection of the English laws. Lord Keith and sir George Cockburn did not enter into any discussion upon the subject.

After dinner lord Keith and sir George Cockburn, accompanied by Bertrand, went on board the Bellerophon. Previously to their arrival, Buonaparte's arms and pistols had been taken away from him—not without considerable altercation and objections on the part of the French officers.

Those who were not to accompany him were sent on board the Eurotas frigate. They expressed great reluctance at the separation, particularly the Polish officers. Buonaparte took leave of them individually. A colonel Pistowski, a Pole, was peculiarly desirous of accompanying him: he had received 17 wounds in the service of Buonaparte, and said he would serve him in any capacity, however menial, if he could be allowed to go with him to St. Helena. The orders for sending off the Polish officers were peremptory, and he was removed to the Eurotas. Savary and Lallemand, however, were not among those sent on board the frigate; they were left in the Bellerophon.

When lord Keith and sir George Cockburn went on board the Bellerophon on Sunday afternoon, Buonaparte was upon deck to receive them, dressed in a green coat with red facings, two epaulets, white waistcoat and breeches, silk stockings, the star of the Legion of Honour, and a *chapeau bras* with the tri-coloured cockade. His face is remarkably plump and his head rather bald upon the top. After the usual salutations, lord Keith, addressing himself to Buonaparte, acquainted him with his intended transfer from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland.

Buonaparte immediately protested with great vehemence against this act of the British government:—he did not expect it,—he did not conceive that any possible objection could be made to his residing in England quietly for the rest of his life!

No answer was returned by either lord Keith or sir George Cockburn. Some conversation ensued on different topics, when after reminding him that the Northumberland's barge would come for him at ten on Monday morning, lord Keith and sir George Cockburn retired.

Early on Monday morning sir George Cockburn went on board the Bellerophon to superintend the inspection of Buonaparte's baggage; it consisted of two services of plate, several articles in gold, a superb toilet of plate, books, beds, &c. They were all sent on board the Northumberland about eleven o'clock.

Buonaparte had brought with him from France about forty servants, amongst whom were a groom, postillion, and lamplighter. Two thirds of these were sent on board the Eurotas.

At half-past eleven o'clock lord Keith, in the barge of the Tonnant, went on board the Bellerophon to receive Buonaparte, and those who were to accompany him. Buonaparte, before their arrival and afterwards, addressed himself to Captain Maitland and

the officers of the Bellerophon. After descending the ladder into the barge he pulled off his hat to them again. Lord Keith received in the barge the following personages :—

Buonaparte,

General Bertrand and Madame Bertrand, with their children.

Count and Countess Montholon, and child.

Count Lascasas.

General Gorgaud.

Nine men and three women servants.

Buonaparte's surgeon refused to accompany him; upon which the surgeon of the Bellerophon offered to supply his place.

Buonaparte was this day dressed in a cocked hat much worn, with a tri-coloured cockade; his coat was buttoned close round him, a plain green one with a red collar; he had three orders, two crosses, and a large silver star, with the inscription *Honneur et Patrie;* white breeches, silk stockings, gold buckles.

Savary and Lallemand were left behind in the Bellerophon.

Savary seemed in great dread of being given up to the French government, repeatedly asserting that the honour of England would not allow them to be landed again on the shores of France.

About twelve o'clock the Tonnant's barge reached the Northumberland. Bertrand stepped first upon deck, Buonaparte next, mounting the side of the ship with the activity of a seaman. The marines were drawn out and received him, but merely as a general, presenting arms to him. He pulled off his hat. As soon as he was upon deck, he said to sir George Cockburn—"*Je suis à vos ordres.*" He bowed to lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton, who were near the admiral, and spoke to them a few words, to which they replied. To an officer, he said, "*Dans quel corps servez vous?*" (In what corps do you serve?) The officer replied, "in the artillery." Buonaparte immediately rejoined—"*Je sors de cette service moi-meme.*"—(I was originally in that service myself.) After taking leave of the officers who had accompanied him from the Bellerophon, and embracing the nephew of Josephine, who was not going to St. Helena, he went into the after cabin, where, besides his principal companions, were assembled lord Keith, sir G. Cockburn, lord Lowther, the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, &c.

Bertrand.—"I never gave in my adhesion to Louis the 18th. It is therefore palpably unjust to proscribe me. However, I shall return in a year or two to superintend the education of my children."

Madame Bertrand appeared much distressed; said she was obliged to leave Paris in a hurry, without clothes, or any necessary. She lived in the house now occupied by the duke de Berri. She spoke most flatteringly of her husband; said the emperor was too great a man to be depressed by circumstances, and concluded by expressing a wish for some Paris papers.

Count Montholon spoke of the improvements made by Buonaparte in Paris; alluded to his bilious complaint, which required much exercise.

The Countess Montholon is a

very interesting woman; she said little.

Bertrand asked what we should have done had we taken Buonaparte at sea?

As we are doing now, was the reply.

Lord Keith took leave in the afternoon of Buonaparte, and returned on board the Tonnant.

Lord Lowther and the hon. Mr. Lyttleton now entered into very earnest conversation with him, which continued for two hours. They then took leave and went ashore.

His cabin in the Northumberland is fitted up with great elegance. His bed is peculiarly handsome and the linen upon it very fine. His toilet is of silver. Among other articles upon it is a magnificent snuff-box, upon which is imbossed in gold, an eagle, with a crown, flying from Elba to the coast of France; the eagle just seeing the coast of France, and the respective distances, are admirably executed.

The valet de chambres are particularly fine men. They and all about him always address him by the title of emperor.

8.—A smuggling boat, with 13 men, full of goods, and armed, ran on board the eight-oared boat belonging to the Fox cutter, in the service of the Revenue of Excise, on the coast of Kent: the crew of the smuggler shot four of the boatmen, and in the most brutal manner threw them overboard, and beat, bruised, and wounded the other boatmen, and left them for dead on the wreck of their own boat. His royal highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant his Majesty's pardon to any person who shall discover any one of the parties (except the person having the command of the smuggling boat), so that he or they may be convicted thereof. The Commissioners of Excise, in addition, offer a reward of 500*l.* on the above conviction.

"*Quebec, Aug.* 10.

"On Monday night last the frost was so severe in the vicinity of this city, as to destroy the leaves of the cucumber plants, pumkins, beans, and other tender vegetables. Early on Tuesday morning ice was found in many places. The frost extended to lands both in high and low situations. It is feared that much injury has been done to the wheat in this district, which had a promising appearance. A snow storm on the 20th May—the trees not in leaf on the 4th of June,—and so severe a frost on the 7th August, are novel features even in the climate of Canada.

12.—This being the Prince Regent's birth-day, it was observed for the first time in the metropolis by the court, and upon this occasion, the observance was nearly in every respect the same as on the King's birth-day, with the exception of a public court; but her Majesty's splendid party in the evening, in some degree was equal to it.

Carlton-house was thronged during the day with noblemen and gentlemen, leaving their names and congratulations on the returning day.

The park guns fired a double royal salute, as on the King's birth-day.

A grand dinner was given to the officers of state, court attendants, &c. at Carlton-house. Her Majesty gave a grand dinner at

six o'clock at her palace, at which were present, besides herself and the Princesses, the Prince Regent, the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, &c.

At eight o'clock, parties of the foot guards and life guards were drawn out in front of the palace. A numerous assemblage of the yeomen of the guard were stationed at the entrances, and in the grand hall of the palace, which was most brilliantly illuminated for the reception of her Majesty's splendid party, specially invited to commemorate the day, which was very numerous, there being, it is supposed, upwards of 300 present.

The Regent accompanied his royal mother in her drawing-room, to receive the congratulations of the distinguished assemblage on the return of the day. His Royal Highness was attended by his cabinet ministers, the great officers of the state, and the household, surrounded by the Russian, Dutch, Bavarian, Spanish, Sardinian, and Austrian Ambassadors and Ministers, with their suites and ladies, the Prince and Princess Castelcicala, and a number of foreigners of distinction, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, &c. After the company had paid their respects to the Queen, the Regent, and the other branches of the royal family, they partook of the most choice refreshments.

16.—The body of a black man, nearly naked, was discovered on the beach beyond Southsea castle, at about 8 o'clock, with his throat cut in a most shocking manner. The body was first discovered by two gentlemen, walking on the beach, who immediately after meeting with J. Carter, esq. one of the magistrates of this borough, gave him information of it, and he caused the body to be conveyed to the Five Cricketers, public-house. At the time Mr. Carter examined the body it was quite warm, but all idea as to the perpetrators seemed at first to be in vain, though generally considered that it was done by men of colour, who latterly have been seen in great numbers in this town. However, by the great exertions of our police-officers, assisted by Charles Adams, pilot, to whom some suspicious circumstances were disclosed, Joseph Pique, a man of colour, was apprehended, and immediately confined in a solitary cell, until Friday morning, when he being informed that Antonio Pique and Philip Pique were also apprehended (though at this time it was not known that they had any knowledge of each other), he said, "Oh! Antonio is a bad man," and then voluntarily confessed that he did not murder the deceased, by name Dilly Jeromi, but that he held his legs. It seems that Joseph Pique, Antonio Pique, and Philip Pique, are three Africans, but not related to each other, the name of Pique being given them from belonging to his majesty's ship Pique, and that they were shipmates of the deceased, Dilly Jeromi, who was not an African, and is represented to have been a good-natured fellow, and was rather free in occasionally treating the three murderers.—Previous to the day they went on the common, it appears they had formed a plan to rob him, and when they had got to a certain

distance beyond the castle, at about seven o'clock, in full daylight, they asked him for his money: he declared he had none: they then insisted upon robbing him of his clothes; this he resisted, when two of them proposed to murder him: to this the other objected, but agreed to rob him, for which purpose, Joseph held his legs, and Philip, in attempting to strip his jacket from his shoulders, which, when half way down his arms, confined them behind him, he discovered to Antonio, who was in front, a knife suspended by a string from the deceased's neck, but concealed at first by his clothes; Antonio instantly seized it, and immediately with a back handed stroke nearly severed his head from his body—the poor creature fell, and they stript him almost naked, and then attempted to cover him with shingle, a quantity of which was found on the body, and the dreadful wound in the neck was filled up with sand and small stones.—They took the clothes to Portsea, and sold them to a Jew for 14 shillings, who questioned them as to their being wet (having, we suppose, attempted to wash the stain of blood out); they said the bundle had fallen overboard in coming ashore. The county Coroner, J. Grigg, esq. attended by R. Gallaway, esq. the borough Coroner, convened a Jury on Friday, who adjourned till Saturday, when having given the greatest attention to the particulars that came before them, they returned at five o'clock a verdict of wilful murder against Joseph Pique Antonio Pique, and Philip Pique, who were immediately sent off to Winchester.

Cork.—The up coach, by the way of Cashel, was attacked between that place and Littleton, on Sunday night last, by an armed banditti, who fired a number of shots from behind the hedges. One of the dragoons who escorted the coach was wounded in several places, but we are happy to understand, not dangerously; the horse of the other dragoon was wounded, but fortunately the rider escaped unhurt. The passengers, guard, and coachman, received no injury, and the coach proceeded without any further molestation. Several shots were fired by the guard in the direction of those villains, but it is not known whether with any effect.

18.—A most melancholy accident happened last night between nine and ten o'clock to two aldies, at present unknown, who were travelling in a post-chaise belonging to Mr. Trehern, of the White Horse inn, Uxbridge, to Watford. On going over Uxbridge-common, at a regular travelling pace, by some means or other, the pole of the chaise dropped out of its regular situation, the horses took fright, and galloped off at a furious rate; when at the distance of half a mile the ladies made up their minds to jump out of the chaise, which they imprudently did, one out of each door, and shocking to relate, one of them was instantly killed, and the other survived only a few minutes. The horses still continued their rapid career, and soon after, the post-boy was thrown

from the bar, on which he had permission to ride, under the wheels, and hurt in so dreadful a manner, that is life is despaired of. The horses, getting out of the road, were at last stopped by running up to a large tree upon the common, without any kind of damage to themselves or to the chaise.

19.—A most unfortunate accident happened to Hearn's Stowmarket stage-waggon, attended with a serious loss of property. The above waggon, which was on its return from London, with a heavy load of goods, stopped for the night, as was usual, in front of the Trowel and Hammer, Mark's Tey; when about two o'clock on Saturday morning, a most dreadful explosion took place, to the serious alarm of the inmates of the house and the neighbourhood, which it appeared proceeded from a barrel of gunpowder in the waggon, which had, by some means not yet accounted for, caught fire and exploded, scattering the goods and waggon to a considerable distance, and causing their almost total destruction. The Trowel and Hammer is considerably injured by the explosion, which was distinctly heard at Colchester, and many miles round. We do not hear that any lives were lost. The road was so completely covered with the goods, that the mail was detained some time before a passage could be cleared for it.

DEATH OF THE INDIAN PROPHET.

(From an American Paper.)

Onondaga, Aug. 23.—Died at the Onondaga castle, on Sunday last, one of the chiefs of the Alleganies, well known through this country as the Indian prophet. Those who have been acquainted with the influence which this man's preaching has had upon the conduct of the six nations (the Oneidas excepted), cannot but look upon his death as a severe dispensation of Divine Providence. We think that a short biographical sketch of this extraordinary man cannot be unacceptable to the public. During the first 50 years of his life he was remarkable only for his stupidity and beastly drunkenness. About 13 years ago, while lighting his pipe, he suddenly fell back upon his bunk, upon which he was then sitting, and continued in a state of insensibility for six or eight hours; his family supposed him dead, had made preparations for laying him out, and while in the act of removing him from his bunk, he revived. His first words were, "don't be alarmed, I have seen Heaven: call the nation together that I may tell them what I have seen and heard." The nation having assembled at his house, he informed them he had seen four beautiful young men, who had been sent from Heaven by the Great Spirit, and who thus addressed him—"The Great Spirit is angry with you and all the red men, and unless you immediately refrain from drunkenness, lying, stealing, &c. you shall never enter that beautiful place which we will now shew you." He stated that he was then conducted by these young men to the gate of Heaven, which was opened, but he

was not allowed to enter; that it was more beautiful than any thing they could conceive, or he describe; and that the inhabitants appeared to be perfectly happy; that he was suffered to remain there three or four hours, and was then re-conducted by the same young men, who, on taking their leave, promised they would visit him yearly, and commanded him to inform all other Indians what he had seen and heard. He immediately visited the different tribes of Indians in the west part of the states, Oneidas excepted. They all put the most implicit faith in what he told them, and revered him as a prophet. The consequence has been, that from a filthy, lazy, drunken, wretched set of beings, they have become a cleanly, industrious, sober, and happy people. The prophet has continued, as he says, to receive regular annual visits from these heavenly messengers; immediately after this, he, in his turn, visited the different tribes. He was on one of these annual visits at the time of his decease. It will be proper to observe, that he was called the peace prophet in contra-distinction to the brother Tecumseh, who was called the war prophet.

24.—The chapel at the East India college was consecrated by the bishop of London, who was accompanied to that institution by the earl of Buckinghamshire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. John Sullivan, and was met there by the chairman, and several of the directors of the East India company. After the usual service on such occasions, at which several of the neighbouring clergy and ladies attended, and an able appropriate discourse preached by the Rev. Dr. Batten, the principal of the college, a good part of the students received confirmation from the bishop.

25.—*The Ghost of St. Andrew's.* James Cainess, a youth of about 16 years of age, was brought before the magistrate upon the following charge:—

Lee, the officer, stated, that for a considerable time past the neighbourhood of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was kept in a constant state of inquietude and alarm by the nightly assembly of a number of the lower orders, who fancied they had seen, or were to see "a ghost," and so far had their credulity been imposed upon, that many of them were ready to make affidavits of the appearance of this aerial form. The crowd and disturbance however had increased to such a degree, and the light-fingered gentry had become so numerous and successful, that it required the utmost vigilance of the police to prevent these disgraceful proceedings. On Thursday night, as usual, the place became nearly impassable, and about nine o'clock shouts of terror and alarm suddenly burst forth on every hand, and the cry of "the ghost" became general. Hundreds now fled, while others braving the supernatural horrors of the supposed sprite, kept their ground. The imaginary ghost, who had been observed skipping from one tomb-stone to another, now advanced to the gate, and having ascended the railing gave first a hysteric laugh, and then three sepulchral groans. The

officers, however, were not to be imposed upon, and the pretended shadow was summoned into the street. To this little attention was paid, but sufficient assistance being obtained, he was dragged down and secured, when at length the spell was broken, and "airy nothing received a local habitation and a name." The prisoner was dressed in a white jacket and trowsers, and wore on his head a white cotton cap. Upon being called upon by the magistrate for his defence, he stated, that a few evenings since he had been induced, at the request of a gentleman, to enter the church-yard and ascertain the truth of the story respecting the ghost. For this being liberally paid, he accepted the proposal, and soon ascertained that the object of all the curiosity and terror which had prevailed, was nothing more than a tomb stone, upon which the moon had shone for several nights. He was himself then induced to "keep up the joke," more however with a view to undeceive, than to impose upon the credulous multitude.

The father of the youth, a most respectable man, appeared on the behalf of his son, and undertook to guarantee his future conduct. With this promise, after a suitable warning, the magistrate discharged him.

Brussels, August 29.—The inhabitants of Brussels have just received the most noble, the fairest recompence for their affecting humanity to the brave men wounded in the field of honour, while defending our independence, our liberty, and we may add, our property. The mayor of this city has just received the following letter from the hero of our age, who will one day furnish the history of our times with its fairest pages.

"*Paris, August* 13, 1815.

"Mr. Mayor—I take this opportunity to write to you in order to thank you, and to request you to make known my gratitude to the inhabitants of Brussels and the environs, for the care and the kindness they have shewn to the wounded officers and soldiers of the army under my command. The service which we have had it in our power to render the city of Brussels, in saving it from the hands of a cruel enemy, by the efforts that have been made, and by the bravery of the troops, almost under its very walls, gave us reason to hope that the inhabitants would relieve, as far as lay in their power, those who had been the victims; but I did not expect the tender cares, the kindness, which the inhabitants have displayed towards us, and I beg you to believe and to let them know, that their conduct has made upon us all an impression which will never be effaced from our memory.

"I well know of what value, on such occasions, is the example of the Magistrate, and I beg you, Mr. Mayor, to believe that I duly appreciate that which you have given.

"I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, your most obedient and most humble servant,

"(Signed) WELLINGTON,
"Prince of Waterloo."

His majesty the king of Prussia, by a letter of the 19th of July, thanks, in the same manner, M.

de Bienne, justice of peace at Wavre.

29.—It having been deemed absolutely necessary for a re-marriage to take place between their royal highnesses the duke and duchess of Cumberland, in England, arrangements were made for the solemnization as soon as it was known that their royal highnesses were approaching towards England. The first notification that was received of it was on Saturday night. The Prince Regent, the Lord Chancellor, and others who were to be parties to the ceremony, had been detained in London for some time. Expresses were sent off to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, &c. to be in attendance. The Lord Chancellor made the necessary arrangements on Sunday morning at the Council office.

The marriage was appointed to take place at Carlton-house by command of the Prince Regent, at half-past six o'clock, in a private manner, similar to the re-marriage of the duke and duchess of York, at the Queen's-palace, on their arrival in England, they having been previously married in Berlin. Although it was considered a private ceremony, yet some of the splendor of the court was observed: a party of the yeomen of the guard lined the right side of the hall, and the royal servants in their state liveries the left. The royal pages, including those of the royal dukes, wore their uniforms.

The company invited upon this peculiar occasion began to arrive soon after five o'clock, including the royal dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent. The duke of York came in a sedan-chair, as he still occasionally experienced extreme pain from his left arm, so as not to be able to bear the shaking of a carriage. At six o'clock two of the Prince Regent's carriages went to Cumberland house to fetch their Royal Highnesses, with the servants in their state liveries, when a crowd of persons were collected in the Palace-yard to see the duchess. They arrived at Carlton-house at a quarter-past six o'clock. Their royal highnesses were attended by the duke of Mecklenberg, colonel Thornton, a countess, who accompanied the duchess to England, and madame Deberg. The dress of the duchess was particularly splendid and elegant; she wore a white satin robe, embroidered with gold, with an immense long train, supposed to be five yards; her head-dress was a tiara and ducal coronet of a profusion of diamonds and other jewels. His royal highness the Prince Regent was in readiness to receive the duchess, and handed her from the carriage through the suit of state rooms. In a short time after, every thing being properly arranged for the ceremony to be performed under the throne, as an act of state, a temporary altar, covered with crimson velvet having been put up, the Regent entered the room, handing the duchess, followed by the duke of Cumberland, their suite, the dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, the duke of Mecklenberg, the lord chancellor, the lord president of the council, the first

lord of the treasury, the chancellor of the exchequer, the secretary of state for the war and colonial department, the president of the board of control, the master of the mint, the officers of state, and the royal household, the baron and baroness Whelingham, and other persons of distinction invited upon this occasion.

Viscount Chetwynd, the clerk of the privy council, attended and produced the record of the royal assent for the marriage of the duke of Cumberland to the duchess, and also the decision which took place of the lords of the council as to the necessity of a re-marriage in England, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England. The archbishop of Canterbury then proceeded to read the marriage form. His grace read what is called the long service upon this occasion, and not what is used at marriages in general, and he read the whole except the responses, which were given by the bishop of London and the rev. Mr. Blomberg, the clerk of the closet. The Regent did the duchess the honour of presenting her to his royal brother, or what is generally termed gave her away to him.

After the ceremony, the duke and duchess sanctioned their marriage vows by their signatures, and the same was witnessed by the Regent, the royal dukes present, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, the lord Chancellor, and the rest of the cabinet ministers present.

The clerks of the parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's in the city and liberty of Westminster attended, to receive the registry of the marriage as it so happens, that Carlton-house is in both the parishes. They also attended at the time of the baptism of the princess Charlotte of Wales, on the same account.

The Warden of the chapel royal, St. James's palace, also attended.

After the marriage, the Regent entertained his royal relatives, and other distinguished characters present on the occasion, with a sumptuous dinner.

30.—For a considerable time past the gardens in the neighbourhood of Hampstead had been plundered of vast quantities of their season's growth. The garden of Mr. Wilson, of Frognell, had been particularly marked out as an object of depredation, and been stripped of its choicest fruits. Exertions, however, being made to detect the offenders, an elderly man was observed by the gardener of Mr. Wilson, entering the premises between one and two o'clock this morning, when the latter perceiving him busily employed in removing fruit from the trees, advanced towards him armed with a musket and bayonet. Upon his appearance the man attempted to escape from the ground, but being closely pressed, he engaged in a struggle with the gardener, when the latter inflicted upon his body a bayonet wound which brought him to the earth, and he expired in about twenty minutes.

31.—As Mr. Stephen Toghill, jun. of Tresham farm, in the neighbourhood of Hawkesbury-Upton, Gloucestershire, was returning

home from reaping, a few days ago, having in his possession a gun, which he had taken out in the morning for the purpose of shooting birds off the corn, he perceived a rabbit, and fired at it, but did not kill the animal. A gamekeeper, named Salter, seeing this act, demanded the farmer's gun, which he refused giving: the consequence was, the gamekeeper endeavoured to wrest it from him by force; but failing to accomplish his purpose, he took his own gun, and began beating Toghill with the butt end of it: in the scuffle, Toghill's gun went off, and, shocking to relate, he received the entire contents of his own piece, which entered the groin and came out at the back. There are no hopes of his recovery.

SEPTEMBER.

Extract of a letter from Hayti, dated Sept. 1.—"I was present a short time since, at the funeral of a member of the royal family; it was no less than the prince of St. Marks! His highness was brought from his country seat to Cape Henry, and placed in a superb chair of state, in a grand saloon, to which there was access by a handsome corridor. Contrary to European custom was the ceremony of exposing the body in state, for instead of lying in a coffin, it was placed upright, dressed during three days in different costly habits, including the state robes of the deceased. The room, the vestibule, and other apartments, were appropriately decorated with white hangings and emblems of death. Persons night and day sung canticles to instrumental music. After the prince had continued the stated period, preparations commenced in great form for the procession to the family vault. At six in the morning the body was removed into his highness's own carriage, and placed in a sitting posture; then the ministers of the emperor, and the other great officers of state, arranged themselves in line, together with the military and others, exceeding 10,000 persons, horse and foot. As a mark of distinguished respect to the Europeans then at Cape Henry, they were invited to attend the funeral, which they did, and followed the great officers of state to the place of interment at the emperor's palace, called Sans Souci. A temporary building was erected previously to receive the corpse, and the interment took place by torch light, borne by the soldiers; also each person in the procession carried a wax taper in his hand. The music was solemn, and the discharges of cannon and musquetry at intervals had a very imposing and grand effect. The body was afterwards taken to the church, and the ceremonies were performed by a sable archbishop, attired in the usual robes, with all the grandeur of the Romish church.

1.—An inquest was held before a Coroner for the county of Kent, at Woolwich, on the body of James P. Mitchell, esq. a planter, of Tobago, who was drowned while bathing just above Woolwich. The accident happened on the afternoon of Sunday last, the deceased having jumped out of a

sailing boat in which were several friends, after having expressed his determination during the whole day that he would bathe. Mr. D. Campbell, his friend, and an eye-witness, stated the facts, that by the peculiar and eddying operation of the tide at the point where Mr. M. was drowned, the body while swimming was driven directly across the river, and the boat, in spite of every effort, in a directly contrary course! Mr. M. although a good swimmer and diver, was drowned within three minutes after he left the boat. The body was found opposite Woolwich on Thursday. Verdict —*Accidentally drowned whilst bathing by the impetuosity of the tide.*

Amongst the crew of the Queen Charlotte, 110 guns, recently paid off, it is now discovered, was a female African, who had served as a seaman in the royal navy for upwards of eleven years, several of which she has been rated able on the books of the above ship by the name of William Brown, and has served for some time as the captain of the fore-top, highly to the satisfaction of the officers. She is a smart well formed-figure, about five feet four inches in height, possessed of considerable strength and great activity; her features are rather handsome for a black, and she appears to be about 26 years of age. Her share of prize money is said to be considerable, respecting which she has been several times within the last few days at Somerset-place. In her manner she exhibits all the traits of a British tar, and takes her grog with her late messmates with the greatest gaiety. She says she is a married woman, and went to sea in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, who, it is said, has entered a caveat against her receiving her prize money. She declares her intention of again entering the service as a volunteer.

2.—We congratulate our readers on the arrival here of the Kingsmill, captain Cassels, belonging to Messrs. Gladstone and Grant, being the first East India ship that has arrived since the participation of the out-ports in this branch of commerce. She has been absent about 15 months, and, we understand, has made a prosperous voyage. Her cargo consists of cotton, sugars, indigo, piece goods, and spices. We hail this as the auspicious commencement of a new and lucrative branch of trade, for which we are mainly indebted to the strenuous exertions which were made by Mr. Gladstone and the other gentlemen who were deputed from this town in conjunction with those from the rest of the out-ports.—*Liverpool Paper.*

Quebec, Sept. 4.—Yesterday, in consequence of the great and glorious news from Europe, a salute was fired from the grand battery, and from his Majesty's frigate La Traave. The frigate was in full dress. In the evening she was brilliantly illuminated, when she fired some of her guns and threw up a few rockets. There were also horse races in the day, and a ball at the Union hotel in the evening. These latter had, however, been previously concerted. But the most awful and grand illumination of yesterday was a de-

structive fire, which broke out during the races, between one and two o'clock. It originated in a store belonging to Mr. Obadiah Aylwin, and thence communicated to his dwelling-house and a large store, appertaining to Messrs. Brehant and Sheppard, both containing much valuable property, and a part belonging to the King; the whole of which, together with the buildings, was entirely consumed. From Mr. Aylwin's premises the flames spread to another large store attached to Mr. Race's brewhouse, but which had been let to government, and contained provisions and stores, which, with the building, were laid in ashes. From thence the fire spread its ravages to the brewhouse, the larger part of which was, however, by great exertions, saved. Three wharfs were destroyed. Of the whole property destroyed and damaged the value amounts to 260,000*l.*, of which 200,000*l.* belonged to government, the remainder, 60,000*l.* was private property.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's ship Warrior, dated Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1815.

—"The Warrior, 74 guns, sailed from Jamaica, in company with the Electra, gun-brig, and ninety sail of merchantmen under convoy, on the 10th of July. On the 9th of August, at 4 p. m. near the banks of Newfoundland, it began to blow hard from S. E. with very thick weather. At a quarter-past 4, shipped a heavy sea, which carried away the lee-quarter boat, quarter-deck gangway, and forecastle bulwark; also our boats, five in number, that were stowed on the booms, a-midship. We then observed a ship on the lee bow, about 100 yards from us—at this moment we broke our tiller, and carried away our rudder-head, and soon fell on board the George, merchantman, of Liverpool, where we lay some time, beating each other to pieces. The George's masts were carried away, and our anchor stove in her sides. In this sinking state the ship's company, 16 in number, got on board of us, including two children. She then dropt her stern, and in a few minutes sunk, with the master, one man, and a child. To get the Warrior before the wind, we cut away our mizen mast, and hove our anchors overboard, but it had not the desired effect. We then strove to throw overboard part of our guns, but were unable so to do, owing to the ship being nearly on her broadsides, and in some degree water-logged. We then cut away our main mast and got a tiller shipped in the ward-room, when she righted, which enabled us to throw overboard 12 of our main-deck guns. At this time the wind shifted to the S. W. and we got her before it, but found the lower deck ports under water, and ten and a half feet water in the holds. All hands to the pumps, when we soon gained on her: at this time the gale, which had lasted for 7 hours, began to moderate, and by two o'clock, a. m. on the 10th, we had nearly freed the whole from water. Our bed-rooms, powder-magazines, provision-rooms, and almost every other place in the interior of the ship, got filled with water during the gale, which nearly destroyed every thing therein. About 40 sail of the convoy,

we understand, are dismasted, and several foundered during the gale. We have spoken ships having on board five others."

5.—A letter from Casan, in Russia, of the 5th of September, gives the following account of a dreadful conflagration in that city :—"After a long continuance of dry weather, a fire broke out here, the horrors of which exceed all description. It made its first appearance in the Janiskoi suburb, on the other side of the river Bulak, and, in consequence of a strong wind, spread with incredible rapidity, so that in less than an hour several streets were involved in flames. All human efforts were unavailing; the dust driven about by the whirlwind, and mixed with volumes of dense smoke, completely obscured vision, and the violence of the fire rendered all approach impracticable. A number of buildings have fallen a prey to the flames, viz. the whole of the citadel, including in it the cathedral church, the Spas convent, St. Cyprian's church, built by the Czar Iwan Wassiliewitch, the consistory house, the courts of justice, the post-office, and the cannon foundry. Outside the fortress there have been burnt down, three cathedral churches, three convents, 12 parish churches, 19 of the best stone buildings belonging to the crown, among which are the clerical academy, the gymnasium, the vice governor's house, and others; besides six public buildings, among which is the great commercial hall with all its wares, and about 1,000 stone and wooden houses belonging to private individuals. The fire raged in 18 streets, of which nine are totally, and the others more than half burnt down. In the Casan convent of nuns, all the cells and the chapel above the gate are burnt down, but the principal church, and the image of the mother of God, remained uninjured. The unfortunate sufferers are encamped in the plains near the city."

6.—An English gentleman of the name of Keen, was assassinated on the Boulevard de Coblentz, near the Rue Taitbont, by one of those ferocious brigands lately arrived in Paris from the army of the Loire. The French officer accused Mr. Keen of having trodden on his feet, which the latter positively denied. High words then ensued, when the Frenchman drew a dagger from his cane, and gave Mr. Keen a mortal stab in the side. He expired the next day. After Mr. Keen fell, the French officer quietly retired, taking under his arm one of the fair Cyprians who frequent this Boulevard, and has not since been heard of. Not one of the French journalists has dared to notice this horrid assassination, though attended with circumstances of the most aggravated nature.

The following confirmation and further details have since been received :—On Tuesday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. Keen and Mr. Clugston, two English gentlemen, went out together for a walk upon the Boulevards. As these gentlemen were passing along, one of them accidentally trod upon the foot of a person who had the appearance of a French gentleman, and he expressed himself very impatiently, although he was

told the trivial offence was entirely accidental. A crowd was soon collected to the spot, and created some confusion, in the course of which Mr. Keen unhappily received a wound in his left side from a cane sword. Soon after it was inflicted, a person in plain clothes was observed brandishing such a weapon, exclaiming at the same time—"*Je suis un officier Français!*" and it is very probable that this was the person who inflicted the wound. He is supposed not to be the same whose foot was trodden upon; he, however, got away in the confusion, and has not as yet been heard of. Mr. Keen was very soon taken home, from which he was not absent a quarter of an hour altogether. On his arrival Dr. Tupper was sent for, who immediately declared the wound (though very small) to be of a most dangerous nature. Under all the existing circumstances, he suggested the propriety of calling in some other medical gentleman to act with him. This suggestion was of course immediately attended to, and Dr. T. sent for M. Dupertrie, a French surgeon of eminence, whose opinion corroborated that which the former gentleman had already pronounced, and which was unfortunately but too well founded. Dr. Hume was afterwards also called in, but nothing more could be done than had already been attempted for the purpose of affording effectual relief, and Mr. Keen died about ten o'clock on Thursday morning. The Duke of Wellington has offered a considerable reward for the discovery of the murderer of Mr. Keen on the Boulevards.

The Gazette of St. Petersburgh, of the 8th of September, gives the state of Russian manufactures for 1815. In the different provinces of this vast empire, there are enumerated 181 manufactories of woollen-cloth, 150 of silk, 370 of hats, 247 of tallow and wax candles, 64 for melting tallow, 186 of linen, 275 of cotton, 80 rope works, 1,348 tanneries, 67 paper mills, 14 manufactories of potash, 5 of tobacco, 6 of snuff, 48 sugar-refineries, 2 manufactories of powder and starch, 30 of vinegar and spirits, 25 of lace, 25 of colours, 5 of sealing-wax, 14 of vitriol and sulphur, 199 of needles and pins, 138 of glass and crystal, 16 of porcelain and china ware, 43 of copper and brass, 3 of pipes, in short 3,254 altogether. In 1812 there were 2,322, the number has thus increased 931 in two years.

13.—*Effects of Drinking.*—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the King's Arms, Nottingham-court, St. Giles's, before G. Hodgson, esq. on the body of Mary Cook. It appeared that the deceased was a labouring woman, aged about 55, that she was much in the habit of drinking to excess, that she went home to her lodgings in Nottingham-court, on Saturday night dreadfully intoxicated, and that she was put to bed, out of which she fell, and was found dead in the morning. Verdict—*Died from excess of drinking.*

On Monday an inquest was held before the same Coroner, at the Duke of York, York-street, Mary-le-bone, on the body of Eliza Creswell, a woman aged 54, who got her living by charing.

It appeared that unhappily she was very much accustomed to drink neat spirits or drams, that she was often in consequence intoxicated, that on Sunday morning she was in a dreadful state from drinking spirits, and that in the afternoon she was found dead on the floor, having rolled off the bed. Verdict—*Died by suffocation from excessive drinking.*

14.—The following affecting narrative of the loss of the ship Jamaica, one of the Jamaica fleet, is copied from a private letter received from Bristol. After describing the hurricane of the 9th, and a narrow escape from having perished, in consequence of running foul of another vessel, the writer proceeds :—

"Towards the next day (the 10th) a calm came on, but the water kept increasing in the hold, notwithstanding all their pumping, till it rose to twelve feet high. About that time they discovered two vessels at a distance (the Hartly brig, and ship Friendship) : they immediately fired their guns as signals of distress, and then threw them overboard—the ship all this time water-logged and lying on her side ; in a short time a boat reached them from the brig with her captain, who very kindly came to assist in rescuing the passengers and crew, two boats load of whom were sent off, part put on board the Hartly, and part on board the Friendship ; the ship sinking fast ; they, however, filled the boat the third time, and then captain Clement, and Edmund (his nephew), left the ship, the captain of the brig insisting on remaining on board till all were out. They had not left a minute before they were hailed by the cry that the ship was going down, and before the boat could reach her she was completely out of sight, and all the people in the water ; those who could swim were saved ; but the captain of the brig and three others were lost. Captain Clement's mate at one time felt the captain clinging to him in the water, but he was obliged to shake him off, or both must have been drowned, and they had so many in the boat that they were obliged to throw almost all the things they saved from the ship overboard. One lady, a passenger, had a box of jewels, worth upwards of a thousand pounds, which was lost ; but I am sure they can never be sufficiently thankful that their lives were preserved. Captain Clement, with 20 others, were taken on board the Friendship, where he was a fortnight without taking off his clothes ; but the chief mate, and eight besides, went on board the Hartly, which, it was understood, was to sail for London, but she has not since been heard of, therefore it is greatly feared that they are gone to the bottom. Captain C. was put on shore at Weymouth, about nine o'clock on Sunday evening, and arrived at Bristol about two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday.—None of the other ships have yet been heard of.

"The Leeward Island fleet arrived on Sunday morning ; but it is impossible to describe the anxiety that is felt here for the vessels unaccounted for. The captain of the brig was about twenty-two years of age, and was to have

been married as soon as he arrived.

"There were 13 passengers on board, some of whom went with the mate in the brig."

16.—The great drought which has so long prevailed is now beginning to be severely felt throughout the country; in many parts the water in the ponds used for cattle is entirely exhausted, and none can be procured except from the rivers, in many instances at a considerable distance from the farmers' dwellings. Grass had become so universally scarce, that the farmer was obliged to feed his cattle with hay as in the severest winter. In consequence, an extraordinary quantity of cattle, of every description, had been sent to the provincial markets, which had considerably reduced the price of provisions.

In Portugal the weather has also been unusually dry and sultry. In Lisbon the several springs which supplied the town were entirely dried up when the last accounts came away, and the inhabitants were reduced to the necessity of sending across the Tagus for water in barges. The water was not brought over in casks of any kind, but was invariably pumped first into boats, and from thence into the vessels intended to convey it to Lisbon, where it fetched a considerable price.

Cork, Sept. 16.—This morning, about one o'clock, the mail coach which left this city yesterday was attacked between Cashel and Littleton, by a band of armed ruffians. The passage of the coach was obstructed by a parcel of carts fastened together with ropes, and the attack commenced on its arrival near the carts, when, we lament to state, one of the dragoon guards was shot dead; and one of the coach guards, a sailor, who was an outside passenger, and a serjeant of the Wexford militia, were desperately wounded. We are also sorry to state that another sailor is missing, supposed to have been murdered. Nothing could exceed the determined bravery of the guards of the coach in the resistance they gave these murderous villains, having succeeded in beating them off. Some sailors, passengers, who were not wounded, were very active in disengaging the carts, when the coach proceeded to the next stage without any further molestation. The unfortunate dragoon was killed while in the act of cutting the traces of the leading horses, which had been killed by the first discharge from the villains. It is not known how many of the miscreants have been killed and wounded, but from the number of shots fired at them, they must have suffered greatly.

20.—Mad. Garnerin ascended in a balloon from the gardens of Tivoli. The assemblage of spectators was not numerous, though we remarked a number of personages of distinction, and among others, the king of Prussia, and the prince royal, his son. The balloon had been prepared in the large bowling-green of Tivoli. At four o'clock the wind blew with considerable violence from the N. E.: a small balloon of experiment was rapidly carried off. At half-past five, Mad. Garnerin went round the company with a noble assurance. This young per-

son is twenty years of age; she excited the lively interest of the spectators; she was clothed in a simple white robe, and wore a garland of flowers on her head. At six o'clock, all the preparations being terminated, the young aëronaut threw herself into the car, and rose amidst the acclamations of the public. The balloon was rapidly carried in the direction of the plain of Montseaux. The signal to cut the cords of the parachute was given by M. Garnerin, her father, by means of a *boite*, which exploded two minutes after her departure; but it would seem that she was too elevated to hear the report, as she was not detached from the balloon till four minutes and a half after her departure. It is impossible to describe the effect produced the moment the parachute was separated from the balloon; a general cry was heard, and applause soon burst forth from all sides, when the parachute was seen rapidly evolving, and the descent effecting majestically and without danger. The elevation was so considerable, that the descent occupied more than five minutes. She reached the ground without accident near Meudon.—*Paris Paper.*

Clonmel, Sept. 20.—Last Monday, William Harty, of this town, was employed by a person named Wright, a proctor, to serve processes for tithes, upon some persons in the neighbourhood of Lowe's-green, and it is supposed, for safety, took his wife and brother with him. When he arrived near the place, three men armed, one with a club, and two with blunderbusses, overtook, and instantly fell upon him. They did not shoot him—that would have been the more humane kind of murder. They knocked him and his brother down with the butts of their blunderbusses, and the fellow with the club knocked down the woman, while the two fellows with the blunderbusses battered Harty's skull to pieces, William Harty was not older than twenty-two; his brother, a good deal younger, made his escape, and got safe to Tethard. His wife, who in vain struggled to save him, and escaped these savages miraculously, took up the dead body, and conveyed it to the next cabin, where it was refused admittance; and with as little effect she sought to procure a car for hire, in order to bring the corpse to Clonmel. Captain Wilcocks being apprised of the occurrence, sent the police to the place. An inquest was holden by Mr. Hill and Mr. Ryan, Coroners, the verdict of which, of course, was, "Wilful murder against three persons unknown." Not a man in the vicinage could be got to act as juror on the inquest, which of necessity was formed of the police. Harty's wife, who had the processes in her pocket, had that pocket cut off.

At a late hour on the night of Monday week, about fifty armed men came to Poula Cappel, about fourteen miles from hence, on the Kilkenny road, and swore all the inhabitants to be faithful to the new system enacted by the midnight legislators of this country.

21.—This morning a fire broke out in a smith's shop, in the town of Yeovil, Somersetshire. In the course of 4 hours, 17 dwelling houses were reduced to

a mass of ruins. It was thought at one time the devastation would have been considerably greater but by the exertions of the inhabitants, the devouring element was prevented from extending its ravages any further. By this calamity, 29 families have been deprived of their homes.

Mr. John Hole, of Saunton Court, in Braunton, having finished his harvest, intended to celebrate the same by giving a supper to his work-people; about seven o'clock, the last load having been brought to the rick, he left the field to provide for his intended guests. The last of the party, however, had not entered the house, when flames were discovered issuing from the ricks, some villains having, after watching the whole of the people out of the field, separately set fire to the whole, five in number, containing the produce of 75 acres of land; in a short time the whole was consumed. The quantity of grain destroyed, barley and oats, is supposed to be from 2,000 to 2,500 bushels; fortunately the wheat was housed.

24.—This morning the port of Yarmouth was surprised by the unexpected visit of eight large French fishing boats from Dieppe, on their way to prosecute the herring fishery on our coast. These vessels form a part of about 50 sail from the above port, which are to be employed in the same object. Last week about 40 sail of Dutch schuyts had also been for some days in the harbour and roads.

Liverpool, September 27.—We are extremely concerned to state that after the performance of Richard III. to a crowded audience, attracted by the talents of Mr. Kean, at our Theatre, on Monday evening last, a serious and melancholy state of confusion occurred. About the middle of the entertainment, a scuffle was heard in the upper box-lobby, which caused several persons to rush forward to learn the reason, and at the same moment the cry of "fire" was supposed to have come from that part of the house where the noise originated. The word fire was repeated by several of the spectators, which spread universal terror and dismay throughout every part of the theatre. The gallery contained about 800 persons, who simultaneously pressed towards the passage leading to the staircase, which was instantly choaked: it was there that a young woman of the name of Edge, who had but a few hours before arrived in town, was overthrown by the crowd, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of several persons to rescue her from her perilous situation, was literally trampled to death. In every other part of the house a similar degree of confusion prevailed, the panic-struck audience, for the most part, rushing to every outlet in the utmost disorder. Providentially no more lives were lost.

A coroner's inquest sat on the body, where it appeared the accident was produced by the riotous behaviour of a person described as follows, in the evidence of Mr. Kean, the actor:—

Mr. Kean deposed, that he had known Mr. G. since the summer of 1814; that he is the brother of the wife of the late major-general

Ross. Deponent dined with him at his (Mr. G's) house, in Dublin, last autumn, in company with lord Norbury, lord Westmeath, and others. That Mr. G. rushed furiously into deponent's room, in Williamson-square, yesterday morning, dressed in the Kilkenny theatrical uniform; that he talked very wildly, and appeared to be deranged in his mind. That deponent, not wishing to leave him with Mrs. Kean, took him with him to the theatre to attend the rehearsal: he was on the stage, and left the theatre about ten or eleven o'clock, and deponent did not see him again until he saw him in the Town-hall to-day.

Verdict—*Accidental Death.*

27.—As a keel, from Boroughbridge, was unloading above Linton Lock, near York, the cord by which it had been fastened gave way; the owner, John Bailey, his wife, and four children, being at the time on board; when the former perceiving the disaster, and fearing the consequences, seized two of his children, and escaped in a boat, but not without endeavouring to persuade his wife to follow his example. She however, was unable to rescue the other two, and was equally unwilling to leave them; the keel in the mean time proceeded rapidly towards the dam, over which it passed with great velocity, was dashed to pieces, and, the mother and two children perished together.

29.—The following circumstance lately occurred at Mr. G. Knock's, Brocton farm, at Charing-heath;—A few nights ago, about nine o'clock, Mrs. K. being in the kitchen, heard a slight noise in the children's bed room, and while listening, Mr. K. who, with a friend, was sitting at the window, saw by the light of the moon, something appparently in white, dart swiftly across the orchard, which he supposed was a man from the cellar window, which had been left open; he immediately pursued, but lost sight of it at the end of the orchard. Mrs. K. being informed of this, ran out, and met her husband returning; shrieks and cries of distress were then heard, which she exclaimed was her son's voice; both in consequence proceeded across the field to their next neighbour's house, where they found their son John, about 12 years of age, just taken out of a pond quite naked. It appeared, that in his sleep he had jumped out of a chamber window, 14 feet high, and that Mr. and Mrs. Judge, the neighbours, had heard a dash into the pond, where, on their approach, they found the poor boy immersed up to the neck in water. He recollected nothing but the idea, that he had been pursued by some one to kill him.

30.—Early in this month, a profligate and dissipated fellow, living at Queenborough, Kent, deserted his wife and family, leaving them chargeable to that parish; for a reward offered, he was soon apprehended, and brought before T. Y. Greet, esq. mayor of that town, who sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, and to be flogged at three different times in the open market-place, and on market days: but lo! no one in the town would undertake the office of flagellator.

The time approaching for his first portion of the allotted punishment, a notice was sent to Sheerness, where there is a regiment stationed, offering a premium of 5*s.* to any one who would take that office on himself; but to the surprise of all, neither boy nor man could be found for the purpose. The spirited and worthy mayor, determined the fellow should not escape, attended at the place, and, at the time appointed, threw off his coat, and with a dexterity that could not be excelled, bestowed on him one-third of the punishment his conduct had so justly merited.

IRELAND.

[*From the Clonmel Herald of 30th September.*]

On Wednesday last, in the middle of the day, a large party of men, armed, assembled in the neighbourhood of Rehill, and robbed Mr. Meagher, of Rehill Lodge, and a number of other persons in that neighbourhood, of their arms.

On Thursday last, in the middle of the day, a party of eight men, armed, attacked the house of Mr. John Beere, at Scart, between Calter and Clogheen, for the purpose of taking his arms.—Mr. Beere, however, with laudable determination not to submit to those lawless ruffians, sallied out upon them, and with the assistance of his three brothers, most bravely encountered the assassins, when, after a discharge of a number of shots on each side, the villains fled, leaving one of the party wounded behind them, who was brought into Clogheen, and is now in custody there.

State of Tipperary.

The baronies included in the late proclamation comprise nearly two third parts of that fertile and beautiful county, its best towns, and most splendid seats; the well known "Golden Vale," of 40,000 acres; the romantic scenery along the river Suir; the nutritious pasturage; the well-dressed sheep walks; the productive corn fields, for which the county has long been celebrated. The city of Cashel, the Assise town of Clonmel; Carrick-on Suir, Thurles, Tipperary, Killenaule, Fethard, Burrisoleigh, all are comprised within the disturbed district.

State of Monaghan.

A spirit of opposition to the tithe system has lately been very strongly evinced in some parts of the county of Monaghan. In the parish of Tydannet in particular, they don't dispute giving tithe in kind; but if any of the parishioners agree to pay for their tithe, a number of men, dressed in women's clothes, come at night and shake out their grain, and in some instances scatter their hay and turf. Hitherto they have not proceeded to any further violence.

Kilkenny, September 28.

The movement of troops in this neighbourhood continues. At an early hour on Tuesday morning, notwithstanding the "pelting," and it was very heavy, "of the pitiless storm," a division of the 11th regiment marched for Cashel, and the remainder followed yesterday morning. The 34th were in the mean time consoling themselves with the prospect of per-

manent quarters here. They had taken baggage-stores, mess-house, and lodgings for the officers, but just as the bugle sounded for dinner on Monday evening, an express arrived from Clonmel, ordering them to make a forced march for that town, so as to be there by ten o'clock in the morning, for which place the whole, upwards of six hundred strong, set off in one column yesterday. The garrison duties of this city are, of course, left wholly to the 94th, and a small body of cavalry, but as the out-detachments of the Scotch brigade are called in, they will be fully equal to the performance of this service. The first division of the Waterford militia arrived here on Tuesday, on the route to Athlone, and marched yesterday morning. The remainder marched in yesterday afternoon, and follow the same route this morning.

Limerick, September 29.

Tuesday night a number of armed ruffians visited the town of Shanagolden, in this county, and broke into the house of Mr. Morgan, a tithe proctor, and Mr. Watson, clerk of the church; from the former they took, without any resistance, a case of pistols and a blunderbuss, and tore his book of tithe valuation; from the poor clerk they took upwards of 8*l.*; he had no fire-arms.

OCTOBER.

1.—The university of Cambridge has received from government during the last seven years, as a drawback for paper printed within it, the sum of 13,087*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; the university of Oxford, the sum of 18,658*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The number of bibles printed at Cambridge during the last seven years, was 392,000; of new-testaments, 423,000; of prayer-books, 194,000. At Oxford the number of bibles printed of all kinds, was 460,500; of testaments, 386,000; of common-prayer books, 400,000; of catechisms, psalters, &c. 200,000. The value of the whole was 212,917*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Value of books not sacred printed at Oxford, 24,000*l.*

3.—Thursday se'nnight, a dreadful fire took place at Babb's Green, near Ware, Herts:—A girl went to an adjoining cottage, to get some embers to kindle a fire in that which she resided. The wind unperceived by the girl, blew part of the embers to some loose straw, which communicated first to the thatch of the pig-stye, and then to the cottage in which she dwelt, and to two others adjoining; next to a farm house, and which, with barns, stabling, and nine ricks of corn and hay, were all consumed within two hours. The unfortunate proprietor has a wife and four small children, and his property lost, except a few trifles, was uninsured. And on Thursday last, another dreadful fire took place at Tannis, near Buntingford, Herts, at nine in the evening, which burnt down a barn full of wheat, 21 ricks of corn and hay, the dwelling house, furniture, stabling, and outhouses; by this fatal calamity 3 fine horses and 17 fat hogs, together with the farming

implements were likewise destroyed; so rapid were the flames, that the owner and his family had scarce time to save themselves. The premises are suspected to have been set on fire by some evil-disposed person.

5.—A dreadful fire happened at Swaby, four miles from Sleaford, which raged with great fury for a considerable time, and was attended with an immense loss. The fire took place upon the premises of Mr. Codd, owing to the carelessness of a servant having left a lighted candle in the stable; it entirely consumed his house, barns, stacks of corn, and every thing upon his premises, as well as three valuable horses in the place where the fire broke out: it then communicated to an adjoining farm house, which unhappily shared a similar fate, the house, outbuildings, and stacks being entirely consumed. The fire was not extinguished until a malting house and all the utensils were likewise destroyed.

9.—As four young gentlemen were upon a shooting party, in the neighbourhood of Llangharne, Wales, one of them stumbled and fell, in consequence of which his gun went off, and lodged its contents in the leg of another of the party, Bingham Walter Hamilton, esq. Surgical assistance was immediately afforded, and no fatal consequence was anticipated, until the wound, in the short space of six-and-thirty hours, turned to a gangrene, which spread so rapidly as to render amputation and all medical assistance useless.

13.—About one o'clock in the afternoon, more than one-third of the town of Soissons was destroyed by the explosion of a powder magazine. The seminary has suffered greatly, and, about eight or ten of its inmates are killed. The injury done to the cathedral is estimated at thirty thousand francs. The number of victims is incalculable. This unfortunate town presents a most shocking spectacle, the streets being encumbered with dead and wounded. When the place was delivered up to the Russians, a French captain of artillery remained to take care of the magazines, and was making arrangements respecting the powder, at the moment the explosion took place.

14.—A most destructive fire broke out on part of the premises at Howick farm, belonging to William Curre, esq. of Itton, near Chepstow. About midnight one of the buildings, in which was erected, at a great expense, a powerful thrashing machine, and the straw-house adjoining thereto were discovered to be in flames; and a poor man who slept in the latter building unhappily perished. The blaze of light on the dwelling house disturbed the servants, who seeing that any effort of theirs to extinguish the fire would be unavailing, hastened to their master's residence, about half a mile from the farm, where, to their great astonishment, they found that a building that contained another thrashing machine was also on fire. The family at Itton being summoned to assist in extinguishing the flames, they used such judicious methods in cutting off the communication of the fire with the numerous ricks of corn, hay, &c.

(the air being most providentially very still) that no further damage was sustained than the loss of the building in which the fire first appeared, and the machine. Mr. Curre having introduced a variety of machinery for the improvement of agriculture, is supposed to have occasioned the villainous act.

At a farmer's house, near Guildford, the following singular circumstance took place:—A little boy having met with a couple of young rabbits which were yet blind, brought them home, but the father, knowing they could not be long kept alive, determined on giving them, as a dainty meal, to the cat, concluding she would take them for young rats; accordingly one was thrown to her, which she instantly took in her mouth and carried out of sight; a litttle while after she returned, mewing, and licking her chaps for the other, which was given to her, and this she treated in a similar manner. It was taken for granted that she had devoured them; but some time after, to the great surprize of the farmer, it was discovered that, instead of this being the case, she had given them suck, and treated them as kittens. They had grown considerably, and had gained their sight, and seemed quite reconciled to their new mother.

Sunderland, Oct. 14.

The riotous conduct of the seamen of the ports of Newcastle and Sunderland has been so slightly noticed in the newspapers, that the country can hardly be aware of the extent of the mischief occasioned by these misguided men. It is now many weeks since any shipping have been allowed to depart from either of these ports, with the exception of a few vessels bound to Lynn, Boston, &c. which have been permitted to sail, with printed licences from these new naval lords, to whom the masters were obliged to pay 10*s.* for every seaman which he had on board, and to make oath that his cargo should not be delivered at London. The business of the rioters is conducted in a most systematic manner; they are governed by committees, and the two ports are in regular communication with each other; the most strict discipline is kept up amongst them; if any of their body absents himself from muster (which takes place twice a day) he is punished by being paraded through the principal streets of the town, having his face smeared with tar, and his jacket turned inside out; he is afterwards obliged to mount a platform attached to poles set up in triangles for the purpose, were he remains at the mercy of the mob.

The numbers of the seamen increase daily; and if some stop is not speedily put to their proceedings, the country must suffer severely: the price of coals in London and other places dependant on these ports, will necessarily be greatly enhanced, and the revenue arising from the duty on that article fall considerably short: it is calculated that there are at present upwards of 1,000 sail of shipping in the Tyne and Wear, all of which have lost one, and many of them two voyages in consequence of this stoppage, the

duties on the cargoes of which would amount to 150,000*l.*

The civil power of the neighbourhood is altogether unequal to the task of enforcing obedience to the laws, and the handful of military in the district is insufficient to overawe so large a body.

The sailors of Shields paid a visit to their fellows at Sunderland on the 9th instant; they paraded the streets with drums and flags, and afterwards assembled on the town moor to the amount of 4,000. The ship-owners of Shields have offered the men *5l.* wages per London voyage, or *4l.* per month on foreign voyages, and to have their ships well manned. The Sunderland ship owners have offered them *4l.* *4s.* per voyage, and to man their vessels agreeably to a scale, according to burthen, which offers have been rejected: the seamen are determined not to give way. Sailors wages from the port of London are, at present, *50s.* per month.

15.—As one of the Berwick smacks, captain Davis, was proceeding down the river, some distance above Woolwich, a lady and gentleman who were taking leave of some friends going to Scotland, seeing a young man with a boat at some distance, hailed him, and earnestly requested him to take them ashore at Woolwich; the young man after much hesitation complied. The boat being made fast to the vessel, which was at this time going at a great rate, captain Davis first stept into it to assist the lady in also; they had no sooner stepped upon the gunwale of the boat than the young man apprehended some danger, and as a precaution took hold of a block which hung over the side of the smack; he had scarcely time to do so when the boat was dragged under water, and in a moment was turned bottom upwards; the captain and lady were precipitated into the water;—the lady was gone instantly—the captain seized the boat, which was turned adrift for that purpose, but was so weak that he could not keep his hold till assistance could be afforded, and he sunk to rise no more. The husband of the lady, who was also coming into the boat, stood on the deck, and witnessed the dreadful catastrophe.

Some particulars of the tremendous and disastrous gale of wind experienced at Jamaica on the 17th of October:—

On the day in question it came on dark gloomy weather, with heavy rain. On the 18th it blew from the N. and N. N. E. one of the most tremendous gales of wind, attended with torrents of rain (which lasted three days), that had been experienced at the island for the last 25 years, in consequence of which almost all the ships in the neighbourhood were driven on shore: many went immediately to pieces, and none were ever expected to be a-float again. Every droger, shallop, and boat, all down the north side, were entirely destroyed. The houses were mostly washed away; many seamen and white people were drowned, with some hundreds of negroes. Many estates with their stocks were destroyed; many roads all cut up; in short, such a scene was never witnessed. A regular account of

this disastrous affair would fill a volume. The canes, plantation grounds, wharfs, mills, and great houses, with works, on the north side, were nearly all destroyed; and the south side had nearly shared the same fate. The Raikes was one of the ships which fortunately rode out the gale without any danger whatever, except the loss of the long boat, pinnace, and jolly boat.

Further Accounts.—Of the 20 parishes in the island of Jamaica, eleven, or more of them, have suffered irreparable injuries, in houses, plantations, and various other kinds of property. But the most to be regretted, is the severe loss of lives, particularly amongst the negroes. The whole island was a complete deluge. Rivers which have been in existence for ages past, have been driven from their natural channels, sweeping away numerous buildings in their passage, together with their unfortunate inhabitants. Up to the last advices coming away from Kingston, the whole extent of property and lives lost in the tremendous hurricane of the 17th, had not been ascertained; but enough had appeared, to prove that a more disastrous storm had never been experienced.

At Port Antonio the gale was dreadful. The shipping suffered severely; Abraham Newland went on shore, and had her main keel knocked off; the ship Fox was bilged; the ship Foyle totally lost, the captain and two others drowned; the Salo, Dick, from Wilmington, wrecked, and all lost except one; the Two Friends, and captain Redman's sloop, both went on shore; a Spanish brig lost, and all on board perished.

At Morant Bay, two waves were totally destroyed. The sloop Dart was driven on shore; the sloop Enterprise was totally lost at Annatte Bay, and her mate drowned; the ships Jannet, Earl of Lonsdale, and the William, all suffered more or less.

From Port Maria.—Ship Fife, on shore, expected to be lost; Lady Banks lost her rudder, and much injured; William and Nancy sloop and Aurora got on the beach, and were totally lost. Several buildings were blown down, cattle destroyed, and the estates much injured. Eliza Ann, capt. Smith, on shore at Oracabessa; the ship Hercules, bound to America, on shore near Frankfort-wharf, and it is feared for the lives of the crew; a brig and a schooner on shore at Dry Harbour.

In the parish of St. David's, the damage by the storm was immense. The plantations and coffee were almost entirely destroyed. Numerous negroes' houses were swept away down precipices 2 and 300 feet deep, when the ground under the houses gave way, and the friends and children of the negroes being involved in certain ruin, the cries of the unfortunate presented a scene beyond the power of man to describe; not only was the coffee destroyed by the rivers altering their course, but the corn was beaten down, and every tract on the plantation demolished.

The parish of St. Thomas's in the East, all the hilly estates, planted with sugar canes, are totally destroyed, not only as regards

present crops, but those hereafter. The grounds in this quarter must all be replanted.

Coley, Font Hill, Georgia, Palmeto River, and Mullet Hall, have suffered more than any other in the valley, at least one fifth of the land is gone in this quarter; all the buildings were swept away at Mullet Hall, and amongst them 35 negro houses. The loss of cattle has been prodigious. The great sufferers have been Blue Mountain, Mount Pleasant, Petersfield, Serge Island, Middleton, Stanton, Pembroke Hall, Cardiff, Golden Valley, and Morant, in all upwards of 100 miles.

It is impossible to enumerate all the losses sustained on the occasion.

18.—A few days ago, a very melancholy accident took place at Waltham Cross. The Boston coach stopped there for a short time, when the horses suddenly turned into a low covered gateway with the coach, where there was no room to admit the passengers on the roof; the consequence was, that four of them were so completely pressed between the coach and the upper part of the gateway as actually to prevent the vehicle from going on. When the sufferers were relieved from their unhappy situation, one person was found quite dead, and the others were so much bruised, that their lives are despaired of.

One of the steam-boats, on Lake Champlain, the Vermont, was lost on the evening of October 21, while on her way from St. John's to Whitehall. The following account of the accident is copied from *The Boston Centinel*:—"The machinery became deranged, and beat out her bottom; she went down in 20 minutes after the accident. The pilot had the presence of mind to head her directly in shore, and the impetus then on the boat carried her into such shallow water, that her quarter-deck was left above water. The passengers were taken off next day by the new boat Phœnix. She was one of the first boats that was built, and we are informed, that by the improvements in the machinery of the modern boats they are not liable to the accident which occasioned the loss of the Vermont."

Extract of a letter from Leipsic of the 21st of Oct.—"Our Michaelmas fair has been a very busy one; there are a number of buyers from distant countries, especially Poles, Galicians, Greeks, and, contrary to expectation, Russians. A great deal of business has been done, especially in silks, which article rose considerably before the close of the market. Leather was much inquired after, and all that could be found was bought up. Cloths, cottons, and the other produce of the Saxon looms, were well sold, although the competition of the English were still injurious to them. The difference was not, however, so great as it had been before, as the English did not sell at such low prices. It is now perceived, that the reason why the British sold their wares last year at so low a price, was not because they sought to ruin our manufactures, but from their being under the necessity of converting into money the prodigious quantity of goods which they had in their possession."

21.—All the military and naval forces stationed at North and South Shields having been assembled under the command of Major-general Rial and captain Toker, and the military, both infantry and cavalry, being posted on the north side, a disposition was made to send to sea as many vessels with coals as could be manned; and on the part of the refractory seamen there also appeared an intention to resist the proceedings of the king's forces. The seamen collected to the number of several thousands; but none appeared in arms. The mayor of Newcastle, and the magistrates on the spot, as well as those from the neighbouring sea-ports, held consultations with the military and naval commanders, with a view, that if force should prove necessary, it might be used with as little bloodshed as possible. A body of marines first took possession of the bridge of boats, which formed the passage for the sailors between the North and South side of the river; and the latter being thus deprived of the means of escape, the cavalry on the north side made more of a demonstration, than of a real charge against them. This was sufficient, however, to drive them to the river side, and place them entirely at the mercy of the soldiers, and accordingly they sought their safety in dispersion and flight. The commanders of the forces anticipating such an event, had ordered a particular look out to be kept for the *Committee*, who were known by their dress. The greatest part of them seized a boat, and attempted their escape by water, but were made prisoners in their flight. The king's ships now affording a rallying point for those sailors who had been retained by the Committee against their will, several of them resigned themselves up, and offered to proceed instantly to sea with any vessels that might be ready. With these men and the apprentices in the harbour, capt. Toker was enabled, we understand, to send to sea from 20 to 25 colliers. Soon after the rioters had been put to flight, the Prince Regent's proclamation arrived, and little doubt was entertained at Shields, but that the seamen, with one accord, would give up a cause so unworthy of a British sailor.

Extract of a letter, dated South Shields, the 24th instant:—"Immediately after my last letter went to post, an order came for half of the detachment to disembark, to protect the seamen, who wished to go on board their ships, from the fury of the rioters. We were joined by a troop of the 5th dragoon guards, about 300 of the Westminster, and the same number of the Durham militia. The boats of the different ships were employed, manned and armed, to seize and stave all the boats upon the beach and along the shore (about 400 in number), and which prevented the rioters from boarding the merchant-ships, as they went out of harbour. In the mean time, our detachment, of about 178 rank and file, lined the beach of South Shields, which, together, prevented the mob from approaching. We began at half-past 12 o'clock, and by seven in the evening, without any confusion, about 56 vessels were clear off. Many of the ringleaders have

been taken up, with the president of their committees, their cashier, the landlord of the public-house where they assembled, and about 40 others. They set on fire one ship, but, fortunately, it was soon extinguished. They were divided in opinion, or much mischief would have been done. Some of them were for setting fire to a tier of ships; others were for boarding them, which they would have effected, but for the arrival of the troops. Upwards of 300 sail of ships went out this day, and the sailors are going on board very fast. The ship-owners have given more wages, and agreed to take two men and one boy to every 100 tons, more than usual.

Rome, Oct. 24.—The official annunciation of the return of all our treasures of art from France excites here the greatest enthusiasm. People do not cease to praise the justice of those Powers who contributed towards it, as well as the generosity of Lord Castlereagh, who has placed 100,000 francs at the disposal of Canova, to facilitate the packing up and conveyance of these precious articles. Abbe Canova, a brother of the celebrated sculptor, and Abbe Marini, received from the French library the MSS. medals, and stones taken from Rome. The French museum, besides what it formerly possessed, has, a valuable addition to the works of art, bought of prince Camillo Borghese. In order to make the museum at Paris the sole point of union of the finest monuments of antiquity, Napoleon forced his brother-in-law to sell his collection to him, and an imperial decree of April 27, 1807, fixed the conditions. This decree was preceded by strict examinations on the part of the French government, and commissioners, at the head of whom was Denon, who was sent to Rome to make an exact inventory of all the articles, and fix their price. Connoisseurs at Rome, among whom was Canova, declared the Borghese collection to be invaluable; however, he gave it an approximative value far above the twelve millions, at which Napoleon set the price.

Waterford, Oct. 26.—Yesterday evening, about half-past four o'clock, the cathedral of this city was discovered to be on fire. It is probable that the fire had been burning an hour or two before, as the flames had then reached to a very considerable degree of violence. No service had taken place in it for some Sundays, as the outer roof was undergoing a thorough repair. That repair was nearly completed, and we understand that fires properly secured, as was imagined, were placed in different parts, particularly near the organ, for the purpose of removing damps, and preparing the church for being re-opened.—When the fire was discovered, the bells were rung, the alarm spread throughout the whole city, and all the engines were brought to the spot as speedily as possible. The mayor and other municipal officers, with colonel M'Carthy, and the officers and men of the 97th regiment, and a great concourse of inhabitants, immediately attended, all of whom manifested the most ardent zeal and

activity on the melancholy occasion; but the public will learn, with deep regret, that it was beyond the power of human labour to save the interior of so fine and ornamental an edifice from almost total destruction. The beautiful and admirably-toned organ, the gift of the late Dean Harman, and which, 35 years ago, cost 1,200 guineas, was entirely consumed; and it is to be feared, that some of the most ancient church-music in Ireland has also perished. The books of the library were carried into the house of the rev. Dean Lee, but the fire did not extend to the library, or to any part of the spire. The amount of the damage is probably not less than ten or twelve thousand pounds. The fire broke out in several parts of the church, and we know not at present whether it was produced by the melting of lead on the roof.

28.—An express yesterday came from Newcastle, dated Wednesday morning, 12 o'clock; the purport of which is as follows:—

"The business with the refractory seamen is finally settled; and the Tyne free from all incumbrance. The seamen are flocking to man the vessels with the utmost haste."

Yesterday morning the following intelligence was received from Sunderland:—

Sunderland, Exchange, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the ship-owners of this port, held this evening, Rowland Webster, esq. in the chair,

It was resolved, that the following scale for manning the ships of this port be agreed to, and offered to the seamen, with the wages of 4*l.* 10*s.* per voyage, until the 25th day of March next.

Ships of 6 *Keels.*	4 *Men* 2 *Boys.*
..... 7—to 8 do.	5.....2.....
..... 9... ...	6.....2.....
.....10... ...	6.....3.....
.....11... ...	7.....2.....
.....12... ...	8.....2.....
.....13... ...	8.....3.....
.....14... ...	9.....2.....
.....15... ...	9.....3.....

Apprentices of twenty years of age, having been one year at sea, to be considered as men, and those of seventeen years of age, having been two years at sea, to be considered also as men. Other apprentices under the age of seventeen years, having been three years at sea, two of them to be reckoned as one man.

It was also resolved—That the rev. William Nesfield be requested to offer the above terms to the seamen, and that this meeting do adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the rev. William Nesfield, for his offer of service and laudable exertions to procure reconciliation between the ship-owners and seamen.

At an adjourned meeting of the ship-owners of the port of Sunderland, held at the Exchange-rooms, on Saturday the 21st of October, 1815.

The rev. Wm. Nesfield has communicated the following as the result of his interview with the seamen:—

"*Heudon-house, Sunderland, Oct.* 20, 1815.

"I hereby certify whom it may concern, that this paper (containing the foregoing scale and resolutions) was delivered to me from the ship-owners of the port of Sunderland, with their authority to present to the seamen for their acceptance. Given under my hand the day and year above mentioned.

"WM. NESFIELD.

"One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Durham.

"I hereby further certify, that the same has this day been presented by me to the body of the seamen, and unanimously accepted by them.

"WM. NESFIELD."

"Sunderland, Oct. 21, 1815.

"Resolved, That the scale agreed upon last evening, for the manning of the ships, and accepted by the seamen, be immediately adopted, and that the committees of the several insurance associations be requested and authorised to attend and see the same carried into effect; and that the brokers be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the ship-owners individually.

"ROWLAND WEBSTER,
"Chairman."

29.—The Sir William Curtis packet sailed from Ramsgate for Ostend on Friday evening, Oct. 27, about nine o'clock, fine weather at that time, but afterwards becoming unfavourable, she did not arrive off Ostend until Sunday morning, too late to get in at that tide. In the afternoon a most severe gale sprung up at easterly, which made a great sea at the entrance of the harbour. At seven o'clock the light was hoisted on the east pier, which denoted a sufficient depth of water for the packet to enter; but captain Falera being determined, if possible, to avoid any risk, delayed making for the harbour until nine o'clock, when the vessel struck on the ground, about 50 yards distant from the pier-head, and afterwards washed up against the piles on the west side: an attempt was then made to get the boat out, but she stove, and the vessel filled with water. At this moment captain Falera attempted to fasten a rope to the piles, that the passengers might by that means be assisted; but in endeavouring to accomplish this, captain Falera was washed overboard by a tremendous wave, and it was with great difficulty that he got on shore and saved his own life. At this moment it is most probable that the unfortunate ladies were washed off the deck also. The steward of the ship caught hold of Miss Carleton with one hand, and with the other held by one of the piles, when the vessel heeled, and his leg was jammed against the piles, and he could keep his hold of the lady no longer, and she sunk and was seen no more. This man remained on the piles from nine until two o'clock in the morning, before he could be extricated from his situation—I believe that his thigh was broken. Col. Kinnaird was one of the passengers, and got on shore from the piles considerably hurt: several others escaped in the same way. Mrs. Carleton (mother of lord Dorchester) and her daughter, a young lady upwards of 20, and their female servant, unfortunate-

ly perished. The body of Mrs. Carleton, only, had been found at the time the Liverpool left Ostend: the young lady and female servant had not been picked up on Saturday last.

No endeavours were wanting either by the captain or mate to save the unfortunate passengers that perished, and their exertions on this melancholy occasion were highly meritorious, although not attended with the desired success. The captain's not endeavouring to make the harbour of Ostend in the morning, is universally acknowledged to be good judgment, as he would then have been sure to have lost his vessel. Nothing but a most severe gale coming on at the time he made the harbour caused this dreadful accident.

To the very extraordinary circumstances of there being several feet less water at the pier head on Sunday than there was the day before at the same time, and the being deceived by the light being hoisted, under the idea of there being the same depth of water as usual, this dreadful accident may be chiefly attributed. Letters from Flushing also mention the same circumstance as very extraordinary, of there being three feet less water at that place on Sunday evening, than there were 12 hours before, owing to the gale coming on so rapidly from the eastward.

31.—This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, an alarming fire was discovered in the works at the Mint. The flames were first seen to issue from what is called the shaping machine-room, situate on the south of the building, which forms an oblong square. This being the place where the specie is dried, it is supposed that the quantity of fuel in that room was too great, and that the fire having penetrated through the funnel of the apartment, caught the roof and adjoining building. The utmost alarm was naturally excited at the threatened destruction of this immense concern, and every exertion made to arrest the progress of the fire. The engine of the establishment was immediately put into play, and two of the Tower engines also speedily arrived to assist. These were soon followed by a number of others, but before their exertions could be brought into action, the fire had communicated to the gold room, from thence to some counting-houses, and eventually to the silver or rolling room, on the eastern side of the square. The engines were ably worked by the firemen, assisted by a great number of artificers and others from the Tower. The flames, however, for nearly two hours proved irresistible, and in a short time the eastern and southern wings of the building were completely unroofed, and the interior totally destroyed. In these were contained the great machinery of the works, including the 10, 15, and 30 horse power engines. The whole of the machinery, therefore, may be said to have been demolished. The melting department, on the north side, escaped uninjured, as did also the drying room, situate behind that part of the building where the fire commenced. The moneyer's hall and offices also escaped with little injury. During the fire several ingots were taken

from the ruins red hot; and there were also discovered in one of the rooms, where the fire had been got under, nearly a ton and a half of copper, in stivers, half stivers, &c. which had not been much damaged.

Mr. Wellesley Pole, the master, did not arrive at the Mint until one o'clock, when he went through the concern, with Mr. Smirk, the architect, Mr. Sage, and other officers, issuing directions. By three o'clock the fire was completely arrested in its progress at the northern wing, and continued to burn but slightly in the southern wing, adjoining the moneyer's hall. The loss sustained by the destruction of such a concern, including all the implements, machinery, &c. of this great national establishment, is scarcely calculable; it is, however, estimated at least to amount to 60 or 80,000*l*.

Soldiers were stationed to prevent all ingress to persons unconnected with the concern, and every individual was searched on coming out of the building.

Every person who was in that part of the building where the fire broke out, was examined on oath, and it appeared that the cause of the fire was purely accidental. The steam engine to which the calamity has been imputed, was not in that range of building where the fire began.

NOVEMBER.

Ennes, Nov. 1.—Yesterday a general meeting of the magistrates of this county took place at our court house, pursuant to public notice, for convening a special sessions of the peace. The meeting was private. The high sheriff filled the chair, and general Meyrick and 27 magistrates appearing, a number of informations were submitted which had been taken before different magistrates for various outrages and misdemeanors lately committed in several parts of this county. However, upon a dispassionate investigation, it appeared to be the unanimous sense of the meeting, that no necessity, at present, existed, to render an application to government necessary for placing the county, or any district thereof, under the operation of the fifty-fourth of the king. At the same time it was the opinion of the meeting, that they should adjourn until that day fortnight, which was adopted.

While the magistrates were deliberating yesterday, William Butler, esq. of Bunnahow, had about a dozen fire arms conveyed to this town, which were left at his house the preceding night by some persons unknown. This example of contrition and remorse will, we hope, be emulated by the surrounding peasantry.

Limerick, Nov. 1.—The following is an accurate catalogue of the offences that are to be tried at the commission, as presented to the judges this morning:—

County Limerick—7 for murder; 19 assembling at night, attacking houses, and taking fire arms; 9 robbery on the highway; 26 burglary and felony; 5 flogging at night; 2 firing with intent to kill; 1 abduction; 1 assault of a magistrate; 4 cow stealing; 5 minor offences—Total 79.

City Limerick—1 for murder; 4 for attacking dwelling-houses in search of fire-arms; 4 assault with intent to kill; 4 for robbery; 2 burglary; 2 sheep stealing; 1 minor offence—Total 18.

The magistrates of Plymouth met to announce their decision on an information against Mr. Gill, of Tavistock, for having a larger quantity of gunpowder in his possession than the act of parliament allowed him to keep, when the magistrates announced the surplus quantity of the gunpowder, viz. 5,500lbs. weight, forfeited; one half to the king, and the other to the informer.

About seven o'clock in the morning, as some colliers were descending into a coal pit at the Level, near Stourbridge, five in one skip and four in the other, part of the machinery gave way, and they were all precipitated to the bottom, a depth of 80 or 100 yards; not one, however, was killed on the spot, but their legs, thighs, arms, and other bones were broken in a shocking manner; their situation was dreadful, it being ten o'clock before they could be got up, owing to no person being willing to descend the pit from the state of the machinery. The accident occurred from the cogs which communicated with the fly wheel of the engine not being properly secured after undergoing some repair.

Augsburgh, Nov. 2.—We hasten to acquaint our literary readers with a most interesting circumstance. The indefatigable abbot Angelo Majo, one of the keepers of the Ambrosian library at Milan, who had the merit of discovering and publishing three unknown orations of Cicero, has now had the happiness to enrich us by a more brilliant discovery, that of the works of an ancient author, of whom we know nothing but his name and a small work. This is the works of Cornelius Fronto, with unpublished letters of the emperors Antonius Pius, Marcus Aurelius, L. Verus, and Appian. The publication consist of two vols. large octavo, with several copper plates and fac-similes of the MS.

Of M. Fronto, an African by birth, a preceptor of two emperors, M. Aurelius, and L. Verus, and the greatest Latin orator after Cicero, only a small grammatical work was hitherto known; now twenty works of this remarkable author have been discovered in the Ambrosian. There are several books of Latin, and Greek letters to different emperors, &c.

In these volumes are inserted also three unpublished Latin letters of Antonius Pius, eighteen of M. Aurelius, six of L. Verus, one Greek letter of Appian, the historian, and many inedited pieces of Ennius, Plautus, Cato, Sallust, and other ancient Romans and Greeks. The Greek pieces have a Latin translation; in short, nothing is neglected to heighten the value of this most agreeable present. No editio princeps of any classic can be compared with it. Fifteen copies are printed in large 4to. and will be one day a great curiosity. We have one before us; it is printed on the most splendid wove paper.

2.—An accident, attended with the loss of several valuable lives, happened on this night to a sloop of war, bound to Bristol for the

purpose of taking seamen on board. Owing to the unskilfulness of the pilot, the ship struck on the sands, near the Denny, in Kingroad, where she remained several hours on her beam ends, and in the most perilous situation. Five of the crew were drowned; but the ship was ultimately got off, after losing three of her boats, and throwing all her guns overboard.

4.—The foundation stone of the new building for the London Institution, was laid in the Amphitheatre, Moorfields. The Lord Mayor, Lord Carrington the President of the Institution, and a great body of the members attended. When the inscription was read, which recorded the date of the edifice, the Lord Mayor addressed the meeting, on the great purposes which it was intended to serve, and the magnificent prospects which it held out. He then made some observations on the glory such a work would reflect on the city of London, and on the intimate connexion which subsisted between the cultivation of science and the prosperity of commerce, concluding with a prayer that the metropolis of the empire might continue as celebrated for the extent of the one as for the success of the other. The company met at the City of London Tavern at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and went in procession to the ground in Moorfields. Thence they returned to the tavern, where an inaugural oration was delivered by Charles Butler, esq. on the connexion of literature, science, and the arts, with commerce; and on the mutual assistance which they mutually lend to each other. It embraced all the topics which the subject suggested, illustrated them from history with much happiness of allusion, and was throughout appropriate, perspicuous, and elegant. The meeting properly appreciated its value, and the Lord Mayor, in conveying to Mr. Butler the thanks of the proprietors, added, at their unanimous suggestion, a request that he would allow it to be printed. To this he consented, with expressions of satisfaction at the manner in which it had been received. At six o'clock a numerous assemblage of the proprietors and strangers invited on the occasion, sat down to dinner, the Lord Mayor in the chair.

An inquisition was taken at the Black Lion, in Berwick-street, Soho, by A. Gell, esq. the coroner for Westminster, on the remains of the bodies of I. A. F. Seymour, aged eight years; Mary Seymour, aged six years; and Frances Maria Seymour, aged four years, who lost their lives in the dreadful conflagration in Wardour-street, on Tuesday morning. Mr. S. Lake deposed, that he was junior partner with Mr. Seymour, his brother-in-law; that they carried on the business of surveyors and carpenters, at No. 79, Wardour-street. On Wednesday night they retired to bed. Witness and wife slept in the front garret, and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour slept in the front room on the second floor, with the two elder children: the youngest child slept in the back garret with the servant maid. About two o'clock Mr. Seymour was awaked by the smell of smoke, and instantly alarmed witness, who came down

stairs, and finding the lower part of the house in flames, he went up again, and prevented those who were coming down, except Mrs. Seymour, who rushed down to the street door. They were all in their night clothes, and had no time to dress, in consequence of the rapidity with which the fire was burning; he next alarmed the servants, and they all got out at the garret window, over the parapet wall. Having also given the alarm in the street, the watchman came, when Mrs. Seymour opened the street door. By this time the flames had got ahead, and it was impossible to attempt to save any of the property. He did not know what became of Mrs. Seymour until she was brought to Mr. Falicer's the ironmonger, in the utmost distress about her three children. Witness then went to enquire for them round the neighbourhood, but in vain. He heard nothing about them until that afternoon, when the two elder were dug out of the ruins, and the youngest child was also dug out about four o'clock the following afternoon. Their limbs were entire, but they exhibited most dreadful spectacles. The neighbours arrived and rendered every assistance, as did several engines. Notwithstanding their efforts, the premises were burnt down in about an hour. What occasioned this sad calamity he did not know, but he conjectured the fire communicated to the wooden beam in the chimney from a copper under which a fire, was left burning. The Coroner, in his charge to the jury, observed that the unforunate circumstance was quite accidental in which they coincided, and returned their verdict accordingly.—*Accidental Death*

The Countess of Antrim's house, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, was robbed of 15 gold, silver, and other valuable snuff boxes, miniatures with brilliants, silver candlesticks, and an immense quantity of jewellery, and other valuables, supposed to be worth upwards of 700*l*. It is conjectured the robbery was committed by some person or persons well acquainted with the house.

Newry, Nov. 7.—About ten days ago, some young gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Narrow-water, perceived the feet of a fowl projecting above the surface of the soil in a potatoe field. On removing the earth they found a hen, which they conjectured had been stolen and buried there by a fox, who had committed many depredations in that neighbourhood. They removed the hen, poisoned the flesh, and then left the carcase where they found it, covered with earth, except the feet. At night the bird was removed by the fox, who made his last luxurious meal upon it, without suspecting his danger. Next day poor Reynard was found dead.

The Fraternity of Guildry of Dumfernline, at a special general meeting held on the 7th current, in consideration of the low prices of grain, agreed that the rents of their tenants, for crop 1815, should be reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. The reduction was general to all their tenants, even to those who did not apply.

10.—A melancholy event occurred in the neighbourhood of

Truro. About eight o'clock in the morning, one of the sons of Mr. Basset, of St. Enodar, a fine young man, but who has for a considerable time been subject to temporary derangements, and was formerly an inmate of the Devon Lunatic Asylum at Exeter, from which place he came out apparently restored to sanity, having been reproved by his mother, for some impropriety of conduct, flew into a violent passion, and threatened to beat her with a stick which he held in his hand; but being prevented from accomplishing his intention by the interference of two of his brothers, he, unperceived by any of the party, snatched up a butcher's knife which was lying near him, and in an instant stabbed the whole three. The knife entered Mrs. Basset's stomach, which it is feared will prove fatal; one of the brothers received the weapon between the 5th and 6th left ribs, and is likewise in a very dangerous state: the other, though struck twice on the breast with considerable violence, has sustained the least severe injury, and it is hoped may speedily recover. Immediately after the commission of these dreadful acts, the unhappy perpetrator fled, but was pursued, and has since been taken and placed in strict confinement.

15.—The *Gazette de France* gives the following instance of the deep impression made by a theatrical representation:——A young woman, the mother of three children went with her husband to see the performance of *The Guilty Mother*, a play by Beaumarchais; the situation and the remorse of the heroine affected her the more deeply, as she had a similar fault to reproach herself with: this recollection, which, for a long time she endeavoured to stifle without success, took such lively possession of her soul, that she could not support the heart-rending scenes in the fourth act. She was conveyed home in great agitation of mind, and the next day, after a long struggle of anguish, she confessed to her husband a fault which he had never suspected, and which he pardoned. But the blow was struck, and she survived this confession three days only, in spite of the cares and assurances of tenderness which her husband lavished upon her.

Wolverhamton, Nov. 15.—This town was thrown into considerable confusion on Monday by a number of miners, and men employed in the iron-works, amounting to about 3 or 400, who came armed with bludgeons and sticks and seemed bent upon riot and depredation. Mr. Fereday, whom, it appears, they had followed from Bilston, addressed them from the window of the Swan hotel, and at the Angel inn, after which, by degrees, they dispersed, upon his engaging to meet them on the following morning. We hear that some of them were without work, but that the greater part struck from a determination not to have their wages lowered. A number of special constables were sworn in on Monday night and two troops of the Staffordshire yeomanry cavalry arived there yesterday morning; we hope their interference will be unnecessary. The Staffordshire yeomanry cavalry were, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, called into the

neighbourhood of Cosely, where a great number of miners and others had collected, who assailed them with showers of brickbats and stones; but although several of them were hit, we are happy to say none received any serious injury. They charged the mob twice, but from the nature of the ground they could only secure one of the most active. All was quiet when our account left, but there were a great many ill-disposed persons about. A troop of the 2nd dragoon guards, and a body of the Middlesex militia, marched early this morning from Birmingham barracks for the above neighbourhood.

"*Oudenarde, Nov.* 16.

"A dreadful crime was committed on the 14th of this month, at Onkerzeele, near Grammont: a woman of fifty years of age, enjoying a decent fortune, the mother of seven children, has been burnt alive on suspicion of sorcery. A farmer had a daughter twenty years of age, who was seized with a lingering disorder; instead of applying for medical aid, he doubtless applied to soothsayers, and persuaded himself that his daughter was *charmed*. The question was, to discover the sorceress; his suspicions fell on a female neighbour, whom he enticed into his house, where she had never before set foot. He immediately shut the doors and the windows, and in concert with his wife and his sick daughter, after loading this unfortunate woman with maledictions, and after having used the most urgent importunities to make her confess her pretended crime, and reverse the charm, these barbarous wretches, without regard to her oaths of innocence, and to her tears, bound her hand and foot, struck her several blows with a sabre, which wounded her body and arms, and threatened her with the most horrible death: they immediately lighted a fire, which they renewed thrice, and on which they placed her several times, so that her feet legs, and thighs, were consumed by a slow fire. This unhappy woman was thus tortured for above three hours, without being able to call for help, because her assassins stopped her mouth. It was not till the murderers saw her dying, and begging for the priest to attend her in her last moments, that they left her to fetch the ecclesiastic, by which means this horrible work was discovered. The criminals are arrested; they express neither fear nor repentance; they believe they have acted by a supernatural inspiration, and remain full of confidence. During the dreadful execution of this crime, the second daughter and the servant maid, whom the accused had caused to retire into an adjoining room, fled, by going up to the garret, and escaping over the roof. The victim was not dead the following day, but her recovery was despaired of.

16.—Yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion took place in the extensive premises of Messrs. Constadt and Co. sugar-refiners of Well-street, Well-close-square, which was attended with the most fatal consequences. A variety of reports were in circulation as to the causes of this shocking catastrophe; but the following may be

depended upon to be as correct a statement as could be ascertained, in the midst of a scene equally confused and distressing. It appears that a new process has lately been discovered for the quick refinement of sugar by means of steam; and Messrs. Constadt, under the direction of Mr. Hague the engineer, had constructed a new steam boiler, worked by what is called a pressure engine of about six horse power, the boiler holding about 2,000 gallons. To this was attached all the necessary apparatus of tubes, valves, &c. and the engineer had determined upon trying the effect of the whole yesterday morning. The fire was accordingly laid, and the engine put into play. At 10 o'clock, Mr. Constadt expressed his fears that the boiler would be over-heated, and the valves become over loaded with steam; and, in consequence, he and Mr. Hague went to inspect it more closely. Scarcely, however, had they reached the works, when a general explosion took place, carrying, in the awful crash, utter destruction to the concern, and closing in the heap of ruins, the bodies of more than twenty persons. By three o'clock in the afternoon, nine of these unhappy beings were dragged from the ruins, dreadfully lacerated, and conveyed to the London hospital, where the utmost attention was paid to them, and every thing was provided which surgical skill and humanity could suggest for their succour or consolation. At a late hour in the evening, five dead bodies were also taken from the ruins; among these was the son of Mr. Spear, one of the partners of the house. The remainder of the sufferers were workmen employed in the concern, many of whom have left large families. The friends and relatives of these persons were assembled round the premises, and by their cries and lamentations rendered the scene truly heart-rending.

Not a vestige of this extensive establishment was left standing, and the party-wall of the adjoining warehouse was completely destroyed, while the interior still threatens destruction. This is also a sugar bakehouse belonging to the same firm, but conducted on a much smaller scale than that which had been destroyed. The latter was about 70 feet in height and 50 in depth, and the loss sustained by the sufferers, independent of so many valuable lives, is estimated at 25,000*l*. About six o'clock the voice of a man calling for help, was heard in the under floor of the building, but it was feared he would perish before the ruins which covered him were removed. The personal escape of Messrs. Constadt and Hague is truly miraculous.

List of the persons carried to the London hospital, with an account of their condition.

1. Sarah Kirk, the servant of the house, much burnt and bruised, æt. 24.

2. J. J. Mallian a Frenchman æt. 27, lacerated head and face, fractured nose, burnt arms and face.

3. Louis Lottermin, Hanoverian, lacerated scalp, contused knee and ancle.

4. Thomas Little, Stepney, fractured thigh and contused face.

5. Jean Crozat, Frenchman, contused hip.

6. Another Frenchman, name unknown, lacerated scalp, and contused wound of the thigh.

7. Dennis Mack, Wapping, burns, bruises, and lacerations.

Three others more slightly injured, were not detained as in-patients.

It is hoped that most of the cases will terminate favourably: although they all cannot, according to the best opinion which can be formed of them at present.

Additional Particulars.

17.—It was stated yesterday, that another sugar-house belonging to Mr. Constadt, adjoining the concern which has been destroyed by explosion, had been stripped of the party-wall, and was in a falling condition. About 11 o'clock last night, however, the ruins of the former place being so far removed as to permit an effusion of flame, the fire which had caught the works of the engine and boiler machinery, and which till then had been smothered, burst forth with irresistible fury. The timbers and other inflammable articles strewed about the ruins, immediately caught fire, and communicating to the different floors of the building, the whole was shortly enveloped in flames. It would be impossible to describe the raging fury of the element; and notwithstanding the timely arrival of nearly twenty engines, which continued to play throughout the night, the building was totally demolished; the interior falling into a condensed heap of ashes upon the ruins of the first house, leaving only a few and tottering fragments of the walls.

In this additional calamity, no lives have been lost, nor any person injured. The adjoining houses and neighbourhood have escaped injury, and the effects of the explosion of water, sugar, &c. from the boiler and pans, dashed upon the adjacent buildings, and suffused thickly upon the trees in Wellclose-square, are the only additional circumstances worth observation.

It appears that six human beings perished in the dreadful casualty recorded yesterday. It has now been ascertained, that twenty-one persons were employed in the concern at the time; nine of these were taken from thence in a lacerated state, six have been recognized as having escaped, and six consequently, it is concluded, have been suffocated. The bodies of three only have been discovered; the two that were supposed to have been got out of the ruins last night were not reached, in consequence of the immense heap of rubbish to be removed, and the awful interruption of the fire.

It appears, also, that beside the extraordinary escape of Mr. Constadt and Mr. Hague, the engineer, who were actually beneath the machinery at the moment of the explosion, Mr. Spear, of Broad-street, and father of the young gentleman who perished, was within a few yards of the engine, on the lower floor, and hearing the explosion, ran towards a window, from which he was shortly dragged by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, of whom he instantly inquired the fate of his son.

18.—A tenant of W. Peterson, esq. of Lyme, Dorsetshire, a few weeks since, bowed down by the expenses of a large family, and the pressure of the times, formed the fatal resolution of drowning himself. He went to the sea side, and sprang from a rock, but in the very act of drowning, he was perceived by the boat's crew of his landlord, who were very providentially passing by at some distance, and who rowed to the spot just in time to save the unhappy man. Mr. Peterson had no sooner recognized in the unfortunate person his own tenant, and learned the cause of this desperate resolution, than he sent him a receipt to exonerate him from all his demands, amounting to upwards of 400*l.*, and afterwards provided for his future necessities, by stocking another farm and putting him into the full possession of it. Such an action needs no comment.

IRELAND.

Forged Stamps.

Mr. Burrowes, solicitor to the Stamp office, since his appointment to that situation, has been indefatigable in his endeavours to procure such information as would lead to the detection and apprehension of the persons who have so long inundated this city, and indeed all Ireland, with forged stamps, robbing the revenue of upwards of one hundred thousand pounds annually, and thereby obliging the legislature to make up the deficiency in the revenue by taxing many necessary articles of life. Mr. Burrowes having obtained satisfactory information concerning this nefarious traffic, communicated with the magistrates of the head office on the best mode of apprehending all the parties at the same moment, so that the apprehension of one should not give warning to the rest. The whole of this very important business was entrusted to Mr. Farrell, chief constable of the police, and we shall now relate how effectually he executed it.

On Friday morning at the hour of eleven o'clock, seven parties of peace officers were assembled at the head office, where each received their route from Mr. Farrell, and which was so secretly managed, that no one man knew what was to be done by any of the other parties. Every thing being thus arranged, each party went to their destined point. Mr. Farrell proceeded to Portobello with a party of nine men, who were posted in the neighbourhood of Camden-street, Charlemont-street, and Portobello, it being known that the person they were looking after, against whom there were informations that he, a few days since, rescued himself from an arrest of a civil nature, did not reside at his house, they watched for some time. After a lapse of two hours and a half, he was perceived advancing in the direction of Old Portobello, and was instantly arrested by Mr. Farrell himself, who asked him, was not his name Japhet White, and produced the warrant for his apprehension; he then brought him into Mr. M'Gowen's public-house, and having got a private room, proceeded to search him, when, in one of his boots, was found a forged die for a twenty pound stamp, and in the other, a

similar one for fifty pounds. Mr. Farrell having further business in this neighbourhood, despatched him with a party in a coach to the head office, and sent another party, headed by peace officer Riley, to search Mr. White's house, No. 60, Camden-street; here were found some stamps, paper, and parchment, in preparation for stamping, also the blue and silver letters with the G. R. which are affixed to many descriptions of law stamps, with a frame and fly, for the purpose of striking the impression; they were all conveyed to the head office, and he was fully committed to Newgate to abide his trial.

While the business was transacting, peace officer Lynch, with a party of five, proceeded to 21, Bolton-street, the residence of John Fogarty, jun. an attorney. On his desk and in his drawers were found a quantity of forged stamps, some of them protests. In his bed room, in a trunk, were found books of forged stamps, of various sums. Miller, at the same time, proceeded to No. 18, in Moore-street, the residence of John Fogarty, senior, when he commenced a search, and found forged stamps to a great amount; theywere both taken into custody, and are now in Newgate, to abide their trial at next commission.

A fourth party had proceeded to the residence of Mr. Patrick Garraghan, of Exchange-street, and arrested him. He was clerk to a very respectable solicitor. In his desk a considerable quantity of forged stamps was found by peace-officer Waters: and it has since been discovered, that he has circulated a great quantity of them in the courts. He is fully committed to Newgate to abide his trial at the commission.

The fifth party proceeded to No. 26, New Dominick-street, the residence of John and Charles Reed; in their apartments were found a considerable quantity of forged stamps by M'Carthy and Smith; they were both taken into custody, and committed to Newgate after having undergone an examination by the magistrates.

The sixth party, at a late hour in the evening, proceeded to the lodgings of Mr. Samuel Clayton, an engraver, in Capel-street: which they searched, but found no stamps. Having, however, a warrant grounded on a sworn information of his having vended forged stamps, he was taken into custody, and brought to the head office. He was the last examined on Friday night, or rather Saturday morning, for the magistrates had not left the office before two o'clock.

On Saturday, in consequence of some circumstances which were developed by the inspection of the various papers and documents found in the houses of the persons abovementioned, Mr. Farrell, and a party of peace officers, accompanied by an inspector from the Stamp-office, proceeded to the house of Mr. Emerson, a licensed distributor of stamps, No. 20, Dorset-street, where, by the direction of the inspector, an immense quantity of forged stamps, so much indeed as nearly to fill two sacks, were seized. Mr. E. was taken into custody, and brought to the head office, where, after a long examination, he was

ordered to be confined in the prison rooms at the head office, for further examination.

19.—About five o'clock, as one of the regular smacks between Leith and London, called the Eclipse, Taylor, master, was coming from the former place, whence she sailed on the Friday preceding, she struck on a sand about three or four miles from Yarmouth: such was the violence of the shock that the stern-post and rudder were almost immediately carried away. The situation of the passengers and crew was alarming, and notwithstanding their united efforts at the pump, and bailing with buckets, the water was rapidly gaining on their exertions. Death appeared inevitable, as from their distance from the shore, and the impossibility of making their state known, no relief could be expected. At this critical juncture one of the passengers, who had been in the navy, sent a lad to the mast-head with an ensign to hoist, with the union downwards, as their last resort. The vessel in the meantime swung off the sand into deep water, and they were now, if possible, more perilously situated than before. A pilot boat, providentially attracted by the ensign (it was a moon-light night), discovered the unfortunate sufferers, and by great exertions succeeded in rescuing them from a watery grave. The passengers consisted of twenty persons (six women), with the crew, had not left the vessel any considerable time when she sunk gradually by the stern, and was shortly out of sight. The vessel was laden with great quantities of various articles, besides the passengers' luggage, nearly the whole of which was lost. At the time the vessel struck the master was in bed, and left the entire charge to the mate, and it seems he endeavoured to pass within the sand when he ought to have kept on the outside. The vessel and cargo it is estimated were worth between 5 and 6,000*l.*

A melancholy event took place at Warwick, arising from the burning of coke in a confined room. The unfortunate victims were Mr. Newry, Mrs. Newry (his wife), and their son, about 12 years old. The room had been recently repaired, and was damp, and to air it, they had, previous to going to bed, placed a pot of coke in one corner; there being no chimney, the family fell a sacrifice to suffocation.

Pedestrian Performance.

The conclusion of one of the most extraordinary feats of this kind, by a man who appears to have made no particular preparation for the task, is related in the following article:

Rochester, Monday, Nov. 20.—This morning, five minutes before five o'clock, Baker completed his 1,000 miles and one and three-quarters more, which he has performed in twenty days. In the course of last night's labour, on his doing his 50th mile, at half-past ten o'clock, to the utter astonishment of even his confidential friends, he began to show a determined resolution to accomplish his undertaking before he left off, having then by him Dr. Newson, his medical attendant, who being fully aware of his constitution, readily agreed in his de-

termination. Baker then, till his finish, during which he danced three hornpipes, surprised the whole course, and in high spirits, accomplished 75 miles and 192 rods, completing then his match by the time already mentioned, and afterwards retired to the Cossack amidst the cheerings of those present and the *roaring of a huge elephant*. He appeared again by ten, dressed in a white flannel jacket, new hat, and old boots, and continued to walk up and down the course. At twelve he began to complete the miles that had been allowed him in the rods; by this time thousands of spectators had arrived. He made good by one o'clock five miles, and by a quarter after two completed the ten miles. Baker and his friends afterwards went to the Cossack public-house to spend the remainder of the day.

22.—A French paper states as a fact, the following trait of animal sagacity:—"In the night of the 22nd Nov. there was a great fall of snow at Commercy (Meuse), for the first time this winter, and of such violence that the ground was covered to a depth of eight or ten inches. When the Russian dragoons stationed there were taking their horses to water in the morning, these animals, surprised and delighted at a sight which doubtless reminded them of their country, began to prance, neigh, and roll themselves in the snow. A number escaped from the hands of their conductors, who had great difficulty in catching them again."

23.—About twelve o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at Mr. Slack's, sugar baker, Groveplace, Kentish-town, which was attended with most melancholy circumstances. The flames burst forth with such fury, as almost to preclude the possibility of any of the inmates escaping, as all had gone to bed. However, the servants being roused from their sleep, some of them made their escape in time. Mr. Slack himself, aware that his child was left behind, and must inevitably be lost, came to the resolution of rushing through the flames to its assistance, or perish in the attempt: the latter unhappily was his fate, after preserving the object of his attention, by throwing it out of the window of the bedroom into the arms of some friends below. On his return to reach the door, the stairs gave way, and thus perished in the flames an excellent parent, and a friend of humanity. On mustering the household, it was found that the cook, who was in years, had also fallen a prey to the devouring element. The dwelling was entirely destroyed.

24.—A dreadful fire broke out at night in the premises of a gold-beater in Red Lion-street, Holborn, who had but lately settled in that neighbourhood.—The fire was first discovered a little before twelve o'clock, from which time it raged with great violence for above an hour before any assistance could be procured. The engines at length arrived, and every exertion was made, but they came only in time to prevent the spreading of the conflagration.—The house in which it first appeared was reduced to a mere shell. The engines had collected in such numbers at half-past

two, as to get the fire under completely, and by that means to quiet the apprehensions of the whole neighbourhood, which were till then alarming. In the confused and lamentable scene that presented itself on this occasion, the most distressing object was a woman, who ran through the crowd in a state of distraction, lamenting the loss of her child, which she understood had perished in the flames.

27.—William Baker, of Lismacue, esq. one of the most upright men living, was savagely murdered about five o'clock in the evening, in the middle of Thomastown demesne, on his way home from the sessions. Of the particulars of Mr. Baker's murder, we know no more than that about five o'clock in the evening, a shot was heard near the three gates in Thomastown demesne, by a man, who, on running to the place, found Mr. Baker murdered on the road, having been shot through the body, and also through the skull: the last shot must have been fired very close to him, as his cravat was burning, and his face covered with gunpowder; he appeared to have received a desperate blow in the cheek, which was laid open to the bone: the murderer, or one of them, if there were more, broke his girth in remounting, and left his saddle behind him on the road. All the army in Cashel, with every gentleman in it, were immediately out, as were the troops from all the neighbouring cantonments, but without effect.—*Cork Paper.*

A reward of 5,000*l.* has been offered by the government of Ireland for the discovery of the murderers of Mr. Baker.

28.—This morning, at one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at an umbrella maker's in High Holborn, between Featherstone-buildings and Brownlow-street. In one hour six houses in front were entirely burnt to the ground. Two of the houses were of wood and plaster, and of course greatly hastened the conflagration. Two small back houses were also consumed. The inhabitants had no time to save any part of their goods, but (with the exception of Mr. Nutting, the umbrella maker, who is missing, and supposed to be burnt) no lives were lost. Several of the inhabitants, who escaped, were unable to save even their clothes. A female in one of the houses burnt, had been delivered of a child only an hour before the fire broke out, but both were safely removed. The houses burnt down are as follow:—1. Nutting, umbrella-maker; 2. Phillips, ironmonger; 3. Hopkins, toy-shop; 4. Norris, upholsterer; 5. Woollet, hatter; 6. A Jew's sale shop. Part of Hand-court, in the rear, was at one time on fire, but a strong party-wall prevented the further progress of the flames. The dead body of a female, laid out for interment, was removed from one of the houses when enveloped in flames, and deposited in the watch-house.

Naples, Nov. 28.—Last week we had a dreadful storm here, during which a bomb-vessel sunk in the middle of the harbour. The English brig the Pegasus, which arrived the evening before from

Smyrna, fired many signals of distress, during the night and in the morning, but nobody could afford any assistance, the waves running mountains high. It was dreadful to see how the people on board implored assistance; there were 30 passengers with women and children; among them was a brother of general Bianchi, a French major of horse, the French consul at Tripoli, &c. The merchant to whom the vessel was consigned, offered in vain 2,000 ducats to save but the people. At last 40 brave sailors of his majesty's frigate the Christina, ventured their lives, and were fortunate enough, after an hour's exertion, to bring the ship into the harbour.

30.—A sheriff's officer of Liverpool, having a writ to serve upon a man in the neighbourhood of Knowsley, who was understood to be a very daring and resolute fellow, and likely to make considerable resistance, went thither, accompanied by a young man of the name of Shuttleworth. They took a gun with them, merely as we have been informed, to amuse themselves with shooting birds in the way, and they did not secure the object of their search without a severe struggle, in which all the parties gave and received many heavy blows. Having at length obtained possession of the person of their prisoner, the sheriff's officer and his companion threatened him, that if he should attempt to escape they would certainly shoot him; and at the same time Shuttleworth, as a confirmation of the reality of their intention, put the ramrod into the gun to show the man that the piece was charged. The prisoner, nevertheless, took to his heels immediately, and Shuttleworth, in his haste to put his threat in execution, instantly levelled his gun, without extracting the ramrod, and fired; the charge of the gun, together with the ramrod, entered the body of the unfortunate prisoner, who turned round, and attempted again to strike his assailants, but fell, and in a short time expired. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was *Wilful Murder.*

DECEMBER.

1.—From a recent survey of the houses in the town of Liverpool, made for the purpose of compiling a new Directory, it appears that a very great diminution in the number of empty houses has taken place since the last survey in 1813. The comparative numbers are as follow:—

The empty houses in Liverpool and its environs amounted in 1813 (reckoning front houses only), to	1422
According to the survey in 1815, they are . . .	731
More front houses occupied in 1815 than 1813 ..	691

This number, on the usual scale of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to a house, adds to the population 3,800 persons, exclusive of the back houses, which have increased in more than an equal proportion.

A German paper states the following, as the value of the exports from Riga in the present year:—To England, 11,625,232 rubles;

Holland, 4,157,379 ; France, 155,804 ; Spain, 1,547,423 ; Portugal, 1,030,445 ; Prussia, 892,715 ; Embden, 325,888 ; Sweden, 1,351,722 ; Norway, 259,041 ; Denmark, 1,654,582 ; Hamburgh, 171,297 ; Bremen, 95,758 ; Lubeck, 699,303 ; Rostock, 15,550 ; Wismar, 32,757 ; Leghorn, 100,539.

Heidelberg, Dec. 4.—We can now communicate correct information on circumstances not only interesting to this University, but to the Literature of Germany. It is well known, that the University of Heidelberg possessed, until the year 1622, a collection of books and MSS. the most considerable in Germany, and which, in Joseph Scaliger's opinion, was at that time richer than even the Vatican library ; and that this celebrated library, whose MSS. alone were valued at 80,000 crowns, was, in the above year, in consequence of the capture and plundering of the city by the army of general Tilly, sent as a present by duke Maximilian of Bavaria to Pope Gregory XV, and conveyed from Heidelberg to Rome by the famous scholar Leo Allatius.—This Heidelberg library, at least as much of it as actually reached Rome (for many of the manuscripts were torn or dispersed among private hands by the sacking of the city), formed since that time, under the name of *Bibliotheca Palatina*, a particular division of the Vatican library ; and in most of the manuscripts there is still to be found, as a memorial of the fate by which they were torn from us, a leaf with the Bavarian arms, and the following inscription :—*Sum de Bibliotheca quam, Heidelberga capta, spolium fecit et Papæ Gregorio XV. trophæum misit Maximilianus utriusque Bavariæ Dux et S. R. I. Elector* 1623. Thirty-eight of these MSS. forming part of the 500 MSS. of the Vatican which the Papal Government ceded to the French republic in 1797, by the treaty of Tolentino, were deposited in the national library at Paris. We have long wished for the recovery of our lost treasures, and at last the opportunity presented itself on the general restoration last autumn of the works of art, of which the French had robbed other countries ; and this opportunity, which offered the prospect of recovering not only the thirty-eight Heidelberg MSS. but the whole of the Bibliotheca Palatina carried to Rome, was not left unimproved by our Government. As soon as it was ascertained that a reclamation of this kind would be readily attended to by the ministers of the allied powers, professor Wilken, protector of our university, was commissioned on the 2nd of September, to proceed to Paris, in order to prosecute the claims. To the uncommonly active assistance of the Austrian minister, count Wessenberg, and the Prussian baron Humboldt, we have it to ascribe, that the Papal commissioners, the brothers Canova and the abbate Marini, agreed without any difficulty to give up the 38 MSS. to the university of Heidelberg, the Pope's approbation being first obtained ; and that in the mean time, until this sanction, the above MSS. should be placed in the hands of general Muffling, the governor of Paris, which was accordingly done. That the Pa-

pal approbation would not be withheld, might have been expected with certainty from the known reasonableness and justice of the present head of the church. This hope has not been frustrated. To-day, a letter has been received from prince Hardenberg, acquainting the university, that the Pope has given his consent to the restoration of the above 38 MSS. Thus a part of our once celebrated literary treasures returns to us, among which is the famous Codex Palatinus of the Greek Anthology, the MS. of small geographical works, the Antoninus Liberalis, which Bast in his critical letters to M. Boissonnade describes and uses in so masterly a manner, four ancient and valuable MSS. of Plutarch's works, &c.; and we are also entitled to cherish the hope that the future steps taken for the recovery of those remaining in the Vatican, will be equally successful. Among others we may expect that the valuable monuments of our ancient language and poetry, which could with difficulty be made use of at Rome, will be restored to their home from banishment. It may undoubtedly be hoped that the literary treasures torn from Germany by inconsiderate religious animosity, will be willingly restored by the Papal chair, that has been so highly indebted to the Powers of Germany.—*From a German Paper.*

Extract of a letter from Naples, Dec. 5:—"A scene ensued last week at Pizzo, in Calabria, which would disgrace the most uncivilized hordes of barbarous savages. The inhabitants of Pizzo, the place where Murat was tried and shot, influenced by the demoniac spirit of revenge, or some evil propensity, determined to dig again from the grave the mutilated remains of their former king, for the purpose of burning them. The Syndic of the town, who, very properly, unwilling to sanction the passions of the most stimulated in so disgraceful a manner, expostulated with them, and endeavoured to dissuade them from so barbarous an act; exasperated at even an attempt to dissuade them from an act which only the genius of evil could have suggested, they murdered the unfortunate Syndic, and dragging the body of Murat from the silent grave, they committed it to the flames with that of the ill-fated Syndic.

7.—*The Execution of Marshal Ney.*—The sentence was carried into execution this morning at 20 minutes past nine o'clock.

Just before the Marshal left his chamber, he changed his dress, put on a waistcoat, black breeches and stockings, blue frock coat, and a round hat. It was in the carriage of M. the Grand Referenderie that he was carried across the garden of the Luxembourg, to the extremity of the grand alley that leads to the Observatory, the place appointed for his execution. A small detachment of gendarmerie, and two platoons of veterans, were there waiting for him. On seeing that they stopped, the marshal, who probably thought they were conducting him to the plain of Grenelle, expressed some surprise. He embraced his confessor, and gave him his snuff-box, to be delivered to madame the marechale, and some pieces of

gold which he had in his pocket, to be distributed among the poor.

Arrived at the gate, the carriage turned a little to the left, and stopped about forty paces from the gate, and thirty paces from the wall, near which the execution was to take place. A piquet of veterans, sixty strong, had been on the spot since five o'clock in the morning. At the moment when the carriage stopped, the platoon arranged itself. An officer of gendarmerie got out of the carriage first, and was followed by the marshal, who appeared to ask him if that was the place of execution. After embracing the confessor, who remained near the coach, praying fervently, the marshal proceeded with a quick step and determined air, to within eight paces of the wall, and turning round upon the soldiers with vivacity, and, at the same time, facing them, cried out, with a loud and strong voice, "Comrades, straight to the heart —fire." While repeating these words, he took off his hat with his left hand, and placed his right hand upon his heart. The officer gave the signal with his sword at the same moment, and the marshal instantly fell dead, pierced with twelve balls, three of them in the head.

Conformably to military regulations, the body remained exposed on the place of execution for a quarter of an hour. There were but few persons, however, present, for the populace, believing that the execution would take place on the Place of Grenelle, had repaired thither.

After remaining exposed a quarter of an hour, the body was placed upon a litter, covered with a cloth, and carried by the veterans to the hospital of Foundlings.

At half-past six next morning (Dec. 8.) it was conveyed to the burying ground of Pere la Chaise, in a hearse, followed by a mourning coach and several other coaches. It had been inclosed in a leaden coffin within an oak one.

During the whole night the religieuses of the hospital prayed near the body.

Switzerland, December 8.—They are employed at Huningen in removing what remains in the magazines. The greatest part is delivered to the city of Basle, on account of the sums to be paid to Switzerland. The demolition of the place continues. The beautiful gate of Alsace, all those works the masterpiece of Vauban; those vast barracks where 20,000 men could be easily lodged, will soon be nothing more than a heap of ruins. Of the house of the commandant only the ground floor remains, and some walls half demolished. All the environs of the place are usually enveloped in a thick cloud of dust; and such a vast quantity of fragments is scattered about, that there would be enough to build a moderate town.

Some mercantile houses at Basle are preparing to remove. Six are mentioned as intending to settle at Bremen, attracted by the valuable privileges which the free cities afford to commerce.

A ceremony, which, perhaps, might have been very good in the 15th century, but which one is astonished to find in an enlight-

ened age, has been performed this week in the catholic districts about Basle. A solemn malediction and excommunication has been pronounced against the mice guilty of committing depredations in the fields.

8.—Last week, a man of the name of Bishop, who lives in Redcliff-street, Bristol, had a quarrel with a farmer Phelps, of Knowles, when a scuffle and battle ensued, during which the former bit off the thumb of the latter: mortification and death followed. Coroner's verdict—*Manslaughter.*

Venice, Dec. 9.—The horses of Corinth have become the objects of a kind of idolatry. Since their arrival the people flock in crowds to the square of St. Mark, and kiss with enthusiasm these ancient monuments of Venetian glory. To satisfy the public curiosity, medals have been struck with the heads of the horses. The civic council has voted a sum of 4,000 ducats for the relief of the Austrian soldiers wounded in the last campaign. The city has also voted thanks to lord Wellington.

Petersburgh, Dec. 9.—They write from Moscow, that that city rising from its ruins will be finer than ever it was, though not so large. The change which has taken place in so short a time is almost incredible. The present governor, Tomazow (admiral and general), is incessantly and actively employed in its rebuilding. It is a spectacle astonishing and truly novel in our times, to see that immense plain on which the eye distinguishes a various and confused mixture of ruins of palaces in stone and in wood, of houses large and small, of the nodding walls of burnt mansions, of uncultivated fields, every where intermixed with piles of Brick and heaps of lime, while swarms of workmen of every kind give animation to the picture. The whole reminds us of the tower of Babel with this distinction, that the result will be very different. All the roads leading to the city are covered with trains of carts laden with materials. The Kremlin is in part rebuilt, and on a more regular plan; those of its old walls that remained, are pointed anew and whitened. The cannons taken from the enemy are ranged in several lines in the grand square, in front of the Senate house. The new Bazaar is a much finer building than the old one.

9.—Letters from Rome announce a piece of intelligence highly important to all friends and admirers of antiquity, namely, the discovery of an ancient building in the neighbourhood of Palestrina. A broad marble staircase, descending 60 steps, has been already uncovered, and a place or room in which several statues are still standing upright in their niches. The further results of this discovery are eagerly expected.

Dantzic, Dec. 10.—On Wednesday, the 6th of Dec. about nine in the morning, the remaining gunpowder, consisting of about 60 cwt. besides the filled bombs and shells, were to be removed from the powder magazine close to the rampart within the city, near St. James's gate. For this purpose the cannoneers, a

subaltern officer, and an artificer, went into it, when just as the last man was going in (as it is reported) the magazine blew up. The effect of the explosion was dreadful. Those who lived at a distance took it for an earthquake, for the doors and windows flew open, the furniture was thrown down, and the bells, set in motion by the pressure of the air, rang of themselves. It happened to be market time. Twenty of these poor people lay crushed under their horses and oxen, which were likewise crushed, and under their overturned sledges. Round the stump of a lamp-post was a horse whose bones were broken, twisted round like a cord. The instances of almost miraculous escapes are many. Some persons were saved merely by the falling of beams, &c. forming a kind of arch over them. The number of the killed and wounded is between 3 and 400; that of the houses damaged 6 or 700, and the loss sustained not to be made good for half a millon of dollars. Glass is wanting to mend the windows, which are almost universally broken by the pressure of the air.

10.—The canal in St. James's park was exceedingly crowded with skaiters; and, although several accidents happened, some of which were attended with fatal consequences, owing to the ice not being sufficiently strong to support the pressure, still the obstinacy of the unwary persisted. About nine o'clock in the morning one man was drowned; and about three o'clock in the afternoon the ice broke in near the Pagoda bridge, when twelve persons fell in; all of them were happily got out safe except one boy, whose body was not found at a late hour last night; several others got a ducking in consequence of their imprudence.

Dublin, Dec. 11.—On Friday night, John Laffin, esq. surveyor of excise, assisted by Messrs. D'Arcy and Patterson, revenue officers, with parties from the 88th and Kilkenny regiments, proceeded to the parish of Kilfidane, where they destroyed four extensive private distilleries, and brought off a copper still. About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, as they were approaching the village of Kildysart, a numerous mob, some of whom were armed with scythes, pitchforks, &c. assembled from all quarters of the country, and increased to about 700 men, who threatened the destruction of the officers and their party. In this awful moment, Mr. Laffin, at the imminent risk of his life, rode up to them, and endeavoured to convince them of the fatal consequences that must inevitably result from an attack upon the military, who were all determined to do their duty. His humane exertions seemed to be appreciated by some old men, as they were seen to retire and endeavoured to influence others. But they were not to be counselled, and the attack commenced by a tremendous volley of stones. Mr. Laffin was knocked off his horse—the military were obliged to fire, and to preserve a cool and steady retreat. They abandoned the seizure, but kept this immense mob in awe and at a proper distance. Report states the loss of lives, but the fact is

not yet authenticated. The military fired about ten rounds, and as the assailants were so numerous, the presumption of some havoc among them is rational.

11.—This morning, when the gentlemen engaged in the Newbury bank entered it to proceed to business, they discovered that the whole of the property had been stolen, amounting, it is supposed, to near 20,000*l*. All the books and documents relative to the bank were also carried away. The robbery had been effected by means of false keys. It was in vain to keep the bank open, as there were no notes or cash to pay with; and the cruelty of taking the books away rendered it impossible to transact any business. An express was sent off to the Public office Bow-street, where every assistance was rendered to the distressed parties. The officers have discovered that bank notes, part of the stolen property, to the amount of upwards of 800*l*. were paid to a respectable man at Abingdon, on Monday morning, for the purchase of some property. There is every reason to believe that the extensive depredation had been long in contemplation by some old thieves.

Amsterdam, Dec. 12.—The storm of the 7th and 8th inst. which was attended with such a sudden and severe frost, has done very great damage upon our neighbouring coasts. Many ships are stranded in the Zuyder-Zee, or entangled in the ice there, in the mouths of the harbours, and in the Y. In all the ports of the Zuyder-Zee the greatest exertions are making, partly to disengage the vessels surrounded with ice, and bring them into more secure births, and partly to repair the damage done to others.

Extracts from letters received from officers of his Majesty's ship Northumberland.

"*H. M. S. Northumberland, Oct.* 20, 1815.

"We arrived here on the 15th, after rather a pleasant, though long passage, of ten weeks; and general Buonaparte landed on the 16th in the evening, when it was quite dark; he was muffled up in a large surtout coat. A guard went before him to disperse the mob. You must judge of the state of his mind and spirits by what he did, and what he did not do, during the passage. He never came out of his cabin but in the evenings after dinner; he then, almost without exception, went and leant against the breech of the foremost gun on the weather side of the quarter-deck, whence he never moved. Generals Bertrand and Lascasas always came out with him, and with whom he ever continued in conversation: he appeared to take little notice of his other companions. His dress upon these occasions, was invariably a green coat, with two plain epaulets, small clothes, with silk stockings, and pumps, with gold buckles. At the usual ceremony of passing the Line, which we did on the 23rd of September, gen. Buonaparte made a present to *old Neptune* of one hundred Napoleons; the French generals and children gave him a double Napoleon each. The countess Bertrand is one of the most pleasant and agreeable women I ever conversed with.

She said she wished we had missed the island; and I do not wonder at it; for if its boundless craggy rocks and lofty mountains strike the senses of a stranger, who can depart at his pleasure, with a cold heart-appalling effect, what must be the feelings of banished *majesty!* Nature seems to have formed it for security to its inhabitants. Had general Buonaparte ever entertained a hope of escape, when he came in sight of this place it must have been banished for ever; the whole world beside, I should suppose, does not present such another spot."

"*Northumberland Oct.* 18.

"Buonaparte was very much pleased with the attention shewn to him, whilst on board this ship, however he might have felt upon subjects connected with bringing him here. He publicly thanked captain Ross, on the quarter deck, for his kindness, and requested he would do the same for him to the officers."

IRISH COUNTRY FAIRS.

[*From the Dublin Chronicle.*]

12.—The accounts upon this subject are most melancholy. Hitherto the fairs of December have been most important to the tenantry. The sales at those fairs have been looked forward to, as affording the means of paying the September and November rents, the taxes, and even the tithes. This resource now fails them altogether.

Tipperary fair is usually, perhaps, the greatest December fair in the South of Ireland. All money appointments are made for that and the following days.

Let us see how this fair now proves. It was held on Saturday and Monday last, the 9th and 11th inst.

On Saturday, being the great pig fair, near 2,500 pigs were exposed to sale in Tipperary town. Not more than 1,014 found buyers; the rates were from 18*s.* to 22*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. being from 2*d.* to 2½*d.* per lb. (In 1811 to 1812, the prices were from 50*s.* to 56*s.* per cwt.)

The buyers would not venture to take any of the large or heavy pigs; these remained unsold; they took no pigs exceeding 2 cwt. 1 qr. in weight. The general gloom and disappointment were beyond all description.

On Monday at the great cattle fair, the shew was very thin, owing to the despair of the market. The number of store bullocks exposed to sale did not exceed 120; the prices were considerably below those even of December, 1814.

14.—The following extracts from the information of John Pryer, an under gamekeeper on Mr. Whitbread's estate at Southhill, taken before William Wilshere, esq. give the particulars of the whole transaction of the murder of the gamekeeper.

"Charles Dines, the head gamekeeper at Southhill, lived in the park. I live about half a mile from the park, with James Gurney, who was usually employed by Dines as an assistant when we went out at night. On Saturday evening, 9th December, about half-past eight, Dines came to us, and told us that he had, as he sat in his house, heard two guns fired in the park, and another as he was coming along. Gurney

and I went with him. Dines and Gurney each took a double barrelled gun; I took a pistol. We walked about the park till half-past ten, without hearing any thing. We then sat down to rest, in a shed near the cottage, and almost immediately afterwards heard a gun; from the sound, we thought it to have been fired near the head of the Lake. I took the gun from Gurney, and we ran in that direction. When we got to the head of the lake, we stood and listened: in a few minutes we heard the sound of footsteps: we followed the direction of the sound and soon heard another gun fired; and after a short interval, a third in a thick plantation adjoining the park pales. Dines said, "I know they are here." He called Gurney and me to come to him, and directed us to go into the wood abreast with him. He said, "Mind what we are going about; do not shoot at any man, unless you see him point his gun at you." A voice called out, "Come on." I looked towards the side from which the voice came, and saw several men; I thought as many as six or seven: they were not more than ten yards distant; there was a moon but the sky was cloudy; the men stood still in a body. Dines said to them, "Dont you consider that you are imposing upon me uncommonly?" No answer was given to that. We stood a minute or two looking at them, without any thing more said on either side. One of them said, "We will go off;" Dines answered, "I hope you will go off the premises directly;" they turned, and walked towards the park pale. They were not more than fifty yards from the pale. Dines, as they were going, said, "We are not strong enough for you to-night, but we will be as strong as you another night. One of them said, in reply to that, "if you bring twenty men, we will bring forty:" they then got over the pale, into the road. We got over immediately after them; I then saw that two had guns. We were within about eight or ten yards of them; Dines said, "I insist upon your going off the manor." One of them answered, "If you fetch all the men in Southill parish, we will not go off." Dines ordered me to call George Dilley, who keeps the White Horse in Southill (within 150 yards of the spot on which we stood); I ran to the house, and called Dilley and his son. I returned immediately. When I had got about half way back, I heard the sound of a gun, and at the same moment, heard Dines cry out, "The Lord have mercy upon me, I am a dead man." Immediately afterwards, I heard two reports of a gun. I very often, and almost every day, heard the sound of Dines's gun, which was a very good double-barrelled gun. It sounded differently from an ordinary gun, and I have no doubt that the last two reports were from Dines's gun: his gun was loaded when I left him, and I found it lying by him, with both barrels discharged. I heard the men running away, before I could reach Dines. I heard him call to Gurney, "For God's sake come as soon as you can." Gurney had been knocked down and wounded, and was

creeping towards Dines. I reached Dines first; he was lying on the ground: he said to me, "My dear fellow, give me your hand, I am a dead man." I asked if they had shot him? he put his hand on his belly, said "Yes," faintly, and shook his head. I lifted him up, and Gurney, who had then got on his legs, helped me to hold him. I inquired how it happened: he said, that after he had been shot, he had fired both barrels, and thought he must have wounded some of them. It appeared that the whole charge of the gun fired at Dines, had entered the right side of his belly: he died the following day, about six in the evening."

A Coroner's inquest sat on Monday, the 11th, on the body of Dines, and no proof having been then obtained against any individual the verdict was—"Wilful murder by persons unknown."—On Monday evening some circumstances of suspicion arose against a gang of notorious and desperate poachers at Biggleswade. Warrants were issued against them by Mr. Wilshere, the magistrate: before day-light the next morning two were taken, and in the course of that day four others.

It appears that the gang consisted of Edmund Chamberlain, John Twelvetrees, John Hopkins, William Albone, Thomas Jeffries, John Sutton, and John Humberstone all of Biggleswade. That they set out from Biggleswade about ten o'clock on Saturday night, to shoot pheasants at South-ill (which is at the distance of about four miles), that two had guns, and the rest bludgeons; that they entered into an agreement to stand by each other, and not to be taken; that they had killed two pheasants before they were pursued. Chamberlain and the four next named, were taken on the 12th, and were on the 13th examined by Mr. Wilshere, and committed to Bedford gaol, together with Henry Albone (the brother of William) who though not present at the time of the murder, is implicated; Sutton and Humberstone are still at large.

Edmund Chamberlain has acknowledged himself to be the man who fired at Dines. It appears from the account of Thomas Jeffries, another of the gang, that upon Dines saying he would see them off the manor, Chamberlain snatched a stick from Sutton, another of them, with which he struck Gurney on the head, and knocked him down; that he immediately afterwards threw down the stick, levelled his gun, and fired it at Dines. That Dines, after having cried out that he was a dead man, sunk down on one knee, and fired both the barrels of his gun. He must have taken very steady aim, having wounded Twelvetrees, Hopkins, Jefferies, and William Albone; Hopkins was found to have received more than 100 shot in his back, spreading from the neck to the loins.—William Albone received part of the charge of the first barrel on his left shoulder, and part of the second on his right arm. Jeffries was shot in the right shoulder and arm, and one shot passed through his right ear. Twelvetrees received a few on his loins, and one on his right thumb; they are none of them materially wounded.

The prisoners were conveyed

to Bedford gaol, under a military escort sent on purpose from Bedford, and numerous constables from Biggleswade; just as the delinquents were marched off to prison, the bell commenced tolling for the funeral of poor Dines, who was a respectable character and faithful servant, and shortly afterwards they met the hearse (on their way to gaol) conveying the body of the deceased for interment.

16.—A vessel is arrived in the Thames from New South Wales, after an extraordinary short passage of less than five months. A dispute is said to have arisen between the governor and the gentleman at the head of the judicial department, which has occasioned a suspension of the judicial business, till the matter in question shall be decided by fresh instructions from home. The point at issue is, whether or not convict attornies, transported to the settlement by virtue of legal sentences passed for crimes proved to have been committed by them at home, shall be allowed to practise professionally in the Colonial Courts. The Governor, it is said, insists upon this professional practice, on behalf of several attornies so circumstanced, among whom is Crossley. The head of the judicial department, it is said, refuses the privilege, on the ground, that the dignity and purity of British Justice would not be likely to be duly sustained in such hands; and that, moreover, there were in the settlement attornies, regularly appointed from home by his Majesty's government, fully competent to the business, with whose offices the association of the convict attornies in the practice would be an improper interference.

Account of the escape of M. Lavalette, who was capitally condemned at Paris for High Treason :—

21.—"I transmit to you, from the highest authority, the following details concerning the evasion of Lavalette.

"Madame de Lavalette's health has been, as you know, very seriously impaired by all her late sufferings. For several weeks past, in order to avoid the movement of her carriage, she has used her sedan-chair; she has been accustomed to be carried in this vehicle into the prison, when it is constantly deposited in the passage of the under turnkey's room; thence passing through a door, the yard and corridor lead to the prisoner's apartment. At four yesterday afternoon, madame de Lavalette arrived as usual, with a bonnet à la Française and a large veil, accompanied by her daughter, a young lady 11 years old. She was assisted up stairs and dined with her husband. About half-past five M. de Lavalette, arrayed in her clothes, taking his daughter by the arm, and supported by one of the turnkeys, slowly descended to the chair. No uncommon circumstances occurring to excite suspicion, he passed before all the Inspectors and Guardians of that horrible abode, and at the unbarring of the last gate was restored to the fresh air, to his friends and liberty. In the mean time mad. de Lavalette, who had thrown over her the large cloak of her husband, was seated, breathless, in

his arm chair, with a book in her hand, and the candle burning behind her on a table. At half-past six a gaoler entering the room, spoke to her, but met with no reply; he repeated the question, and astonished at the continued silence, he approached nearer to the lady, when with a smile, succeeded by strong convulsions, she exclaimed "*Il est parti!*"—you may imagine the confusion. The prefect of the police was acquainted with the event at a quarter before seven; estafettes were dispatched in every direction, and the barriers closed. It was at first rumoured that the ministers themselves had concurred in his evasion; that an English gentleman had conducted him away in his carriage, which was waiting at the end of the street for him; that one of the turnkeys had fled with him, &c. The first of these reports is absurd, the others I am neither able to confirm nor contradict.

The police traced the chair two streets distant; there, it appears, M. de Lavalette alighted and stepped into the carriage that was in readiness for him. It is conjectured he will fly into Bavaria, where his intimate friend and relation prince Beauharnois will receive him with open arms, and the influence of that distinguished character is so great with the king, that should he reach his territories, there can be little doubt of his future safety. This well-conducted plan was executed with peculiar felicity, and at the decisive moment; for M. Barbé Marbois, after several invitations, was reluctantly obliged to send yesterday evening to his majesty's attorney-general, the papers which *ex-officio* passed through his hands from the Cour de Cassation. It is said, he has in some degree committed himself by keeping these important documents full two days longer than the law authorises, in his possession, The attorney-general must have done his duty immediately, and Lavalette would have been to-night a headless trunk."

21.—As Captain Thompson, of the Cistus, Newcastle trader, and two of his brother captains were proceeding on board their vessels in a sculler, about nine o'clock in the evening, one of the captains suddenly started up to prevent a barge running foul of them, when, by reason of his leaning too much on one side, and the tide running very strong, the sculler upset, and the whole were plunged into the river. The consequence was, that capt. T. and another were drowned; but the other captain and the scullerman by a miracle were saved. The captain and scullerman were driven by the tide near to a boat, when a person who was in it, seeing a hand above water, instantly caught hold of it, and drew the person into his boat, who proved to be the captain of the Dorothy, and to his great surprise the scullerman had clung fast to his leg. The body of captain Thompson has been found, and taken on shore, but we do not learn that the other captain has yet been found.

26.—Last week, as two boys, about 11 or 14 years old, were employed in a barn, at Penneur, in St. Keverne, Cornwall, where a loaded gun had been incautiously left, the elder one took it up,

and snapped it at the other, the charge of which entering the back part of his head, passed through his mouth, and carried off his tongue, and he immediately expired.

27.—*Eaton the Pedestrian.*—Yesterday morning, at a quarter past eight o'clock, this person completed his task of walking 1,100 miles in 1,100 hours, upon Blackheath. The early period of the day, however, at which the performance was concluded, induced the pedestrian to continue his labours throughout the day, and this he was requested to do, by a large party of respectable persons, who proposed visiting the scene of his operations at four o'clock. At this hour he finally retired from the course, in the most perfect health and strength, greeted by the cheers of an immense multitude of people. Within the last few days, Eaton was visited by several persons of fashion as well as sporting celebrity.—Captain Barclay was also on the ground. Eaton it appears is a native of Woodford, near Thrapston, in Northamptonshire, and since his youth has been equally distinguished for health and a power of pedestrianism, scarcely known in his own country. The facility with which he has executed his unexampled task, and the unimpaired vigour he has still preserved, have induced him to propose some further undertakings, with a view to derive some advantage from his extraordinary powers.

28.—A most audacious robbery was committed a few days since, on the premises of Mr. Kean, corn-factor, on Bankside, the particulars of which are as follows:—On the day in question, about 12 o'clock, at which hour none of Mr. Kean's men, except one, who works in the stables, were on the premises, three men, one of whom had the appearance of a miller, came to the yard; they first went to the dwelling-house, and told the female servant, they came for some corn, which was lying in a certain part of the granary, and that they had a cart at the gate to take it away. The servants not suspecting any thing wrong, suffered the cart to drive up to the granary, and the two men put six quarters of corn into the cart, the master amusing Mr. Kean's cook and nursemaid in the mean time with his conversation; when the loading was finished, the cart drove off, and was clear of the premises long before the fraud was discovered.

30.—One of the most serious floods took place in the Tyne that has happened since the great flood in 1777. Great damage was done to the small craft in the river. We hear that by the violence of current in South Tyne, two of the arches of Hayden bridge have been destroyed. Great damage has also been done by this storm on the banks of the Wear and Tees.—*Newcastle Paper.*

31.—This morning the inhabitants of Finsbury-square were thrown into the greatest consternation in consequence of a fire which broke out at the house of Mr. Mitchel, broker and appraiser, in Crown-street, corner of the square, which burned with such rapidity that the family experienced the greatest difficulty to escape with their lives. It was

discovered by one of the servant-maids, who got up about seven o'clock, and finding the lower part of the house quite full of smoke, informed her fellow-servant, who instantly alarmed her master and mistress, and then went down stairs with two of the children and escaped. Mr. M. was also coming down with two more of the children under his arm, but was prevented by the flames ascending up to the first floor. He returned, and happily got out at the garret window, and after leaving the children safe at a neighbour's house, he returned and succeeded in getting out Mrs. Mitchel and the rest of the family the same way. They had scarcely left the room when the floor fell in with a dreadful crash, the flames issuing out at every aperture. The neighbours and several engines arrived, but their efforts were of no avail, as the fire appeared to burn with increased fury, until in about half an hour the whole of the premises, consisting of a shop, dwelling-house, and a large warehouse full of goods, at the back, were totally consumed. The adjoining house had also sustained considerable injury, and undoubtedly would have been destroyed, only for the exertions of the firemen, who prevented the raging element from extending any further. It is suspected that this calamity was wilfully occasioned by some evil disposed person; one person, however, is in custody on suspicion, and will be fully examined before the magistrates on the diabolical charge to morrow.

In Amsterdam, during the present year, the registered births were 7,050, viz. males 3,462, females, 3,588; deaths, 7,047; marriages, 1,963; divorces, 14.

Patriotic Donation.—The rector of Framlingham, in Suffolk (the Rev. Mr. Norcrosse), soon after the battle of Waterloo, wrote to the duke of Wellington, stating that in his opinion, the non-commissioned officers of the British army were by their valorous conduct on that day entitled to some distinct marks of their country's approbation, and therefore he felt disposed for one to offer his humble tribute to their merit. In order that this might be properly applied, he requested the favour of his Grace to point out to him the non-commissioned officer whose heroic conduct, from the representations which his Grace had received, appeared most prominent, to whom he, the rector, meant to convey, in perpetuity, a freehold farm, value 10*l.* per annum. The duke set the enquiry immediately on foot, through all the commanding officers of the line, and in consequence, learnt that a serjeant of the Coldstream, and a corporal of the 1st regiment of guards, had so distinguished themselves, that it was felt difficult to point out the most meritorious; but that there had been displayed by the serjeant an exploit arising out of fraternal affection, which he felt a duty on this occasion to represent, viz.—That near the close of the dreadful conflict on the 18th, this distinguished serjeant impatiently solicited the officer commanding his company, for permission to retire from the ranks for a few minutes; the latter expressing some surprise at

this request, the other said,—"Your honour need not doubt of my immediate return:" permission being given him, he flew to an adjoining barn, to which the enemy had set fire, and from thence bore on his shoulder his wounded brother, who he knew lay helpless in the midst of the flames. Having deposited him safely for the moment, under a hedge, he returned to his post in time to share in the victorious pursuit of the routed enemy! We need scarcely add, that the superior merit of this gallant non-commissioned officer was thus established, and that there is no doubt but that ere this he has received the patriotic reward!

BIRTHS.

January.

The wife of G. Smith, esq. M. P. a son.

The lady of J. Owen, bart. a son.

Hon. Mrs. Butler a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Bland, a son.

Duchess of Newcastle, a son.

The wife of Major.-gen. J. Hope, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Wellman, a son.

Lady Harriet Blaquire, a son.

The lady of Viscount Powerscourt, a son.

The lady of Hon. C. Law, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Morris, a daughter.

The wife of Hon. Rob. Leveson, a son.

Lady of Sir H. Torrens, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie, a daughter.

Lady of Sir George Eyre, bart. a daughter.

Viscountess Avonmore, a son.

Lady of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, bart. a daughter.

Lady H. Foster, a son.

Lady of Sir T. J. Cochrane, a daughter.

February.

Viscountess Grimston, a daughter.

Right. Hon. Lady Eliz. Smyth, a son.

The wife of James Alexander, esq. M. P. a son.

Lady F. Ley, a son.

The lady of Sir W. Milner, bart. a daughter.

Lady Blantyre, a daughter.

The wife of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. Leger, a son.

The wife of the Hon. and Rev. Archibald De Grey, a son.

The wife of the Hon. Edward Stourton, a son.

Lady Selina Ker, a daughter.

March.

The wife of the Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Simon Clarke, bart. a daughter.

The wife of the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, a daughter.

The lady of Sir C. Colville, a son.

The lady of Sir G. Cayley, a daughter.

The Lady of Sir H. Fletcher, a son.

Lady Mary Long, a daughter.

The wife of Admiral Young, a daughter.

The lady of Sir W. Yea, bart. a daughter.

The lady of Admiral Sir C. Rowley, a daughter.

The lady of Sir W. Wake, bart. a daughter.

April.

The Duchess of St. Albans, a son.

Viscountess Arbuthnot, a daughter.

Right Hon. Lady G. Beresford, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart. a daughter.

The lady of Gen. Sir W. Nicholson, bart. a son.

Lady Emily Drummond, a daughter.

Lady Eliz. Talbot, a son.

The lady of Gen. Sir J. Keane, a son.

The wife of P. Methuen, esq. M. P. a daughter.

The lady of Rear-adm. Lukin, a daughter.

The lady of Sir George Clerk, bart. a son.

May.

The wife of A. H. Holdsworth, esq. M. P. a son.

Countess of Uxbridge, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Dundas, a daughter.

Lady Fitzherbert, a son.

Lady Harriet Leveson Gower, a son.

Marchioness of Ely, a son.

Duchess of Rutland, a son.

Lady Liddel, a son.

Lady Fitzroy Somerset, a daughter.

The lady of Hon. James Butler, M. P. a son.

Viscountess Newark, a daughter.

Lady Sarah Robinson, a daughter.

The wife of Major-gen. Bosville, a son.

The lady of Sir C. Nightingale, a son.

The lady of Sir A. C. Dickson, bart. a son.

The lady of Sir W. P. Call, bart. a son.

Lady Anne Fraser, a daughter.

June.

Viscountess Ashbrook, a daughter.

Countess of Albemarle, a son.

Right Hon. Lady Enniskillen, a son.

Hon. Mrs. C. Paget, a daughter.

Lady Henry Paulet, a daughter.

Marchioness of Waterford, a son.

Viscountess Torrington, a daughter.

Countess of Craven, a daughter.

The lady of Sir W. Adams, a daughter.

Marchioness of Downshire, a daughter.

The wife of Hon. C. King, a son.

The wife of Major-gen. Glegg, a daughter.

The wife of Major-gen. Jones a daughter.

Countess of Cavan, a daughter.

July.

Lady of Sir R. Mountney Jephson, a daughter.

Countess of Jersey, a son.

Lady Cloncurry, a daughter.

Lady Caroline Capel, a son.

The lady of Sir C. Dalrymple, a son.

Countess of Jersey, a son.

The lady of Major-gen. Sir H. Vivian, a daughter.

The wife of Rob. Wigram, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Lady Anne Wilbraham, a son.

Lady Gertrude Sloane, a daughter.

The wife of Rear-adm. Otway, a son.

The lady of Rear-adm. Sir H. Baynton, a daughter.

Lady Sarah Murray, a daughter.

August.

Lady Hope, a daughter.

The lady of Major-gen. Sir R. Sheaffe, bart. a son.

The wife of W. Long Wellesley, esq. M. P. a son.

The wife of Rear-adm. Scott, a son.

Lady Sophia Whichcote, a daughter.

The Lady of Vice-adm. Sir R. Strachan a daughter.

Lady Arundel, a son.

The lady of Sir B. R. Graham, bart. a daughter.

Lady F. Wedderburne Webster, a son.

The wife of Rear-adm. Gardner, a daughter.

Lady Jerningham, a daughter.

Lady A. Frazer, a daughter.

The wife of Major-gen. Sir J. Oswald, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Harcourt Lees, a daughter.

The wife of H. Hamilton, esq. M. P. a daughter.

September.

The lady of Sir Loftus Otway, a daughter.

Lady Ogilby, a son.

Lady Emily Drummond, a son.

Lady Duncannon, a son.

Lady Amelia Kaye, a son.

The lady of Sir Charles Coote, bart. a son.

Lady Barbara Ponsonby, a son.

Lady E. M'Clintock, a daughter.

The lady of Rear-adm. Sir J. Gore, a daughter.

The lady of Sir J. M'Gregor, a daughter.

Viscountess Folkstone, a son.

The lady of Sir Alex. Jardine, a son

Viscountess Lindsey, a son.

The wife of Hon. George Germain a daughter.

The wife of Rear-adm. Ballard, a daughter.

The wife of Hon. Capt. Alex. Jones, a daughter.

The lady of Sir S. Bradstreet, a son.

October.

The wife of Hon. C. Butler, M. P. a son.

Lady Milton, a son.

Lady James Hay, a son.

The wife of Hon. Col. P. Stuart, a daughter.

Countess of St. Antonio, a son.

The lady of Sir G. Denys, bart. M. P. a son.

The lady of Sir W. Blackett, a son.

The lady of Sir J. Malcolm, a daughter.

Countess of Shannon, a son.

Countess of Chichester, a son,

Hon. Mrs. Colville a daughter.

Lady Harriet Erskine, a daughter.

The wife of W. S Lowndes, Esq. M. P. a son.

November.

The lady of Sir H. Lushington, bart. a son.

Lady Charlotte Howard, a son

Hon. Mrs. Werninck, a son.

Countess Delaware, a son.

Lady of W. A'Court, esq. British minister at Naples, a son.

Countess of Minto, a daughter.

Viscountess of Avonmore, a daughter.

The lady of Baron Nicolai, a son.

The lady of Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Laurence Sullivan, a son.

Hon. Mrs. Onslow, a son.

The wife of Rear-admiral Gosselin, a daughter.

The lady of Sir H. Rivers, bart. a daughter.

The wife of Major-general Clay, a daughter.

Countess of Elgin, a son.

The wife of W. Astell, esq. M. P. a son.

Lady Castlestewart, a son.

The wife of Major-gen. Annesley, a son.

December.

Lady Byron, a daughter.

Countess of Cavan, a son.

Hon. Lady Stopford, a daughter.

Right Hon. Lady Isab. Anne Brydges, a daughter.

Lady Ducie, a daughter.

The wife of Admiral Linzee, a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-gen. Broderick, a son.

The wife of Hon. Martin Hawke, a son.

Lady Cremorne, a son.

Lady Elizabeth Norman, a son.

Lady of Sir Rob. H. Bromley, bart. a son.

Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, a son.

Lady of Rt. Hon. Sir William M'Mahon, bart. a son.

The wife of Major.-gen. Airey, a son.

Lady of Hon. and Rev. A. Turnour, a son.

MARRIAGES.

January.

Hon. Chas. Hen. Howard, to Lady Charlotte Gower, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Stafford.

Lord Byron, to Anne Isabella, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank.

Sir Hen. W. Carr, to Hon. Mrs. Perceval.

Col. Bathurst, to Lady Cath. Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

Capt. Hornby, to the daughter of the late Lieut.-general Burgoyne.

Major-gen. Borsse, to Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. Woodham.

R. Heathcote, esq. to Lady Eliz. Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Earl of Balcarras.

Hon. Col. T. F. Deane, to the second daughter of M. Haynes, esq.

James Balfour, esq. to Lady Eleanor Maitland, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Major-gen. Sir W. Anson, to Miss Louisa Dickenson.

Charles Montolieu Burgess, esq. to Lady Mary Montgomerie.

Hon. Arthur Annesley, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Mahon, esq.

February.

Hon. Donald Ogilvy, to the daughter of the late Jas. Morley, esq.

Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, to Lady Harriett Legge.

T. Knox, esq. M. P. for Tyrone, to Miss Stuart, daughter of the Lord Primate of Ireland.

Hon. Col. Cocks, to Lady Eliz. Marg. Yorke, third daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

March.

Lord Salton, to Catharine, daughter of the late Lord Thurlow.

Albany Saville, esq. M. P. to Eleanor Eliz. daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey.

Rev. T. Barne, to Hon. Sarah St. John.

Lord Cremone, to Anne, daughter of John Whaley, esq.

Mr. Vernon, eldest son of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, to Lady Eliz. Bingham.

Lord Edward Obrien, to the youngest daughter of Mr. Methuen.

Lieut.-col. Sir G. H. Berkely, to Miss Sutton, daughter of Lady Sutton.

Col. Sir W. Delancey, to Magdalen, daughter of Sir Jas. Hall.

April.

R. Magennis, esq. M. P. to Mrs. Dashwood.

Sir J. C. Anderson, bart., to Caroline, sister of R. Shaw, esq. M. P. for Dublin.

Vice-adm. J. Wells, to Miss Jane Dealtry.

Hon. Mortimer Rodney, to Sarah, daughter of Rob Withy, esq.

Sir C. Cole, to Lady Mary Talbot.

May.

Sir Geo. Buggin, to Lady Cecilia Gore.

Vice-adm. Sir. G. Martin, to Miss Locke.

June.

J. Thorp, esq. to Lady Hannah Charlotte Hay, 3rd daughter of the late Marquis of Tweedale.

Lord Petre, to the eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bedingfield.

Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, to Lady Frances Harris, daughter of the Earl of Malmesbury.

H. Willoughby, esq. M. P. to Charlotte, daughter of Archdeacon Eyre.

Lieut.-col. Sir. U. Burgh, to Maria, daughter of the late Walter Bagenhall, esq.

Major-gen. Sir C. Wale, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. T. Brent.

Octavius Baron Roebuck, to Maria Julia, daughter of the late Alex. Blake, esq.

Sir. F. Boynton, bart. to Miss Bucktrout.

Sir Thomas Bernard, bart. to Charlotte Matilda, daughter of the late Sir E. Hulse, bart.

Major-gen. W. Brooke, to Mary, daughter of General Nichols.

July.

Gen. Baron Obert, to Miss Parkins.

Hon. Mr. Powlet, to Lady Catharine Lowther.

John Halkett, esq. to Lady Catharine Douglas, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Selkirk.

Capt. Sir W. Chalmers, bart. to Mrs. Isabella Scott.

Sir H. Smith, bart. to Miss Elmore.

Joseph M. Boultbee, esq. to

Lady Eliz. Townshend, daughter of the late Marquis Townshend.

August.

Sir Alex. Hood, bart. to Amelia Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Bateman, bart.

Rear-adm. Sir J. P. Beresford, to Harriet Eliz. daughter of J. Pierse, esq. M. P.

Rev. L. Vernon, to Hon. Caroline M. Peachey, daughter of the Earl of Selsey.

Nicholes Westby, esq. to the Hon. Emily Waldegrave, daughter of Lord Radstock.

Hon. Butler Danvers, to Miss Freemantle.

Major-gen. Donkin, to Miss Markham.

Earl of Compton, to Margaret, daughter of the late Major-gen. Clephane.

Capt. Prescott, to Mary Anne Charlotte, daughter of Admiral D'Auvergne, Duke of Bouillon.

September.

G. Dashwood, esq. M. P. to Marianne, daughter of Sir W. Rowley, bart.

Sir J. Douglas, to Marianne, daughter of W. Bullock, esq.

Hon. Capt. Noel, to the eldest daughter of the late W. Woodley, esq.

Sir W. G. Gordon Cumming, bart. to the eldest daughter of the late Col. Campbell.

E. M. Ward, esq. to Lady Matilda Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

Viscount D'Amboise, to Louisa, daughter of the late Richard Barwell, esq.

October.

Lieut-col. Sir F. Stovin, to Anne Eliz. daughter of the late Sir S. Sitwell bart.

Sir Peregr. Maitland, to Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, bart. to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Ant. Henderson, esq.

Sir H. Stuart, bart. to Georgiana Frances, daughter of G. Gunn, esq.

Lord Manners, Chancellor of Ireland, to the Honourable Jane Butler.

Major-gen. Fuller, to Miranda, daughter of Gen. Floyd.

J. Broadhurst, esq. M. P. to the daughter of the late F. Hurst, esq.

Aug. Fitzharding Berkely, 3rd son of the late Earl of Berkeley, to Mary, daughter of Sir J. Dashwood King, bart.

November.

Rob. Frankland, esq. M. P. to Louisa Anne, daughter of the late Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's.

Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bart. to Bella Anna, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Adnutt.

December.

Sir L. V. Pack, bart. to Anna Eleanor, widow of the late E. Hartopp, esq.

Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. to Miss Eliza Paley.

Lieut.-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Col. Johnson.

Viscount Downe, to Louisa Maria, daughter of the late George Welstead, esq.

Rear admiral Sir J. Pierse, to Harriet Eliza, daughter of J. Pierce, esq. M. P.

Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D. D. to Miss Smith of Herrington, Durham.

Lord Belhaven, to Miss Hamilton Campbell.

Sir Crompton Domville, bart. to Helena Sarah, daughter of F. French, esq.

Hon. and Rev. R. Wodehouse, to Emily, daughter of Sir T. Beauchamp Proctor, bart.

PROMOTIONS.

January.

Hon. W. Temple, Esq. Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.

Sir J. T. Duckworth, Commander-in-chief at Plymouth.

Hon. Robert Annesley, Consul at Antwerp.

February.

Geo. Sholto Douglas, esq. Secretary of Legation at Florence.

A. Turnbull, eq. Consul at Marseilles.

Hon. Col. H. King, Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Marquis of Thomond, Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland.

Rev. Joseph A. Batten, Principal of the East India College, Hertford.

March.

Rev. J. Cumming, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge.

April.

Lieut. col. Howard Elphinstone, a Baronet.

Major-gen. Sir G. T. Walker, Lieut. governor of Grenada.

Earl of Clancarty; Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Abercrombie; Major-gen. Sir Charles Colville; knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

May.

A. Cockburn, Esq. Envoy Extr. to the Hanse Towns.

Rev. T. Jackson, Norrisian Prof. of Divinity, Cambridge.

Marquis of Bute, Lord-lieut. of Glamorgan.

Lieut-gen. Sir J. Leith, governor of Barbadoes.

June.

Hon. Charles Bagot, Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Geo. W. Chad, Esq. Secretary of Legation to the same.

Lord Gambier, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

G. King, Esq. Roscommon, a Baronet.

Henry Salt, Esq. Consul gen. in Egypt.

Right Rev. Dr. Luxmore, bishop of Hereford, transl. to St. Asaph.

Right Rev. Dr. Huntingford, bishop of Gloucester, translated to Hereford.

Sir Henry Lushington, Consul-general at Naples.

Earl of Uxbridge created Marquis of Anglesey.

July.

Sir F. M'Naughton, a Judge

of the Supreme Court at Madras.

Rt. Hon. G. Leveson Gower, created Viscount Granville.

Earl of Clancarty, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Aboyne, Earl of Glasgow, Earl of Enniskillen, Earl of Limerick, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Francis Almaric Spenser, Gen. George Harris: Barons of the United kingdom.

J. G. Harris, esq. Deputy Judge Advocate to the army under lord Wellington.

Patrick Colquhoun, esq. Agent and Consul General for the Hanse Towns.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope,

G. H. Rose, esq. Envoy Extr. and Plenip. to the Court of Berlin.

Hon. F. Lamb, Envoy Extr. and Plenip. to the Court of Munich.

G. Duric, Esq. Consul-gen. in Norway.

August.

Major-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena.

Rear-admiral Harvey, Commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands.

September.

G. S. Douglas, esq. Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

L. Harvey, esq. Secretary of Legation at Munich.

C. Hamilton, esq. Secretary of Legation at Wurtemberg.

P. Cherry, esq. Third Judge for the Northern Division at Madras.

Major-gen. Sir James Kempt, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Earl of Cholmondeley created Marquis Cholmondeley; Viscount Grimston, Earl Verulam; Visc. Whitworth, Earl Whitworth; Lord Brownlow, Earl Brownlow; Lord Elliot, Earl St. Germains; Lord Boringdon, Earl of Morley; Baron Bradford, Earl of Salop; Baron Beauchamp, Earl of Beauchamp: Lord Gardner, Viscount Gardner.

Ewen Cameron, esq. a Baronet.

October.

Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. Vice-chancellor of Oxford.

Richard Rochfort, esq. Consul at Ostend.

James Sterling, esq. Consul at Genoa.

Louis Duncan Casamajor, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the Court of Russia.

Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice of the Court of Madras.

Lieutenant-gen. Rowland Hill, a Baron of the United Kingdom.

November.

Rev. Dr. Kay, Vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

E. J. Dawkins, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Florence.

Fr. P. Merry, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Dresden.

Sir David Ochterlony, a Baronet.

Lord Justice Clerk, Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Iltid Nicholl, esq. King's Procurator general.

December.

C. M'Carthy, esq. Governor and Commander-in-chief of Sierra Leone.

Collin A. Mackenzie, esq. and George Lewis Newnham, esq. Commissioners of Liquidation.

George Hammond, esq. and David R. Morier, esq. Commissioners of Arbitration; the latter, and James Drummond, esq. Commissioners of Deposit; under the Articles of the convention between the Kings of Great Britain and France.

Major-general Sir G. Murray, Quartermaster-general to the Duke of Wellington's army.

Right Hon. Lord Amherst, a Privy-Counsellor,

DEATHS *in the Year* 1815.

January.

4. *The Marquis of Lothian*, aged 78. He was a general in the army, and formerly a personal favourite of the King.

Major-gen. John Picton.

5. *Mr. John James Ashley* an eminent organist and music-master, aged 43.

Sir Bysche Shelley, bart. in his 85th year.

7. *John Peter Roberdeau, esq.* author of various dramatic and other performances.

10. At the attack on New Orleans, *Major-gen. Sir Edw. M. Pakenham*, brother of the Earl of Longford, aged 36.

Major-gen. Gibbs, second in command on that occasion.

Sir Wm. Young, governor of Tobago, aged 66.

11. *Lord Mackenzie*, a Lieut-gen. in the army and Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire, in his 61st year.

The Princess of Leon, daughter-in-law of the Duke of Rohan, at Paris, aged 25. Her death was occasioned by her dress taking fire.

14. *William Creech*, esq. an eminent bookseller, and late Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Mademoiselle Raucour, a celebrated actress of the Theatre François. At her interment, a refusal being long made, according to ancient custom, to allow her Christian burial, a great concourse of people assembled, and a tumult was threatened, till at length an order came from the King for the performance of the funeral rites.

15. *The hon. W. Hervey*, a general in the army.

Professor Bugge, an eminent astronomer at Copenhagen.

17. *Hen. Thornton*, esq. M.P. aged 53. He was founder of the Sierra Leone Company, and sat in seven parliaments as representative for Southwark.

Sir James Nassau Colleton, aged 63.

Emma, widow of Sir William Hamilton. This person, well known for her various adventures, and especially for the passionate attachment of Lord Nelson, died at Calais in a state of desertion.

24. *Sir Cha. Warre Malet*, bart. aged 62. He had filled some important posts in India.

26 *Sir Wm. Cha. Farrel Skeffington*, bart. in his 73rd year.

27. *Dorothy, Lady of Sir Geo. Robinson, bart.*

Lately, *Sir Cha. Watkins Simpson*, bart.

Rear Admiral W. Charleton.

Lady Clarina, widow of Gen. Lord Baron Clarina.

February.

3. *Lady Anne Talbot*, relict of W. Talbot, esq. and daughter of the Earl of Glendore.

4. *Sir John Sheffield*, bart. in his 73rd year.

9. *Rev. Claudius Buchannan*, D. D. distinguished for his Oriental knowledge, and his exertions in promoting the propagation of Christianity in India.

14. *The Duke of Dorset*, in his 22nd year. His death was owing to a fall from his horse in hunting.

22. *Smithson Tenant*, esq. F. R. S. professor of chemistry in the university of Cambridge. His death was occasioned by a fall with his horse into the fosse of a small fort near Boulogne, where he was waiting for a passage to England. Mr. Tenant, who had attained a high reputation in chemical science, was the son of the rev. Calvert Tenant, vicar of Selby, Yorkshire, where he was born in Nov. 1761. He displayed an early taste for natural and experimental philosophy, and studied chemistry under Dr. Black, at Edinburgh, where he went for the study of medicine. In 1782 he was entered of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he acquired the elementary parts of mathematics and enlarged his mind with almost every branch of general knowledge. After travelling in the continent, he was elected fellow of the Royal Society; and fixing his residence in London, he pursued his philosophical inquiries without attaching himself to any profession. In 1791 he communicated to the Society an analysis of the carbonic acid, which established his reputation as a chemist. He renewed and extended his travels abroad, and on his return took chambers in the Temple, which were thenceforth his established residence. He took the degree of M. D. at Cambridge in 1796, and had some thoughts of practising; but possessing an independent fortune, and being very versatile in his pursuits, he avoided any absolute engagement of his time. Of his further chemical inquiries the most considerable results were, a paper on the nature of the Diamond, another on Emery, and an analysis of crude Platina. In 1804 he was honoured with the Copley medal for his discoveries in chemistry. Mr. Tenant was distinguished by a peculiar cast of character, composed of feeling and imagination, with a particular vein of humour, which rendered him singularly the delight, as well as the admiration, of his friends. His high reputation caused him to be elected to the professorship of chemistry at Cambridge in 1813, where he delivered a course of lectures, which were numerously attended. His remains were interred at Boulogne, accompanied to the grave by most of the English residents.

23. At Gottingen, *Mr. Villers*, author of an esteemed work on the Reformation of Luther, and other valuable publications.

24. *Lady Kenyon*, aged 29.

Sir John Thorold, bart. many years M. P. for Lincolnshire, in his 81st year.

26. *Sir W. Warden Shirley*, bart. in his 43rd year.

The Rev. Sir Robert Shirley, bart.

Lately, *Sir T. Meredyth*, bart. aged 45.

Hon. Mrs. Napier.

Adm. Robert Deans.

March.

4. *Mrs. Abington*, aged 84. She was, during a long period, one of the most distinguished actresses on the English stage, frequently performing parts in concert with Garrick, and with not inferior nature and animation. In her latter years of retirement she lived in the best society, by which she was highly respected.

5. At Nice, *Sir Stephen Richard Glynne*, bart. in his 35th year.

13. *Lady Wolff*, relict of Sir Jacob Wolff, bart.

17. *John Hey*, D. D. in his 81st year. He was admitted of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, in 1751, and was long a tutor in Sidney College, where he gave lectures in morality, which were much attended. In 1780 he was elected the first Norrisian professor of divinity, in which office he continued till 1795. His learned lectures were printed at the university press, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1796-98; and he also published seven sermons on different occasions, Discourses on the malevolent Sentiments, 1 vol., and a Poem on the Redemption, which obtained the Seatonian prize. He resigned in 1814 the two livings he possessed in Northamptonshire, and removed to London, where he died, retaining the powers of his mind to the last.

20. *Mrs. Porteus*, relict of the late Bishop of London.

22. *Sir Willoughby Aston*, bart. aged 67.

Lately, *John Ferriar*, M. D. aged 51, an eminent physician of Manchester, and known by various publications. His professional works were "Medical Histories and Reflections," 3 vols. "On the Medical Properties of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove." In general literature he published several papers in the "Manchester Memoirs," and particularly distinguished himself as the detector of the source whence Sterne borrowed many of his ideas. His papers on this subject were collected by him into a volume entitled "Illustrations of Sterne." He also wrote a poetical Epistle to Mr. Heber, entitled, "Bibliomania." His last literary production, was "An Essay towards a Theory of Apparitions," 8vo. 1813, in which he adopted the idea of real illusion from physical causes.

April.

1. *Sir John Stuart*, K. B. a Lieut.-gen. and Lieut.-gov. of Grenada. The title of Count of Maida, was conferred on him by the King of the two Sicilies, on account of his gallantry in the battle of that name.

9. *Lady Mary Fitzgerald*, in her 90th year, in consequence of her clothes taking fire. She was sister of the late Earl of Bristol, and related to several of the first nobility.

10. *Geo. Ellis*, esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. aged 70. This gentleman was distinguished for his talents in elegant literature, and his intimate acquaintance with the early English writers. Among his first attempts at composition were contributions to those celebrated political satires in their day, "The Rolliad," and "Probationary

Odes," His muse was at that time certainly not deficient in severity; and he was the author of that keen invective against Mr. Pitt in the Rolliad, beginning

Port without fire, without experience sage.

He afterwards changed his party in politics; and on his return from having accompanied Lord Malmesbury on his mission to Lille in 1797, he was introduced to Mr. Pitt, who, with great good humour, relieved him from the embarrassment occasioned by the recollection of this attack. It was perhaps by way of atonement that he joined the confederacy of wits who amused the public, and served the ministerial cause, by the "Antijacobin." In 1790 Mr. Ellis acquired reputation as an antiquary, by publishing "Specimens of early English Poetry, of which an enlarged edition was given in 1801. This collection, with that of "Specimens of our early Romances," in which vivacity was joined with antiquarian research, rendered agreeable a kind of reading which is too commonly devoted to mere dulness. His "Essays on the formation and progress of the English language" were successful attempts in a more solid branch of literature. The private character of Mr. Ellis endeared him to his friends, one of whom, Mr. Walter Scott, in his introduction to the fifth canto of Marmion, addresses and describes him in the following lines:

Thou who canst give to lightest lay
An unpedantic moral gay;
Nor less the dullest theme bid flit
On wings of unexpected wit;
In letters as in life approv'd,
Example honour'd and belov'd,
Dear Ellis! to the bard impart
A lesson of thy magic art.

13. *Edw. Morris*, esq. a Master in Chancery, and many years M. P. for Newport, Cornwall. He was the author of several dramatic works.

James Ware, esq. an eminent oculist in London, and author of some esteemed writings in that branch of medicine.

17. *Thomas Noel, Viscount Wentworth*, in his 70th year.

18. *Right Hon. Lady Frances Flood*, relict of Sir Henry Flood.

29. *General Stewart*, Colonel of the 72nd regiment.

30. *Lady Clerke*, wife of the rev. Sir W. Hen. C. rector of Bury.

Lately, *W. Roxburgh*, M. D. chief botanist to the East India Company, and many years superintendant of the Company's garden at Calcutta. He was the author of a large work, entitled "Coromandel Plants," and of many tracts on botanical subjects.

May.

6. *Sir George Thomas*, bart.

13. *Sir John Ingilby*, bart. in his 58th year.

Lady Anne Boynton, relict of Sir Griffith B. bart.

15. *Dr. Wm. Cleaver, Bishop of St. Asaph.* This prelate was the son of the rev. W. Cleaver, master of Buckingham school, two of whose sons were bishops at the same time. Dr. Cleaver was entered of Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards became a fellow of Brazen-nose

College. In 1785 he was elected principal of that college, which post he held till 1809, making Oxford his principal residence. He was nominated to the see of Chester in 1787, through the interest of the Marquis of Buckingham, to whom, and to the other branches of the Grenville family, he had been a private tutor. In 1799 he was translated to Bangor; and in 1806 to St. Asaph. Dr. Cleaver was an able Greek scholar, and an orthodox divine. In the first capacity he published "De Rythmo Græcorum, 1777." His writings in divinity were—"Directions to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester on the choice of Books;" and various sermons, with a charge.

18. *Brigadier-general William Dickson.*

21. *Mr. William Nicholson*, a writer in many scientific and literary works, and for several years conductor of the Philosophical Journal.

22. *Sir David Rae*, bart.

26. *Charlotte Amelia*, wife of the *Right Hon. T. Steele.*

30. *Sir John Boyd*, bart.

Viscount Molesworth, lost in the wreck of the Arniston transport on Langullas reef (See Chronicle).

June.

5. *Sir Alexander Don*, bart.

7. *Lord Torpichen*, aged 56.

18. At the battle of Waterloo, *Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton*, aged 57; *Major-gen. Sir William Ponsonby*, aged 43; *Col. Sir William Delancey*, Deputy Quarter-master-gen.; *Colonel Hamilton*, of the Scotch Greys; *Col. Sir H. W. Ellis* of the 22nd regiment; *Lieut.-col. the Hon. Sir Alex. Gordon*, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington; *Lieut.-col. Sir Francis D'Oyley.*

23. *John Eardly Wilmot*, Esq. in his 67th year. This gentleman, who was second son of Lord-chief-justice Wilmot, was a master in chancery, a representative in different parliaments, and one of the commissioners for the claims of the American loyalists. After his final retirement from business to Bruce Castle Tottenham, he occupied himself in literary pursuits, and in exertions of benevolence; and few men of his time bore a more respected character in society. He published a Life of his Father, and the Life and Letters of Bishop Hough, both esteemed valuable pieces of biography; and also some occasional writings.

Lately, the *Rev. Rowland Belasyse, Viscount Falconberg.*

Sir Geo. Thomas, aged 66.

General Eveleigh.

July.

1. *Lieut.-gen. Stephens.*

4. *Count de Meerveldt*, ambassador from the Emperor of Austria to this court. As a mark of respect for his memory, and for the Austrian court, it was desired by the English ministry that his remains should be deposited in Westminster Abbey, but an arrangement had already been made for their conveyance to Germany.

August.

2. *Francis Webb*, Esq. aged 80. This gentleman, born at Taunton, in 1735, was educated as a dis-

senting minister under Dr. Doddridge and other tutors, and settled in that character, first, at Honiton, and then in London. He quitted the profession for a civil employment, and resided at Gravesend till 1777, when he removed into Dorsetshire. Becoming acquainted with the Duke of Leeds, then Secretary of state, in 1790, he was admitted into his confidence, and wrote in favour of administration. In 1781, he accompanied, as secretary, Mr. Jackson, when appointed to negociate the commercial treaty with France. He finally retired to his native county of Somerset, and his last literary performance was a poem for its celebration. Mr. Webb first appeared as an author of sermons, of which four volumes were published, distinguished for devout and benevolent sentiment, and a florid style of diction. He afterwards wrote a number of pieces, in prose and verse, on a variety of topics, in which he displayed a well-informed and cultivated mind, and truly virtuous disposition.

7. *Gen. Charles Leigh*, Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince Regent, and Lieut.-governor of the Isle of Wight.

Hon. J. Talbot, brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

12. *The Duke of St. Albans*, aged 50. He succeeded his father in the title, in 1802, and has left an infant heir.

The Countess Dowager D'Alton.

29. *Philip, Earl of Chesterfield*, in his 60th year. He had possessed the several offices of Master of the Mint, joint Postmaster-general, and Master of the Horse.

September.

2. *William O'Brien*, esq. formerly an admired actor in genteel comedy, but who retired from the stage in 1764, on his marriage with Lady Susan Strangeways, daughter of the Earl of Ilchester. He was long the Receiver-general of Dorsetshire.

4. *Viscountess Fitzharris*, aged thirty-two.

5. *R. B. Cheston*, M.D. F.R.S. a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county of Gloucester, aged 77. Dr. Cheston, when a surgeon to the Gloucester infirmary, published a valuable work, entitled—"Pathological Inquiries."

6. *Samuel Whitbread*, esq. M.P. aged 55. This distinguished person, at the time of his death, was generally regarded as the most eminent among those members of parliament, who form the really independent party, neither swayed by private views, nor enlisted under the banners of leaders either in the ministry, or the opposition. Of a character full of energy and resolution, zealous in every cause which he considered as that of justice and benevolence, the open foe of corruption and abuse of every kind, he held on a steady course of active exertion, sometimes, perhaps, too hastily giving way to impulses, but always perfectly sincere and honourable in his motives, and highly respectable from his talents and information. The great mass of business, national and private, in which he was immersed, and the consequent agitation of mind which he often experienced, at length

began to exert an unfavourable influence upon his temper and understanding, and he was occasionally plunged into melancholy, and bewildered with false conceptions. To these sources of mental disquietude may probably be added a local pressure on the brain, discovered on dissection. The baleful action of these combined causes at length impelled him to raise his hand against his own life. The coroner's jury, with perfect justice, denominated the act, that of *insanity;* and the public, even including most of those who usually differed from him in political sentiments, joined in lamenting, as a general loss, that of a man, whose ruling passion was the faithful discharge of the most important duties.

8. *Catherine Henrietta Countess of Bandon*, in her 48th year.

9. *Clement Tudway*, esq. M. P. for Wells, to which he was first elected in 1761.

10. *Lady Metcalfe*, widow of Sir T. Theoph. Metcalfe, bart.

11. The *Rev. John Torkington*, D. D. Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At the Cape of Good Hope, *Elizabeth*, wife of the *Governor, Lord Charles Henry Somerset*, and daughter of Viscount Courtenay, aged 49.

12. *Lady Pennyman*, widow of Sir J. Pennyman, bart.

20. *William Hutton*, F.A.S.S. aged 92, at St. Bennett's Hill, near Birmingham. This person, originating from the humblest class in society, and brought up in severe labour, by native talents and industry, acquired a share of literature, which he applied to the composition of a number of works, especially of the topographical kind, that conferred upon him a degree of celebrity. Of these were, "A History of Birmingham," of which three editions have been published; "The History of Derby;" "The Battle of Bosworth Field;" "The History of the Roman Wall;" and various short tours. He also wrote an "Account of Courts of Requests;" a "Dissertation on Juries," and other useful tracts. He had the misfortune of being one of the sufferers at the Birmingham riots, his house and a great part of his property being destroyed. He became master of an independent fortune, and passed his old age in philosophic tranquillity.

21. *Lady Harriet Ackland*, widow of Col. Ackland.

22. *Lady Callander*, widow of Sir John Callander, bart.

23. *Rev. Dr. Joshua Toulmin*, pastor of an Unitarian congregation, at Birmingham, known by various esteemed theological and historical writings.

25. *Sir Mordaunt Martin*, bart. aged 75.

26. *Sir Gervase Clifton*, bart. aged 71.

30. *Lady Clavering*, widow of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Clavering.

October.

2. *The Rev. Colin Milne*, L L. D. eminent as a preacher and a botanist. In the latter capacity he became known as the author of a "Botanical Dictionary," 1770; "Institutes of Botany;" and "Indigenous Botany." Vol. i. 1793, published in association with

Mr. Alex. Gordon. As a divine he printed some single Discourses, and a volume of Sermons.

The lady of Sir Pyers Mostyn bart.

9. *George Agar, Lord Callan*, one of the representative peers of Ireland, in his 62nd year.

10. *Sir George Robinson*, bart.

12. *Viscountess Malpas*, aged 20.

18. *Rear-Admiral John Trigge* aged 70.

Sir Yelverton Peyton, bart. aged 76.

19. *Right Hon. Lady Lisle*, aged 59.

23. *Robert Howard, Earl of Wicklow*, in his 58th year.

24. *Lieut-gen. Geils.*

29. *Hon. Mrs. Carleton*, mother of Lord Dorchester, lost off Ostend, with her only daughter, in a packet.

31. *Lady Eliz. Courtenay*, widow of the late Bishop of Exeter, and sister of the late Earl of Effingham.

Lately *Crosbie, Earl of Glandore*, Governor of the county of Kerry, in his 63rd year.

November.

1. *John Coakley Lettsom*, M.D. aged 71, long a physician in great practice in the city of London, actively engaged in many plans of benevolence, and author of numerous publications.

12. *William Jackson*, D. D. *Bishop of Oxford*, in his 65th year. Dr. Jackson was the younger son of an eminent physician at Stamford, and was brother of Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christchurch, and sub-preceptor to the Prince Regent. He was educated at Westminster-school, whence he was elected a student of Christ-church, Oxford. He was for many years a tutor in that society, where he distinguished himself for his literary acquisitions. In 1783 he was appointed Regius Professor of Greek, and soon after one of the Curators of the Clarendon Press. In the progress of advancement he was nominated preacher to the Society of Lincoln's-Inn, and a canon of Christ-church, and obtained the degree of D.D. His elevation to the Episcopal Bench, in 1811, was an offering of respect by the Prince Regent to his brother, who refused to accept of that dignity, though pressed upon him. Bishop Jackson was regarded as a sound scholar and a learned theologian, and his discourses were characterized as deep and logical. Two or three Sermons on particular occasions, were all his contributions to the press.

6. *Sir W. Earle Welby*, bart. in his 82nd year.

10. *Gen. Colin Mackenzie*, in his 80th year.

11. *Lady Turner*, relict of Sir J. Turner.

18. *Major-gen. Robert Young*

19. At Rome, *Lady Sutton*, widow of Sir Thomas Sutton, bart.

Sarah, wife of Rear-admiral Gosselyn.

24. *Sir Geo. Chad*, bart. in his 85th year.

25. *Gen. T. Sloughter Stanwix*, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Mr. J. P. Salomon, a very eminent performer on the violin.

26. *Thomas Denman*, M.D. in his

83rd year, an eminent practitioner of midwifery in London, and a valuable writer on that subject.

29. *Thomas Oliver*, esq. aged 83. He was Lieut.-gov. of the colony of Massachusets at the time of its separation from England.

At Port St. Mary, Spain, *Sir James Duff*, bart. British Consul at Cadiz, in his 82nd year; lately the subject of parliamentary discussion.

December.

3. *Sir Wm. Rule*, knt, senior Surveyor of the Navy.

8. *Hon. Archib. Frazer*, of Lovat, in his 80th year.

10. *Major-Gen. Michael Jacob*, military superintendant of Hospitals.

15. *Sir John Lethbridge*, bart. aged 69.

16. *Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk*, and hereditary Marshal of England, in his 70th year. This nobleman, who was at the head of the English peerage, and of the noble house of Howard, was educated in the Romish faith, which he renounced on coming of age, and entered into the House of Commons, where he joined the party in opposition. He succeeded to the family estates and honours in 1786, and to the time of his death acted as a perfectly independent senator, still leaning to the politics of the opposition, but supporting the government on occasions when it appeared to him to require his aid. Though his education had been narrow, and his mind was not enlarged by literature, he was considered to possess talents for business, with natural quickness and sagacity. He was negligent in dress and appearance, free and familiar in manner, yet had a high sense of the dignity of the house which he represented. The Duke was twice married; first, to Miss Coppinger, an Irish heiress; secondly, to Frances, the only daughter and heir of James Viscount Scudamore; but he had issue by neither of them. He is succeeded by his second cousin's son, Bernard Edward Howard, esq. of Farnham, in Suffolk.

17. *Rev. Thomas Zouch*, D.D. Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Scrayingham, Yorkshire, aged 75. This respectable divine was born at Sandal, near Wakefield, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After occupying different ecclesiastical situations, he succeeded, on the death of his brother, to an estate at Sandal, which was thenceforth his residence. In 1805 he was presented by Mr. Pitt to the second Prebend in Durham Cathedral, and the see of Carlisle was afterwards offered to him, which he declined on account of his advanced years and retired habits of life. He was the author of various publications of the professional class, but is most known by his biographical labours. Of these were a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney," 1808, 4to.; a "Memoir of the Life of John Sudbury, D.D. Dean of Durham," 1808, 4to.; and an edition, with large additions, of "Isaac Walton's Lives," 1796. 4to.

20. *Lady Smyth*, wife of Sir W. Smyth, bart.

21. *Rev. William Vincent*, D.D. Dean of Westminster, in his 77th year. This distinguished scholar was a native of London, and received his education at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College Cambridge. After obtaining a fellowship he returned to Westminster, where he spent the principal part of his life as usher, second master, and in 1788, head master, which posts he occupied with great credit to himself, and advantage to the seminary. He became known to the literary world by his "Treatise on the Greek Verb," his "Voyage of Nearchus," and his "Periplus of the Erythrean Sea," which placed him high among classic grammarians and geographers. He also obtained notice by his "Defence of Public Education," in which he particularly attached himself to the vindication of our public schools (especially his own) from the neglect of religious instruction imputed to them by Bishop O'Beirne and Dr. Rennel. Dr. Vincent possessed the preferments of chaplain and sub-almoner to the King, prebendary of Westminster, rector of Islip, Oxfordshire, and finally Dean of Westminster, when he resigned his mastership of the school.

27. *Alan Hyde Viscount Gardner*, Vice-admiral of the White in his 44th year.

31. *P. Patton*, esq. Admiral of the Red, in his 77th year.

SHERIFFS.

Appointed by the Prince Regent in Council, for the Year 1815.

Bedfordshire, R. Hibbert, of East Hide, Esq.
Berkshire, J. Wills, of Hungerford Park, Esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Digby Aubrey, of Chilton House, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, Robert Booth, of Alconbury, Esq.
Cheshire, John Isherwood, of Marple, Esq.
Cumberland, W. Ponsonby Johnson, of Walton House, Esq.
Derbyshire, Sir H. Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Bart.
Devonshire, James Marwood Elton, of Church Stoke, Esq.
Dorsetshire, George Smith, of Spettisbury, Esq.
Essex, Luke W. Walford, of Little Bardfield, Esq.
Gloucestershire, Wm. Morris, of Sevenhampton, Esq.
Herefordshire, E. T. Foley, of Stoke Edith, Esq.
Herts, And. Reid, of Chipping Barnet, Esq.
Kent, Robert Foote, of Charlton, Esq.
Lancashire, Le Gendre Starkie,, of Hemtroyd, Esq.
Leicestershire, E. Farnham, of Quorndon, Esq.
Lincolnshire J. Sivesey, of Baumber, Esq.
Monmouthshire, Samuel Bosanquet, of Dingestow, Esq.
Norfolk, T. Thornhill, of Riddlesworth, Esq.
Northamptonshire, Leveson Vernon, of Stoke Bruern, Esq.
Northumberland, G. Baker, of Stanton Esq.
Nottinghamshire, John S. Wright, of Walford Esq.
Oxfordshire, E. F. Coulston, of Filkins, Esq.
Rutlandshire, Samuel Barker, of Lyndon, Esq.
Shropshire, F. Taylor, of Chicknell, Esq.
Somersetshire, John Phelips, of Montacute, Esq.
Staffordshire, Henry Crochett of Little Onn Hall, Esq.
County of Southampton, H. Bosanquet, of Clanville Lodge, Esq.
Suffolk, Charles Tyrell, of Gipping, Esq.
Surrey, James Laing of Streatham, Esq.
Sussex, R. W. Walter, of Michaelgrove, Esq.
Warwickshire, James Woolley, of Icknield House, Esq.
Wiltshire, George Eyre, of Bramshaw, Esq,
Worcestershire, Edward Dixon, of Dudley, Esq.
Yorkshire, W. Garford, of Wigginthorpe, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthenshire, George Mears, of Lanstephan-place, Esq.
Pembrokeshire, Maurice Williams, of Cwngloyn, Esq.

Cardiganshire, H. Evans of Highmead, Esq.
Glamorganshire, W. Taitt, of Cardiff, Esq.
Breconshire, H. Price, of Castle Madock, Esq.
Radnorshire, W. Davis, of Cabalva, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merionethshire, Lewis Vaughan of Penmaun Dovey, Esq.
Carnarvonshire, W. Griffydd Oakley, of Bachysaint, Esq.
Anglesea, Robert Hughes, of Plasyn Llangoed, Esq.
Montgomeryshire, P. Jones, of Cofroyd, Esq.
Denbighshire, C. Griffith Wynne, of Pentre Voelas, Esq.
Flintshire, Sir R. Brooke, of Hope Hall, Bart.

APPOINTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Cornwall, Sir Vyell Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, Bart.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

ARTICLES FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL,
January 2.

WHEREAS his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this empire has been engaged, and of marking in an especial manner his gracious sense of the valour, perseverance, and devotion manifested by the Officers of his Majesty's forces by sea and land:— And whereas his Royal Highness has thought it fit, by virtue of the royal prerogative, and of the powers reserved to the Sovereign in the statutes of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to advance the splendour and extend the limits of the said Order, to the end that those officers who have had the opportunities of signalizing themselves by eminent services during the late war, may share in the honours of the said Order, and that their names may be delivered down to remote posterity, accompanied by the marks of distinction which they have so nobly earned,

The Prince Regent, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to ordain as follows:—

1st. The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall from this time forward be composed of Three Classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

2d. The First Class of the said Order shall consist of Knights Grand Crosses; which designation shall be substituted henceforward for that of Knights Companions; and from the date hereof the present Knights Companions and Extra Knights of the said Order shall, in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings, be stiled Knights, Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

3d. The number of the Knights Grand Crosses shall not, at any time, or upon any account whatever, exceed seventy-two; whereof there may be a number not exceeding twelve so nominated and appointed, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State by British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments.

4th. The said Knights Grand

Crosses shall be subject to the same rules and ordinances, and have, hold, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages, which the Knights Companions of the said Order have hitherto held and enjoyed, by virtue of the statutes, excepting as far as may be altered or affected by the present decree.

5th. It shall be lawful for all the present Knights Grand Crosses, from and after the date hereof, to wear, upon the left side of their upper-vestment, the Star or Ensign of the said Order, although such Knight Grand Cross may not have been installed; and henceforward the said Star or Ensign shall be worn by each and every Knight Grand Cross, immediately after his being so nominated and appointed, provided that it shall not be lawful for any Knight Grand Cross to wear the collar of the said Order, until he shall have been formally installed, according to the statutes, or unless a dispensation has been granted for the non-observance of the ceremonial of installation.

6th. In order to distinguish more particularly those officers of his Majesty's forces, by sea and land, upon whom the First Class of the said Order hath already been, or may hereafter be, conferred in consideration of especial military service, such officers shall henceforth bear upon the Ensign and Star, and likewise upon the Badge of the Order, the addition of a wreath of laurel encircling the motto, and issuing from an escrol inscribed "*Ich Dien.*"

This distinction being of a military nature, it is not to be borne by the Knights of the First Class, upon whom the Order shall have been, or may hereafter be, conferred for civil services.

7th. The dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall henceforth upon no account be conferred upon any officer in his Majesty's service who shall not have attained the rank of Major-General in the army, or Rear-Admiral in the navy, except as to the Twelve Knights Grand Crosses who may be nominated and appointed for civil services.

8th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, is pleased to declare and constitute those whose names are undermentioned, to be the Knights Grand Crosses, composing the First Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.—[Seventy-two names follow.]

9th. And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is further pleased to ordain and declare, that the Princes of the Blood Royal holding commissions as General Officers in his Majesty's Army, or as Flag-Officers in the Royal Navy, now and hereafter, may be nominated and appointed Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and shall not be included in the number to which the first Class of the Order is limited by the third article of the present instrument.

10th. By virtue of the ordinance contained in the foregoing article, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased to declare the following Princes of the Blood Royal to be Knights Grand

Crosses of the Order of the Bath, viz:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

His Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

11th. The Second Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of Knights Commanders, who shall have and enjoy in all future solemnities and proceedings, place and precedence before all Knights Bachelors of the United Kingdom, and shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by the said Knights Bachelors.

12th. Upon the first institution of the Knights Commanders, the number shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of Foreign Officers holding British commissions, of whom a number, not exceeding ten, may be admitted into the Second Class as Honorary Knights Commanders.—But in the event of actions of signal distinction, or of future wars, the number may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the regulations and restrictions now established.

13th. No person shall be eligible as a Knight Commander of the Bath, who does not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in his Majesty's army or navy; such commission not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, or of Post Captain in the navy.

14th. The Knights Commanders shall, from the publication of the present instrument, be entitled severally to assume the distinctive appellation of Knighthood, and shall bear the Badge and Ensign assigned as the distinctions of the Second Class of the Order, on their being duly invested with the same; that is to say, each Knight Commander shall wear the appropriate Badge or Cognizance pendant by a red ribband round the neck, and for further honour and distinction he shall wear the appropriate Star, embroidered on the left side of his upper vestment. There shall also be affixed in the cathedral church of St. Peter, Westminster, Escutcheons and Banners of the Arms of each Knight Commander, under which the name and title of such Knight Commander, with the date of his nomination, shall be inscribed. The Knights Commanders shall not be entitled to bear Supporters, but they shall be permitted to encircle their Arms with the Red Ribband and Badge, appropriate to the Second Class of the Order of the Bath. And for the greater honour of this Class, no Officer of his Majesty's army or navy shall be nominated hereafter to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross, who shall not have been appointed previously a Knight Commander of the said most honourable Order.

15th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been graciously pleased to appoint and nominate the under-

mentioned officers of his Majesty's naval and military forces, to be knights commanders of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath.

[One hundred and eighty names follow.]

16th. The third class of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service by sea or land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order. They shall not be entitled to the appellation, style, precedence, or privilege of Knights Bachelors, but they shall take place and precedence of all Esquires of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

17th. No officer shall be nominated a companion of the said Most Honourable Order, unless he shall have received, or shall hereafter receive, a medal, or other badge of honour, or shall have been especially mentioned by name in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in action against his Majesty's enemies, since the commencement of the war in 1803, or shall hereafter be named in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself.

18th. The Companions of the said Order shall wear the badge assigned to the Third Class, pendant by a narrow red riband to the button-hole.

19th. And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, hath been pleased to ordain and enjoin, that the said Knights Commanders, and the said Companions, shall respectively be governed by the rules and regulations which his Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to make, ordain, and enjoin for them; and by such other rules and ordinances as may be from time to time made and ordained by his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, kings of this realm.

And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to appoint that Sir George Nayler, Knt. Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald, shall be the Officer of Arms attendant upon the said Knights Commanders and Companions; and also to command that the officers hereby appointed Knights Commanders, and those who shall hereafter be respectively nominated and constituted Knights Commanders or Companions, shall immediately after such nomination transmit to the said Sir George Nayler a statement of their respective military services, verified by their signatures, in order that the same may be by him recorded in books appropriated to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

And his Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve, that Mr. William Woods be the Secretary appertaining to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

Admiralty office, Feb. 18.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Superb, at anchor before New London, January 20th.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you will be pleased to lay the enclosed copy of a letter and its enclosures, which I have this day addressed to Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, the Commander in chief, detailing the capture of the United States ship President, on the 15th instant, under the circumstances therein mentioned, before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with which, in his absence, I have directed Lieut. Hare, commanding his Majesty's schooner, Picton, to proceed forthwith to England for their Lordships information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY HOTHAM,

Rear Admiral.

Superb, at anchor before New London, Jan. 23.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture of the United States ship President, on the 15th instant, by the following force, viz.—the Majestic, Captain Hayes; Tenedos, Captain Hyde Parker; Endymion, Captain Hope; Pomone, Captain Lumley: which I had collected off the bar of New York, under the direction of Captain Hayes. She and the Macedonian armed brig, of 420 tons, loaded with provisions, sailed on the preceding evening, under the command of Commodore Decatur; but the present season of the year, and the dark nights of which he availed himself, have not enabled him to elude the vigilance of Captain Hayes, and the Commanders of his Majesty's ships under his orders, who have well discharged the important duty I assigned to them; and I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the design of the American government being defeated.

You will perceive by the reports Captain Hayes has delivered to me (copies of which I do myself the honour to transmit to you herewith), the ardour displayed by Captain Hope in the pursuit: the intrepidity with which he brought the enemy's ship to close action, and the undaunted spirit with which the Endymion's inferior force was singly employed for the space of two hours and a half, leaving honourable evidence of judgment in the position she was placed in and of the destructive precision of her fire, in the sinking state of her antagonist, the heavy loss sustained by him, and his inability to make further resistance when the Pomone arrived up with him, when the loss sustained by the Endymion was comparatively small: and although the distinguished conduct of Captain Hope, his officers, and ship's company, can derive no additional lustre from my commendation, I cannot withhold my tribute of applause, nor can I refrain from assuring you, that the judicious conduct of Captain Hayes in the direction of the force entrusted to his orders, and the exertions exhibited by him and by captains Parker, Hope, and Lumley, have justified the confidence I had placed in their zeal, and have rendered them worthy of your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY HOTHAM,

Rear Admiral.

To the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, K.B. Vice Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Majestic, at Sea, Jan. 17, 1815, *lat.* 39 *min.* 43 *deg. N. long.* 71 *min.* 53 *deg. W.*

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that notwithstanding my utmost endeavours to keep the squadron committed to my charge close in with Sandy Hook, agreeable to your directions, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the United States' ship President, and other vessels ready for sea at Staten Island, we were repeatedly blown off by frequent gales; but the very great attention paid to my orders and instructions by the respective captains, in situations difficult to keep company, prevented separation; and, whenever the wind did force us from the coast, I invariably, on the gale moderating, placed the squadron on that point of bearing from the Hook I judged it likely, from existing circumstances, would be the enemy's track; and it is with great pleasure I have now to inform you of the success of the squadron, in the capture of the United States' ship President, Commodore Decatur, on Sunday night, after an anxious chase of eighteen hours.

On Friday, the Tenedos joined me, with your order to take Captain Parker in that ship, under my command. We were then in company with the Endymion and Pomone, off the Hook, and in sight of the enemy's ships; but that night the squadron was blown off again in a severe snow storm. On Saturday, the wind and weather became favourable for the enemy, and I had no doubt but he would attempt his escape that night: it was impossible, from the direction of the wind, to get in with the Hook, and, as before stated (in preference to closing the land to the southward,) we stood away to the northward and eastward, till the squadron reached the supposed track of the enemy, and, what is a little singular, at the very instant of arriving at that point, an hour before day-light Sandy Hook bearing W. N. W. 15 leagues, we were made happy by the sight of a ship and brig standing to the southward and eastward, and not more than two miles on the Majestic's weather bow. The night signal for a general chase was made, and promptly obeyed by all the ships.

In the course of the day, the chace became extremely interesting by the endeavours of the enemy to escape, and the exertions of the captains to get their respective ships along side of him the former by cutting away his anchors, and throwing overboard every moveable article, with a great quantity of provisions, and the latter by trimming their ships in every way possible to effect their purpose. As the day advanced, the wind declined, giving the Endymion an evident advantage in sailing; and Captain Hope's exertions enabled him to get his ship alongside of the enemy, and commence close action at half an hour past five o'clock in the evening, which was continued with great gallantry and spirit on both sides, for two hours and a half, when the Endymion's sails being cut from the yards, the enemy got a-head; Captain Hope taking this opportunity to bend new sails to enable him to get his ship alongside again, the action ceased, till the Pomone getting up at half-past eleven at

night, and firing a few shots, the enemy hailed to say she had already surrendered.

The ship, on being taken possession of, proved to be the President as above stated, commanded by Commodore Decatur.

The vessel in company with her was the Macedonian brig, a merchant ship laden with provisions, which made her escape by very superior sailing.

And now, Sir, a very pleasing part of my duty is, the bearing testimony to the able and masterly manner in which the Endymion was conducted, and the gallantry with which she was fought; and when the effect produced by her well-directed fire upon the President is witnessed, it cannot be doubted but that Captain Hope would have succeeded either in capturing or sinking her, had none of the squadron been in sight.

For your further information, I have the honour to enclose Captain Hope's letter, with a return of killed and wounded on board the Endymion. I have not yet been able to ascertain the loss of the President, but I believe it to be much greater than the Endymion's; and she had six feet water in the hold when taken possession of. Both ships were very much cut in masts and rigging, and had the present most severe gale commenced twelve hours sooner, the prize would undoubtedly have sunk. As soon as the weather will permit a communication, I shall procure further particulars, and then send the Endymion and Pomone, with the prize and prisoners, to Bermuda.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN HAYES, Captain.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Hotham.

P. S. The ships having parted company in the gale, no further particulars have been obtained.

Number of persons of all descriptions on board the President previous to the action, about 490.

Number and Calibre of her Guns.—Main Deck, 30 long twenty-four pounders.—Quarter Deck, 14 forty-two pounder carronades, 1 long twenty-four pounder, 1 twenty-four pounder howitzer.—Forecastle, 6 forty-two pounder carronades, 1 long twenty-four pounder.—Foretop 2 brass six pounders.—Maintop, 2 brass six pounders.—Mizentop, 2 smaller guns.—Total 59.

His Majesty's Ship Endymion.
at Sea, Jan. 15.

Sir,—I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony of the very great assistance I received from the senior Lieutenant, Morgan, during the whole day's proceedings; together with the cool and determined bravery of my officers and ship's company, on this fortunate occasion. Where every individual has so conspicuously done his duty, it would be injustice for me to particularize; but I trust the loss and damage sustained by the enemy's frigate, will shew the steady and well-directed fire kept up by his Majesty's ship under my command.

Although our loss has been severe, I am happy to state, that it is trifling when compared with that of the enemy.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) H. HOPE.

To John Hayes, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Majestic, and senior officer off New York.

Thursday, March, 9.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, March 8, 1815.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Camp, in front of the Enemy's Lines, below New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1815.

My Lord, it becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Major-General, the Honourable Sir E. M. Pakenham, K. B. and acting in concert with Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

The report which I enclose from Major-General Keane will put your Lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place, until the arrival of Major-General the Honourable Sir E. Pakenham to assume the command; from that period I send an Extract of the journal of Major Forrest Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, up to the time of the joining of the troops (which sailed on the 26th of October last under my command), and which was on the 6th of January; and from that period, I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events.

I found the army in position, in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right; and open to its front, from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

It seems Sir E. Pakenham had waited for the arrival of the fusiliers and 43rd regiment in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's line; and on the 8th, the army was formed for that object.

In order to give your Lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of one thousand yards with a parapet, the right resting on the river, and the left on a wood which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards their left; about eight heavy guns were in position on this line. The Mississipi is here about eight hundred yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of twelve guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank.

Preparations were made on our side, by very considerable labour, to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream, by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured.

The disposition for the attack was as follows: a corps, consist-

ing of the 85th light infantry, two hundred seamen, and four hundred marines, the 5th West India regiment and four pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Thornton, of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front, until it reached the flanking battery of the enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry.

The assailing of the enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 95th, under Major General Gibbs, and by the 3rd brigade, consisting of the 93rd, two companies of the 95th, and two companies of the fusiliers, and 43rd under Major General Keane. Some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right. The principal attack was to be made by Major General Gibbs. The first brigade consisting of the fusiliers and 43rd, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling ladders and rafts, the whole to be at their stations before day light. An advanced battery in our front of six 18-pounders was thrown up during the night, about 800 yards from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour. Unlooked for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land Colonel Thornton's corps by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past five in the morning that the first division, consisting of 500 men were over. The ensemble of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river, although Colonel Thornton, as your Lordship will see in his report, which I enclose, ably executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the Commander of the forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until the columns were discernible from the enemy's line at more than two hundred yards distance; as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank.

The brave Commander of the forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honour, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen with his hat off encouraging them on the crest of the glacis: it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one in the knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body; he fell in the arms of Major M'Dougall, aide-de-camp. The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with Major General Gibbs, and Major General Keane being both borne off wounded at the same time, with many other commanding officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have

been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about two hundred and fifty yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion.

In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned, or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished Commander of the forces, that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflections I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him that, under all the circumstances, I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about 10 o'clock I learnt of the success of Colonel Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, Colonel Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery, and to report if it was tenable; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than two thousand men, I consequently ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded) to retire.

The army remained in position until night in order to gain time to destroy the eighteen pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack.

Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both army and navy, since their landing on the coast, have been arduous beyond any thing I have ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in Major-General the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham, Commander in Chief of this force, nor could I in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known, that I have only, in common with the whole army, to

express my sincere regret, and which may be supposed at this moment to come peculiarly home to me.

Major-General Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and Major-General Keane, who were both carried off the field within twenty yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades, sufficiently speak at such a moment how they were conducting themselves. I am happy to say Major General Keane is doing well.

Captain Wylly, of the fusiliers, military secretary to the late Commander of the forces, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship these dispatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his esteem, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do less than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late General, and to recommend him strongly to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT.
Major-General, commanding.

Camp on the left Bank of the Mississipi, nine miles from New Orleans, Dec. 26, 1814.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that between the 17th and 22d instant, the troops destined for the attack of New Orleans were collected at Isle aux Poix, which is at the entrance of the Pearl River.

Having learnt that it was impossible to effect a landing at the head of the Bayone Catalan, which runs into Lake Borgne, I directed Major Forrest, Assistant Quarter Master General, to have it reconnoitred. Lieutenant Peddie, of that department, accompanied by the Hon. Captain Spencer, of the navy, ascertained on the night of the 18th that boats could reach the head of the Bayone, from which a communication might be made to the high road on the left bank of the Mississippi, leading to New Orleans.

On the morning of the 22d every arrangement being made by Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, I determined to attempt it. The light brigade, composed of the 85th and 95th regiments, Capt. Lane's rocketeers, one hundred sappers and miners, and the 4th regiment as a support, the whole under the command of Colonel Thornton, were placed in the boats, and the 21st, 44th, and 93rd regiments, under Colonel Brooke, and a large proportion of artillery, under Major Munro, were embarked in small vessels.

At 10 *a. m.* on the 22d, we sailed from Pearl river, and reached the head of the Bayone at day-light next morning. A landing was immediately effected without any other opposition than the country presented; Captain Blanchard, of the royal engineers in the course of two hours, opened a communication through several fields of reeds, intersected by deep muddy ditches, bordered by a low swampy wood; Colonel Thornton then advanced and gained the high road, taking up a position with the right resting on the road, and the left on the Mississippi. In this situation I in-

tended to remain until the boats returned for the rest of the troops to the vessels, some of which grounded at a great distance.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the men, much fatigued by the length of time they had been in the boats, were asleep in their bivouac, a heavy flanking fire of round and grape shot was opened upon them, by a large schooner and two gun vessels, which had dropped down the river from the town, and anchored abreast of our fires: immediate steps were necessary to cover the men, and Colonel Thornton, in the most prompt and judicious manner, placed his brigade under the inward slope of the bank of the river, as did also Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the 4th regiment, behind some buildings which were near that corps. This movement was so rapid that the troops suffered no more than a single casualty.

The three-pounders being the only guns up, the success of a few twelve pound rockets, directed by Captain Lane, was tried against these vessels; but the ground on which it was necessary to lay them not being even, they were found not to answer, and their firing was ceased.

A most vigorous attack was then made on the advanced front and right flank picquets, the former of the 95th, under Capt. Hallan, the latter the 85th, under Captain Schaw; these officers and their respective picquets, conducted themselves with firmness and checked the enemy for a considerable time; but renewing their attack with a large force, and pressing at those points, Colonel Thornton judged it necessary to move up the remainder of both corps. The 85th regiment was commanded by Brevet Major Gubbings, whose conduct cannot be too much commended; on the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the enemy, favoured by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 85th found itself in the midst of very superior numbers, who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender—the answer was an instantaneous attack; a more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred, absolutely hand to hand both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the enemy with the capture of 30 prisoners. A similar finesse was attempted with the 95th regiment, which met the same treatment.

The enemy finding his reiterated attacks were repulsed by colonel Thornton, at half-past 10 o'clock, advanced a large column against our centre; perceiving his intention, I directed Colonel Stovin to order Lieutenant-Colonel Dale, with 130 men of the 93rd regiment, who had just reached the camp, to move forward and use the bayonet, holding the 4th regiment in hand, formed in line, as my last reserve. Colonel Dale endeavoured to execute his orders, but the crafty enemy would not meet him, seeing the steadiness of his small body, gave it a heavy fire, and quickly retired. Colonel

Brooke with four companies of the 21st regiment, fortunately appeared at that moment on our right flank, and sufficiently secured it from further attack.

The enemy now determined on making a last effort, and, collecting the whole of his force, formed an extensive line, and moved directly against the light brigade. At first this line drove in all the advanced posts, but Colonel Thornton, whose noble exertions had guaranteed all former success, was at hand; he rallied his brave comrades around him, and moving forward with a firm determination of charging, appalled the enemy, who, from the lesson he had received on the same ground in the early part of the evening, thought it prudent to retire, and did not again dare to advance. It was now twelve o'clock, and the firing ceased on both sides.

From the best information I can obtain, the enemy's force amounted to 5000 men, and was commanded by Major-General Jackson; judging from the number left on the field, his loss must have been severe. I now beg leave to enclose a list of our casualties on that night, and have only to hope it will appear to you that every officer and soldier on shore did his duty.

To Sir Alexander Cochrane I feel particularly obliged for his very friendly counsel and ready compliance with every wish I expressed respecting the service or welfare of the troops.

To Rear-Admiral Malcolm, and the several Captains employed in the landing, &c. I confess the greatest obligation, I must leave it to the Vice-Admiral to do them the justice they so much deserve; for I cannot find words to express the exertions made by every branch of the navy, since the period of our arrival on this coast.

In the attack made on the centre, Lieutenant-Colonel Stovin, Assistant Adjutant-General, received a severe wound, which deprived me of his able services; to him and Major Forrest, Assistant Quarter-Master General, I feel greatly indebted; they are both officers of great merit; Colonel Brooke is entitled to every praise for securing our right flank.

To Colonel Thornton I feel particularly grateful; his conduct on the night of the 23rd, I shall ever admire and honour. He headed his brigade in the most spirited manner, and afforded it a brilliant example of active courage and cool determination.

I have every reason to be satisfied with Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, commanding the 4th regiment; as also with Major Mitchell, of the 95th, who was unfortunately taken prisoner at the close of the affair.

The exertions of Major Monroe, of the royal artillery, were unremitting; to him, and the officers under his command, I feel every obligation. The assistance given by Captain Blanchard and the officers of the royal engineers, was most conspicuous and entitle them to my best thanks.

Brevet Major Hooper, acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, was attached to the light brigade. Colonel Thornton states, that he derived the greatest be-

nefit from his activity, zeal, and judgment. I regret to have to add that he was very severely wounded and had his leg amputated in the course of the night.

The indefatigable zeal and intelligence displayed by Lieutenants Peddie and Evans, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, entitle them to the most favourable consideration.

Assistant Commissary General Wemyss's arrangements were satisfactory, and Deputy Inspector Thompson claims my best acknowledgments, for the care and attention shown the wounded: the whole of whom were collected, dressed, and comfortably lodged before two in the morning.

Major Mills, of the 14th light dragoons, accompanied me on shore; from him, Captain Perse, my aid-de-camp, and the Hon. Lieutenant Curzon, naval aid-de-camp, I received every assistance.

Trusting that the steps I pursued while in command, will meet your approbation,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KEANE, Maj. Gen.

Major General the hon. Sir E. Pakenham, K.B. &c.

Redoubt, on the right Bank of the Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1815.

Sir,—I lose no time in reporting to you the success of the troops which you were yesterday pleased to place under my orders, with the view of attacking the enemy's redoubt and position on this side of the river.

It is within your own knowledge, that the difficulty had been found so extremely great of dragging the boats through the canal, which had been lately cut with so much labour to the Mississippi, that, notwithstanding every possible exertion for the purpose, we were unable to proceed across the river until eight hours after the time appointed, and even then, with only a third part of the force which you had allotted for the service.

The current was so strong, and the difficulty, in consequence, of keeping the boats together so great, that we only reached this side of the river at day break, and by the time the troops were disembarked which was effected without any molestation from the enemy, I perceived by the flashes of the guns that your attack had already commenced.

This circumstance made me extremely anxious to move forward to prevent the destructive enfilading fire, which would of course be opened on your columns from the enemy's batteries on this side; and I proceeded with the greatest possible expedition, strengthened and secured on my right flank by three gun boats, under Captain Roberts, of the navy, whose zeal and exertions on this occasion were as unremitting as his arrangements in embarking the troops, and in keeping the boats together in crossing the river, were excellent.

The enemy made no opposition to our advance, until we reached a picquet, posted behind a bridge, at about 500 paces from the house in the Orange-grove, and secured by a small work, apparently just thrown up.

This picquet was very soon forced and driven in by a division of the

85th regiment, under Captain Schaw, of that regiment, forming the advanced guard, and whose mode of attack for the purpose was prompt and judicious to a degree.

Upon my arrival at the Orange-grove, I had an opportunity of reconnoitring, at about seven hundred yards, the enemy's position; which I found to be a very formidable redoubt on the bank of the river, with the right flank secured by an intrenchment extending back to a thick wood, and its line protected by an incessant fire of grape. Under such circumstances it seemed to me to afford the best prospect of success, to endeavour to turn his right at the wood; and I accordingly detached two divisions of the 85th, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, to effect that object, which he accomplished with his usual zeal and judgment, with one hundred sailors, under Captain Money, of the Royal Navy, who I am sorry to say, was severely wounded, but whose conduct was particularly distinguished on the occasion, threatened the enemy's left, supported by the division of the 85th regiment, under Captain Schaw.

When these divisions had gained their proper position, I deployed the column composed of two divisions of the 85th regiment, under Major Deshon, whose conduct I cannot sufficiently commend, and about 100 men of the royal marines, under Major Adair, also deserving of much commendation, and moved forward in line, to the attack of the centre of the intrenchment.

At first the enemy, confident in his own security, shewed a good countenance, and kept up a heavy fire; but the determination of the troops which I had the honour to command to overcome all difficulties, compelled him to a rapid and disorderly flight, leaving in our possession his redoubts, batteries, and position, with sixteen pieces of ordnance, and the colours of the New Orleans regiment of militia.

Of the ordnance taken, I enclose the specific return of major Mitchell, of the royal artillery, who accompanied and afforded me much assistance, by his able directions of the firing of some rockets, it not having been found practicable in the first instance to bring over the artillery attached to his command.

I shall have the honour of sending you a return of the casualties that have occurred, as soon as it is possible to collect them; but I am happy to say they are extremely inconsiderable, when the strength of the position, and the number of the enemy are considered, which our prisoners (about 30 in number) agree in stating from 1500 to 2,000 men, commanded by General Morgan.

I should be extremely wanting both in justice and in gratitude were I not to request your particular notice of the officers whose names I have mentioned, as well as of Major Blanchard, of the royal engineers, and Lieutenant Peddie of the 27th regiment; Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, whose zeal and intelligence I found of the greatest service.

The wounded men are meeting with every degree of attention and humanity from the medical arrangements of Staff Surgeon Baxter.

The enemy's camp is supplied with a great abundance of provisions, and a very large store of all sorts of ammunition.

On moving to the attack, I received a wound, which shortly after my reaching the redoubt, occasioned me such pain and stiffness, that I have been obliged to give over the command of the troops on this side to Lieut. Col. Gubbins, of the 85th light infantry; but as he has obtained some reinforcement, since the attack, of sailors and marines, and has taken the best precautions to cover and secure his position, I will be answerable, from my knowledge of his judgment and experience, that he will retain it, until your pleasure and further orders shall be communicated to him.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. THORNTON,

Colonel, Lieut.-Col. 85th Regt.

To Major-General the Hon.
Sir E. M. Pakenham,
K. B. &c.

His Majesty's ship Tonnant, off Chandeleur's Island.
Jan. 28, 1815.

My Lord,—After maturely deliberating on the situation of this army, after the command had unfortunately devolved upon me, on the 8th instant, and duly considering what probability now remained of carrying on with success, on the same plan, an attack against New Orleans, it appeared to me that it ought not to be persisted in. I immediately communicated to Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, that I did not think it would be prudent to make any further attempt at present, and that I recommended re-embarking the army as soon as possible, with a view to carry into effect the other objects of the force employed upon this coast: from the 9th instant, it was determined that the army should retreat, and I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that it was effected on the night of the 18th instant, and ground was taken up on the morning of the 19th, on both sides of the Bayone, or creek, which the troops had entered on their disembarkation, fourteen miles from their position before the enemy's line, covering New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, and one mile from the entrance into Lac Borgne. The army remained in bivouac until the 27th instant, when the whole were re-embarked.

In stating the circumstances of this retreat to your Lordship, I shall confidently trust that you will see, that good order and discipline ever existed in this army, and that zeal for the service and attention was ever conspicuous in officers of all ranks. Your Lordship is already acquainted with the position the army occupied, its advanced post close up to the enemy's line, and the greater part of the army were exposed to the fire of his batteries, which was unremitting day and night since the first of January, when the position in advance was taken up. The retreat was effected without being harassed in any degree by the enemy. All the sick and wounded (with the exception of eighty whom it was considered dangerous to remove), field artillery, ammunition, hospital and other stores of every description, which had been landed

on a very large scale, were brought away, and nothing fell into the enemy's hands excepting six iron eighteen pounders, mounted on sea carriages, and two carronades which were in position on the left bank of the Mississippi: to bring them off at the moment the army was retiring was impossible, and to have done it previously would have exposed the whole force to any fire the enemy might have sent down the river. These batteries were of course destroyed, and the guns rendered perfectly unserviceable. Only four men were reported absent next morning, and these, I suppose, must have been left behind, and have fallen into the hands of the enemy; but when it is considered the troops were in perfect ignorance of the movement, until a fixed hour during the night, that the battalions were drawn off in succession, and that the picquets did not move off till half past three o'clock in the morning, and that the whole had to retire through the most difficult new made road, cut in marshy ground, impassable for a horse, and where, in many places, the men could only go in single files, and that the absence of men might be accounted for in so many ways, it would be rather a matter of surprise the number was so few.

An exchange of prisoners has been effected with the enemy upon very fair terms, and their attention to the brave prisoners, and wounded, that have fallen into their hands, has been kind and humane, I have every reason to believe.

However unsuccessful the termination of the late service the army and navy have been employed upon has turned out, it would be injustice not to point out how much praise is due to their exertions, ever since the 13th of December, when the army began to move from the ships; the fatigue of disembarking and bringing up artillery and supplies from such a distance has been incessant: and I must add, that owing to the exertions of the navy, the army has never wanted provisions. The labour and fatigue of the seamen and soldiers were particularly conspicuous on the night of the 7th instant, when fifty boats were dragged through a canal into the Mississippi, in which there were only eighteen inches of water; and I am confident that Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who suggested the possibility of this operation, will be equally ready to admit this, as well as the hearty co-operation of the troops on all occasions.

From what has come under my own observation since I joined this army, and from official reports that have been made to me, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to individuals, who from their station have rendered themselves peculiarly conspicuous. Major Forrest, at the head of the Quarter-master-general's department, I cannot say too much of. Lieut. Evans and Peddie of the same, have been remarkable for their exertions and indefatigability: Sir John Tylden, who has acted in the field as Assistant Adjutant General with me (Lieu.-Col. Stovin having been wounded on the 23rd ult. though doing well, not as yet being permitted to take active service) has been very useful. On the night of the 7th, previous to the attack,

Rear Admiral Malcolm reports the great assistance he received from him in forwarding the boats into the Mississippi. Captain Wood of the 4th regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, has filled that situation since the first disembarkation of the troops with zeal and attention.

During the action of the 8th instant, the command of the 2nd brigade devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, 4th regiment; that of the 3rd upon Colonel Hamilton, 5th West India regiment; and the reserve upon Colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers;—to all these officers I feel much indebted for their services. Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, royal artillery, has displayed his usual abilities and assiduity; he reports to me his general satisfaction with all the officers under his command, especially Major Munro, senior officer of the royal artillery, previous to his arrival, and of the officers commanding companies.

Lieutenant Colonel Burgoyne, royal engineers, afforded me every assistance that could be expected from his known talents and experience: that service lost a very valuable and much esteemed officer Lieutenant Wright, who was killed when reconnoitring on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

Lieutenant Colonel Merin, of the 43rd, and Lieutenant Colonel Gubbins, 85th regiments, field-officers of the picquets on the 18th, have great credit for the manner in which they withdrew the out-posts on the morning of the 19th, under the direction of Colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers.

I request in a particular manner to express how much this army is indebted to the attention and diligence of Mr. Robb, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals: he met the embarrassments of crowded hospitals, and their immediate removal, with such excellent arrangements, that the wounded were all brought off with every favourable circumstance, except such cases as would have rendered their removal dangerous.

Captain sir Thomas Troubridge, royal navy, who commanded a battalion of seamen, and who was attached to act with the troops, rendered the greatest service by his exertions in whatever way they were required; Col. Dickson, royal artillery, particularly mentions how much he was indebted to him.

The conduct of the two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, latterly under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Baker, previously of Major Mills, has been the admiration of every one, by the cheerfulness with which they have performed all descriptions of service. I must also mention the exertions of the royal staff corps under Major Todd, so reported by the Deputy Quarter Master General.

Permit me to add the obligations I am under to my personal staff-Lieutenant the hon. Edward Curzon, of the royal navy, who was selected as naval aide-de-camp to the commanding officer of the troops on their first disembarkation, each of whom have expressed the satisfaction they had in his appointment, to which I confidently add my own.

Major Smith, of the 95th regiment, now acting as Military Secretary, is so well known for his zeal and talents, that I can with

truth say, that I think he possesses every qualification to render him hereafter one of the brightest ornaments of his profession.

I cannot conclude without expressing how much indebted the army is to Rear Admiral Malcolm, who had the immediate charge of landing and re-embarking the troops: he remained on shore to the last, and by his abilities and activity smoothed every difficulty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN LAMBERT,

Major General Commandant.

To the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c.

P. S. I regret to have to report, that during the night of the 25th, in very bad weather, a boat containing two officers, viz. Lieutenant Brydges, and Cornet Hammond, with thirty-seven of the 14th light dragoons, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy, off the mouth of the Regolets; I have not been able to ascertain correctly the particular circumstances.

Return of Casualties in Action with the Enemy near New Orleans, on the 23rd and 24th of December, 1814.

Total—4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 4 drummers, 141 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, missing.

Return of Casualties between the 25th and 31st December, 1814.

Total—1 captain, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Return of Casualties between the 1st and 5th of January, 1815.

Total—3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 27 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 40 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Return of Casualties on the 8th of January, 1815.

Total loss—1 major general, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 266 rank and file, killed; 2 major generals, 8 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 18 captains, 38 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 1 staff, 54 serjeants, 9 drummers, 1126 rank and file, wounded; 3 captains, 12 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, 452 rank and file missing.

FRED. STOVIN,

Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Casualties between the 9th and 26th of January, 1815.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Return of the Ordnance taken from the enemy by a detachment of the army acting on the Right Bank of the Mississippi under the command of Colonel Thornton.

Redoubt, Right bank of the Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1815.

1 brass ten-inch howitzer, 2 brass four-pounder field pieces, 3 twenty-four pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 6 nine-pounders, 1

twelve pounder carronade, not mounted.

On the howitzer is inscribed, "Taken at the surrender of York Town, 1781."

(Signed)
J. MITCHEL,
Major, Capt. Royal Artillery.

Admiralty-Office, March 9.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, addressed by Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, G.C.B., &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. were yesterday brought to this office by the Honourable Captain William Henry Percy, late of his Majesty's ship Hermes.

Armide, off Isle-au-Chat, Dec. 16, 1814.

Sir,—Having arrived at the anchorage off Chandeleur Islands on the 8th instant, Captain Gordon, of the Seahorse (which ship, with the Armide and Sophie, I had sent on from off Pensacola to the anchorage within Isle au Vaisseau), reported to me that two gun-vessels of the enemy, apparently large size sloops, of very light draught of water, had fired at the Armide upon her way down, from within the chain of small islands that ran parallel to the coast from Mobile toward Lac Borgne, and having afterwards joined three others cruising in the Lake, were then visible from his mast head.

The Bayone Catalan (or des Pecheurs) at the head of Lac Borgne, being the contemplated point of disembarkation, the distance from the inner anchorage of the frigates and troop ships to the Bayone full sixty miles, and our principal means of transport open boats, it became impossible that any movement of the troops could take place until this formidable flotilla was either captured or destroyed.

Rear Admiral Malcolm joined me with the fleet upon the 11th instant; and upon the 12th I placed the launches, barges, and pinnaces of the squadron, with Captain Montressor of the Manly, and Captain Roberts, of the Meteor, under the command of Captain Lockyer of the Sophie, and sent them into Lac Borgne in pursuit of the enemy, while the frigates, troop ships, and smaller vessels moved into the inmost anchorage, each vessel proceeding on until she took the ground.

After an arduous row of thirty-six hours, Captain Lockyer had the good fortune to close with the flotilla, which he attacked with such judgment and determined bravery, that notwithstanding their formidable force, their advantage of a chosen position, and their studied and deliberate preparation, he succeeded in capturing the whole of these vessels, in so serviceable a state, as to afford at once the most essential aid to the expedition.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I refer their Lordships to the accompanying copy of Captain Lockyer's letter, detailing his proceedings, which I am fully aware their Lordships will duly appreciate.

Captain Lockyer's conduct on this occasion, in which he has been severely wounded, and his long and active services as a commander, justly entitling him to their Lordships' protection, and

finding it expedient to place his flotilla collectively upon the establishment of a thirty-six gun frigate, I have appointed him to the command thereof.

Captain Montressor, whom I have placed in the command of the gun vessels, until Captain Lockyer's wounds will admit of his serving and Captain Roberts, whom I have before had occasion to mention to their Lordships, together with Lieutenants Tatnell and Roberts of the Tonnant, and the whole of the officers mentioned by Captain Lockyer, I trust will not fail to meet their Lordships' notice.

Our loss has been severe, particularly in officers; but considering that this successful enterprize has given us the command of Lac Borgne, and considerably reduced our deficiency of transports, the effort has answered my fullest expectation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Sophie,
Cat Island Roads,
Dec. 18, 1814.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you, that in pursuance of your orders, the boats of the squadron which you did me the honour to place under my command, were formed into three divisions (the first headed by myself, the second by Captain Montressor, of the Manly, and the third by Captain Roberts, of the Meteor), and proceeded on the night of the 12th instant from the frigate's anchorage, in quest of the enemy's flotilla.

After a very tedious row of 36 hours, during which the enemy attempted to escape from us, the wind fortunately obliged him to anchor off St. Joseph's island, and nearing him on the morning of the 14th, I discovered his force to consist of five gun-vessels of the largest dimensions, which were moored in a line abreast, with springs on their cables, and boarding nettings triced up, evidently prepared for our reception.

Observing also, as we approached the flotilla, an armed sloop, endeavouring to join them, Captain Roberts, who volunteered to take her with part of his division, succeeded in cutting her off and capturing her without much opposition.

About ten o'clock having closed to within long gun-shot, I directed the boats to come to a grapple, and the people to get their breakfasts; and as soon as they had finished, we again took to our oars, and pulling up to the enemy against a strong current, running at the rate of nearly three miles an hour, exposed to a heavy and destructive fire of round and grape, about noon I had the satisfaction of closing with the Commodore in the Seahorse's barge.

After several minutes obstinate resistance, in which the greater part of the officers and crew of this boat were either killed or wounded, myself amongst the latter, severely, we succeeded in boarding, and being seconded by the Seahorse's first barge, commanded by Mr. White, midshipman, and aided by the boats of the Tonnant, commanded by Lieutenant Tatnell, we soon carried

her, and turned her guns with good effect upon the remaining four.

During this time Capt. Montressor's division was making every possible exertion to close with the enemy, and with the assistance of the other boats, then joined by Captain Roberts, in about five minutes we had possession of the whole of the flotilla.

I have to lament the loss of many of my brave and gallant companions, who gloriously fell in this attack; but considering the great strength of the enemy's vessels (whose force is underneath described) and their state of preparation, we have by no means suffered so severely as might have been expected.

[The letter concludes with expressions of acknowledgment to several officers.]

(Signed NICH. LOCKYER,
Captain.

Sir Alexander Cochrane,
&c. &c. &c.

A return of the seamen and marines killed and wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ships at the capture of the American gun-vessels, near New Orleans.

Total—3 midshipmen, 13 seamen, 1 private marine, killed; 1 Captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant of marines, 3 masters' mates, 7 midshipmen, 50 seamen, 11 marines, wounded.—Grand total — 17 killed; 77 wounded.

Armide, off Isle au Chat, Jan. 18, 1815.

Sir,—An unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the enemy's lines near New Orleans on the 8th instant, having left me to deplore the fall of Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, and Major-General Gibbs; and deprived the service of the present assistance of Major-General Keane, who is severely wounded; I send the Plantagenet to England to convey a dispatch from Major-General Lambert, upon whom the command of the army has devolved, and to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the operations of the combined forces since my arrival upon this coast.

The accompanying letters, Nos. 163 and 169, of the 7th and 16th ult. will acquaint their lordships with the proceedings of the squadron to the 15th of December.

The great distance from the anchorage of the frigates and troop ships to the Bayone Catalan, which from the best information we could gain appeared to offer the most secure, and was indeed the only unprotected spot whereat to effect a disembarkation, and our means, even with the addition of the captured enemy's gun-vessels, only affording us transport for half the army, exclusive of the supplies that were required, it became necessary, in order to have support for the division that would first land, to assemble the whole at some intermediate position, from whence the second division could be reembarked in vessels draught light into the Lake, as near the Bayone as might be practicable, and remain there until the boats could land the first division and return.

Upon the 16th, therefore, the

advance, commanded by Colonel Thornton of the 85th regiment, was put into the gun vessels and boats, and Captain Gordon of the Seahorse proceeded with them and took post upon the Isle aux Poix, a small swampy spot at the mouth of the Pearl river, about 30 miles from the anchorage, and nearly the same distance from the Bayone, where Major-General Keane, Rear-Admiral Codrington and myself joined them on the following day; meeting the gun vessels and boats returning to the shipping for troops, and supplies of stores and provisions.

The Hon. Captain Spencer of the Carron, and Lieutenant Peddy of the Quarter-Master General's department, who were sent to reconnoitre the Bayone Catalan, now returned with a favourable report of its position for disembarking the army; having, with their guide, pulled up in a canoe to the head of the Bayone, a distance of eight miles, and landed within a mile and a half of the high road to, and about six miles below, New Orleans, where they crossed the road without meeting with any interruption, or perceiving the least preparation on the part of the enemy.

The severe changes of the weather, from rain to fresh gales and hard frost, retarding the boats in their repeated passages to and from the shipping, it was not until the 21st that (leaving on board the greater part of the two black regiments and the dragoons), we could assemble troops and supplies sufficient to admit of our proceeding; and on that day we commenced the embarkation of the second division in the gun vessels, such of the hired craft as could be brought into the Lakes, and the Anaconda, which by the greatest exertions had been got over the shoal passages.

On the 22nd these vessels being filled with about two thousand four hundred men, the advance, consisting of about sixteen hundred, got into the boats, and at eleven o'clock the whole started, with a fair wind, to cross Lac Borgne. We had not, however, proceded above two miles, when the Anaconda grounded, and the hired craft and gun-vessels taking the ground in succession before they had got within ten miles of the Bayone; the advance pushed on, and about midnight reached the entrance.

A picquet, which the enemy had taken the precaution to place there, being surprised and cut off, Major-General Keane, with Rear-Admiral Malcolm and the advance, moved up the Bayone, and having effected a landing at day-dreak, in the course of the day was enabled to take up a position across the main road to New Orleans, between the river Mississippi and the Bayone.

In this situation, about an hour after sunset, and before the boats could return with the second division, an enemy's schooner of 14 guns, and an armed ship of 16 guns, having dropped down the Mississippi, the former commenced a brisk cannonading, which was followed up by an attack of the whole of the American army. Their troops were, however, beaten back, and obliged to retire with considerable loss, and Major-General Keane advanced somewhat beyond his for-

mer position. As soon as the second division was brought up, the gun vessels and boats returned for the remainder of the troops, the small-armed seamen and marines of the squadron, and such supplies as were required.

On the 25th Major-General Sir E. Pakenham, and Major-General Gibbs, arrived at head quarters, when the former took command of the army.

The schooner which had continued at intervals to annoy the troops having been burnt on the 27th by hot shot from our artillery, and the ship having warped further up the river, the following day the General moved forward to within gun-shot of an entrenchment which the enemy had newly thrown up, extending across the cultivated ground from the Mississippi to an impassible swampy wood on his left, a distance of about one thousand yards.

It being thought necessary to bring heavy artillery against this work, and also against the ship which had cannonaded the army when advancing, guns were brought up from the shipping, and on the 1st instant batteries were opened; but our fire not having the desired effect, the attack was deferred, until the arrival of the troops under Major-General Lambert, which were daily expected.

Major General Lambert, in the Venguer, with a convoy of transports, having on board the 7th and 43rd regiments, reached the outer anchorage on the 1st, and this reinforcement was all brought up to the advance on the 6th inst. while preparations were making for a second attack, in the proposed plan for which, it was decided to throw a body of men across the river to gain possession of the enemy's guns on the right bank. For this purpose the canal by which we were enabled to conduct provisions and stores towards the camp, was widened and extended to the river, and about fifty barges, pinnaces, and cutters, having in the day time of the 7th, being tracked under cover and unperceived, close up to the bank, at night the whole were dragged into the Mississipi, and placed under the command of Captain Roberts of the Meteor.

The boats having grounded in the canal, a distance of three hundred and fifty yards from the river, and the bank being composed of wet clay thrown out of the canal, it was not until nearly day-light that with the utmost possible exertions the service was completed.

The 85th regiment, with a division of seamen under Captain Money, and a division of marines under Major Adair, the whole amounting to about six hundred men, commanded by Colonel Thornton, of the 85th regiment, were embarked and landed on the right bank of the river without opposition, just after day-light; and the armed boats moving up the river as the troops advanced, this part of the operations succeeded perfectly; the enemy having been driven from every position, leaving behind him seventeen pieces of cannon.

The great loss however sustained by the principal attack hav-

ing induced General Lambert to send orders to Colonel Thornton to retire, after spiking the guns and destroying the carriages, the whole were re-embarked and brought back, and the boats by a similar process of hard labour were again dragged into the canal, and from thence to the Bayone, conveying at the same time such of the wounded as it was thought requisite to send off to the ships.

Major-General Lambert having determined to withdraw the army, measures were taken to re-embark the whole of the sick and wounded, that it was possible to move, and the stores, ammunition, ordnance, &c. with such detachments of the army, seamen, and marines, as were not immediately wanted: in order that the remainder of the army might retire unencumbered, and the last division be furnished with sufficient means of transport.

This arrangment being in a forward state of execution, I quitted head-quarters on the 14th instant, leaving Rear-Admiral Malcolm to conduct the naval part of the operations in that quarter, and I arrived at this anchorage on the 16th, where I am arranging for the reception of the army, and preparing the fleet for further operations.

I must in common with the nation lament the loss which the service has sustained by the death of Major-General the Hon. Sir. Edward Pakenham, and Major-General Gibbs. Their great military qualities were justly estimated while living, and their zealous devotion to our country's welfare will be cherished as an example to future generations.

In justice to the officers and men of the squadron under my command who have been employed upon this expedition, I cannot omit to call the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the laborious exertions and great privations which have been willingly and cheerfully borne by every class, for a period of nearly six weeks.

From the 12th of December, when the boats proceeded to the attack of the enemy's gun-vessels, to the present time, but very few of the officers or men have ever slept one night on board their ships.

The whole of the army, with the principal part of its provisions, its stores, artillery, ammunition, and the numerous necessary appendages, have been all transported from the shipping to the head of the Bayone, a distance of seventy miles, chiefly in open boats, and are now re-embarking by the same process. The hardships, therefore, which the boats' crews have undergone, from their being day and night continually passing and re-passing in the most changeable and severe weather, have rarely been equalled; and it has been highly honourable to both services, and most gratifying to myself, to observe the emulation and unanimity which have pervaded the whole.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm superintended the disembarkation of the army, and the various services performed by the boats; and it is a duty that I fulfil with much pleasure, assuring their lordships that

his zeal and exertions upon every occasion could not be surpassed by any one. I beg leave also to offer my testimony to the unwearied and cheerful assistance afforded to the Rear-Admiral by Captains Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Dashwood, and Gordon, and the several Captains and other officers. Rear-Admiral Codrington accompanied me throughout this service; and I feel much indebted for his able advice and assistance.

Capt. Sir Thomas Troubridge, and the officers and seamen attached under his command to the army, have conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of the Generals commanding. Sir T. Troubridge speaks in the highest terms of the Captains and other officers employed under him, as named in his letter (a copy of which is enclosed) reporting their services. He particularly mentions Capt. Money, of the Trave, who, I am much concerned to say, had both bones of his leg broken by a musket shot, advancing under a heavy fire to the attack of a battery that was afterwards carried. The conduct of Captain Money at Washington and near Baltimore, where he was employed with the army, having before occasioned my noticing him to their Lordships, I beg leave now to recommend him most strongly to their protection. The wound that he has received not affording him any probability of his being able to return to his duty for a considerable time, I have given him leave of absence to go to England; and shall entrust to him my despatches.

I have not yet received any official report from the Captain of the Nymphe, which ship, with the vessels named in the margin, were sent into the Mississippi to create a diversion in that quarter.

The bombs have been for some days past throwing shells into Port Placquemain, but I fear without much effect. I have sent to recall such of them as are not required for the blockade of the river.

I have, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, April 17, 1815.

A dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana:—

Head-Quarters, Isle Dauphine, Feb. 14, 1815.

My Lord,—My dispatch dated January 29th will have informed your Lordship of the re-embarkation of this force, which was completed on the 30th: the weather came on so bad on that night, and continued so until the 5th of February, that no communication could be held with the ships at the inner anchorage, at a distance of about 17 miles.

It being agreed between Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and myself that operations should be carried towards Mobile, it was decided that a force should be sent against Fort Bowyer, situated on the entrance of the bay; and from every information that could be obtained, it was considered a brigade would be sufficient for this object, with a respectable force of artillery. I ordered the 2nd brigade, composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, for this service, together with such means in the engineer and artillery department as the chief and commanding officer of the royal artillery might think expedient. The remainder of the force had orders to disembark on Isle Dauphine, and encamp; and Major-General Keane, whom I am truly happy to say has returned to his duty, superintended this arrangement.

The weather being favourable on the 7th for landing to the eastward of Mobile Point, the ships, destined to move on that service sailed under the command of Captain Ricketts, of the Vengeur, but did not arrive in sufficient time that evening to do more than determine the place of disembarkation, which was about three miles from Fort Bowyer.

At day light the next morning the troops got into the boats, and six hundred men were landed, under Lieut.-Colonel Debbeig, of the 44th, without opposition, who immediately threw out the light companies, under Lieut. Bennet, of the 4th regiment, to cover the landing of the brigade. Upon the whole being disembarked, a disposition was made to move on towards the fort, covered by the light companies. The enemy was not seen until about twelve hundred yards in front of their work: they gradually fell back, and no firing took place, until the whole had retired into the fort, and our advance had pushed on nearly to within three hundred yards. Having reconnoitred the fort with Lieutenant-Colonels Burgoyne and Dickson, we were decidedly of opinion, that the work was only formidable against an assault; that batteries being once established, it must speedily fall.—Every exertion was made by the navy to land provisions, and the necessary equipment of a battering train, and engineers' stores. We broke ground on the night of the 8th, and advanced a firing party to within one hundred yards of the fort during the night. The position of the batteries being decided upon the next day, they were ready to receive their guns on the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th the fire of a battery of four 8-pounders on the left, and two 18-inch howitzers on the right, each at about one hundred yards distance, two 6-pounders at about three hundred yards, and eight small cohorns advantageously placed on the right, with intervals between one hundred and two hundred yards, all furnished to keep up an incessant fire for two days, were prepared to open. Preparatory to commencing, I summoned the fort, allowing the commanding officer half an hour for his decision upon such terms as were proposed. Finding he was inclined

to consider them, I prolonged the period at his request, and at three o'clock the fort was given up to a British guard, and British colours hoisted, the terms being signed by Major Smith, military secretary, and Captain Ricketts, R. N. and finally approved of by the Vice-Admiral and myself, which I have the honour to enclose. I am happy to say, our loss has not been very great; and we are indebted for this, in a great measure, to the efficient means attached to this force. Had we been obliged to resort to any other mode of attack, the fall could not have been looked for under such favourable circumstances.

We have certain information of a force having been sent from Mobile, and disembarked about 12 miles off, in the night of the 10th, to attempt its relief; two schooners, with provisions, and an intercepted letter, fell into our hands, taken by Captain Price, R. N. stationed in the bay.

I cannot close this dispatch without naming to your Lordship again, Lieut.-Colonels Dickson, royal artillery, and Burgoyne, royal engineers, who displayed their usual zeal and abilities; and Lieutenant Bennet, of the 4th, who commanded the light companies, and pushed close up to the enemy's works.

Captain Honourable R. Spencer, R. N. who had been placed with a detachment of seamen under my orders, greatly facilitated the service in every way by his exertions.

From Captain Ricketts, of the R. N. who was charged with the landing and disposition of the naval force, I received every assistance.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT.
Major-Gen. Commanding.
Earl Bathurst, &c.

Return of Casualties in the army under the command of Major-General Lambert, employed before Fort Boyer, between the 8th and 12th February, 1815.—Total—13 killed, 18 wounded.

(Signed)
J. STOVEN, D. A. G.

Return of the American Garrison of Fort Boyer, which surrendered to the force under Major-Gen. Lambert, Feb. 11, 1815.

1 Field-officer, 3 captains, 10 subalterns, 2 staff, 16 serjeants, 16 drummers, 327 rank and file, 20 women, 16 children, 3 servants, not soldiers.

(Signed)
FRED. STOVEN, D. A. A. G.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, G. C. B. &c. to John W. Croker, esq. dated on board *His Majesty's ship Tonnant, off Mobile Bay, the 14th of February*, 1815.

It being the intention of Major-General Lambert and myself to have attacked Mobile, and finding the entrance into the bay so guarded by Fort Boyer as to render it unsafe to attempt forcing a passage with the smaller ships of war, the Major-General and myself thought it advisable to attack the fort by land, and on the 7th a detachment of ships, under the

command of Captain Ricketts, of the Vengeur, effected a landing of the troops intended for this service about three miles to the eastward of the fort, which was immediately invested, and our trenches, in the course of 48 hours, pushed to within pistol-shot of the enemy's works.

The batteries being completed upon the 11th, the fort was summoned, when the officer commanding it, seeing the impossibility of effecting any good by further resistance, agreed to surrender, upon the terms proposed to him by Major-General Lambert (a copy of the capitulation is enclosed), and on the following day the garrison, consisting of about 366 soldiers of the enemy's 2nd regiment of infantry and artillery, marched out and grounded their arms, and were embarked on board the ships of the squadron.

The fort was found to be in a complete state of repair, having 22 guns mounted, and being amply provided with ammunition. To Captain Ricketts, and to the Hon. Captain Spencer, who commanded the seamen landed with the army, I am indebted for their zeal and exertions in landing and transporting the cannon and supplies, by which the fort was so speedily reduced.

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Major-General Lambert, for the surrender of Fort Boyer, on Mobile Point.

February 11, 1815.

Art. I. That the fort shall be surrendered to the army of his Britannic Majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, ammunition, and every species of military store.

Art. II. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war; the troops to march out with their colours flying and drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis, the officers retaining their swords; and the whole to be embarked in such ships as the British naval commander-in-chief shall appoint.

Art. III. All private property to be respected.

Art. IV. That a communication shall be made of the same immediately to the commanding officer of the 7th military district of the United States, and every endeavour made to effect an early exchange of prisoners.

Art. V. That the garrison of the United States remain in the fort, until twelve o'clock to-morrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at three o'clock to-day, the body of the guard remaining on the glacis; and that the British flag be hoisted at the same time; an officer of each service remaining at the head-quarters of each commander, until the fulfilment of these articles.

Agreed on the part of the Royal Navy.

(Signed) T. R. Ricketts, Captain of his Majesty's ship Vengeur.

(Signed) H. G. Smith, Major and Military Sec.

(Signed) R. Chamberlain, Capt. of the 2nd regiment United States infantry.

Approved.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE, Commander - in-Chief of his Majesty's ships, &c.

(Signed) J. LAMBERT, Major-Gen. Commanding.

(Signed) WM. LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Colonel 2nd infantry, Commanding.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 5.

Letters, of which the following are extracts, have been this morning received by Lord Castlereagh from E. Cooke, esq. one of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, dated

Rome, a Via della Croci, May 20.

I enclose copies of military reports from Colonel Church, who is employed under Gen. Nugent, to the 18th inst. by Lord Stewart's directions.

On Tuesday last I went to Civita Vecchia, with the view of communicating with Lord Exmouth in his passage from Genoa to Naples. On Thursday evening his Lordship's flag appeared in the offing, with four sail of the line, and I went on board, and put him in possession of all details; upon which he proceeded forthwith to the Bay of Naples, where he must have arrived this morning.

The Berwick, of 74 guns, Captain Bruce, came to Civita Vecchia on Saturday; finding that a French frigate had gone into Gaeta, probably with a view of carrying off the Buonaparte family, he proceeded, by my desire, on Tuesday evening, in order to blockade Gaeta.

A Neapolitan General arrived at Civita Vecchia on Wednesday from Palermo, which he left the 8th; he reported to me, that the King had left Palermo for Messina; and that the British and Sicilian troops were ready to embark. Letters had been sent from General Nugent and Lord Burghursh, by Terracina and Ponza, to General M'Farlane, advising the debarkation to be as near Naples as possible.

If Lord Burghersh's dispatches have arrived, your Lordship will have been informed that the Duc de Gallo had surrendered two sail of the line, and the whole arsenal of Naples, by capitulation, to Captain Campbell, of the Tremendous, on his threatening to bombard the city.

The accounts herewith sent, will prove satisfactorily to your Lordship, that the war is on the eve of being successfully terminated. The Neapolitan army does not support the cause of Murat, much less the people, who receive the allied troops as liberators, and are merely anxious for the restoration of their ancient and legitimate Sovereign, being exasperated and disgusted with all the vexations, deceptions, and perfidies of Murat.

I have sent the originals of Colonel Church's reports to Lord Stewart at Vienna.

I most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the prospect of so early and happy a termination to the projects of Murat.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

Head-Quarters of General Count Nugent, Bivouac of Arce, May 15, 1815.

My Lord,—My last report, dated Rome, the 11th instant, stated the march of Gen. Count Nugent's corps from Valmontone, in the Roman States, on Firentine, and towards the frontier of the kingdom of Naples; the enemy retiring before him, and only engaging in partial combat occasionally, has since that period been driven beyond the Garigliano, as far back as St. Germano, a distance of thirty miles from his frontier, followed by the advance guard, close to that town.

On the 14th, Marshal Murat having arrived in person at St. Germano, and the enemy being considerably reinforced, he advanced again from St. Germano, and drove back the advance guard of this army; the same evening he attacked the outposts at all points, and surrounded them with great superiority of numbers; notwithstanding which, the gallantry of the troops was such, that every detached guard not only cut its way through the enemy, but brought in a number of prisoners, to the amount of three or four hundred. The attack of the outposts was not followed up, as we had reason to expect, by a serious operation against our position at Ceprano on the Garigliano, in expectation of which the troops remained the greater part of the day in order of battle. On the 15th the enemy began again to retire: his movement was then plainly ascertained to be a manœuvre to cover and facilitate the escape of Marshal Murat to Capua, who arrived at St. Germano, with only three or four officers, and a few dragoons, and left it again in a couple of hours. Towards sunset on the same day, General Nugent resumed the offensive, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the enemy having near 10,000 men: crossing the Garigliano on a bridge thrown over it, to replace that burnt by the French General Manheis, when he sacked and burnt the unfortunate town of Ceprano, he pursued his march on the road towards St. Germano, and bivouacked under the little town of Arce, whence this report is dated.

General Manheis has been joined by the Minister at War M'Donald, and it is probable that their combined force will occupy this night a position on the Melfa, a few miles from this camp.

On the line of operations of General Count Nugent, the right occupies Ponte Corvo, Fondi, and Itri, and the left extends as far as Isola and Sora.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship of the loyal disposition of the inhabitants of this part of the country, where the cockade of the legitimate Sovereign is universally worn.

The army will advance again to-morrow, and the details of its progress transmitted to your Lordship as soon as St. Germano is occupied, or a combat accepted.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)
C. CHURCH.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gen.
Lord Stewart, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c. Vienna.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

Head-quarters of General Count Nugent, San Germano, May 17, 1815.

My Lord,—My last dispatch, dated from the bivouac of Arce, brought the details of the operations of General Count Nugent's corps up to the date of the 15th instant.

I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that, since that period, a series of bold and rapid movements, on the part of that General, have been crowned with the most complete success, and the enemy's army opposed to him defeated and totally dispersed.

On the night of the 15th, the advanced guard moved forward from the camp of Arce on the road towards St. Germano, having the enemy in front strongly posted on the banks of the Melfa; during the night, however, he retreated to San Germano, breaking down the bridge across that river. No time was lost in throwing a bridge over the Melfa, and at ten o'clock on the morning of the 16th, it was crossed by the infantry: the cavalry in the mean time having passed it where it was fordable for horses.

On the same day before daylight, General Nugent advanced his whole corps to the Melfa, and having there received a reinforcement of hussars and chasseurs, he marched forward in order of battle to attack the enemy at San Germano, where the united forces of Macdonald, Manheis, and Pignatelli had taken post. A small corps of advance had marched from Ponte Corvo to turn the enemy's left flank, and which had already got behind his position, and the armed inhabitants of the village of Piedmonte, with a few soldiers, possessed themselves of the strong position of the Convent of Monte Casino, upon the mountain which protects the right flank of San Germano: the army at the same time advanced upon the high road, preceded by the whole of the Tuscan cavalry, and some squadrons of hussars. On the approach of the troops, the enemy declined the combat, and hastily abandoned his position, leaving behind him many prisoners and deserters, and fell back to the village of Mignano, nine miles distant from this place; San Germano was in consequence immediately occupied by the allied troops.

The taking of San Germano was but the prelude to a movement which terminated gloriously for this army, in the total annihilation of the enemy's corps opposed to it.

In the position of Mignano, where his whole force was again united, he was attacked at midnight by the advanced guard commanded by Baron D'Aspre, with about 7 or 800 men, the darkness of the hour preventing him from ascertaining the strength of the attacking corps, the enemy's troops after a few discharges of musketry were totally routed, saving only his cavalry and artillery. In this attack, singularly successful and highly creditable to Baron D'Aspre and the troops under his orders, above 1,000 prisoners have been made, a quantity of arms and military equipments taken,

and the whole of the enemy's infantry dispersed. Deserters, in companies of hundreds, have come in, and are hourly joining this camp.

This brilliant affair has concluded the operations of Count Nugent in this quarter, in which he has destroyed the army called the Army of the Interior, with a force originally very inferior to that of the enemy. During the last ten days, the Neapolitan army has lost at least from 6 to 7,000 men; and the whole number of this army (alluding solely to the army opposed to general Nugent) escaped from the general overthrow, cannot amount to more than 700 men. In the course of this General's movements, commencing at Pistoia, he has, at different periods, defeated the enemy's Generals Carascosa, Manheis, Livron, Macdonald, and the two Pignatellis, besides others; and not even the presence of Marshal Murat himself, at San Germano, on the 15th, could prevent the destruction of his army, and consequently the ruin of his authority.

General Count Nugent's headquarters are at Mignano, from whence I have returned, and forward this report; and the column of his right wing, which advanced from Terracina, occupies Mola di Gaeta, the enemy having retired over the Garigliano, and burnt the bridge.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. CHURCH.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gen.
Lord Stewart, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.
Vienna.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

Head-Quarters, Bivouac of Cajaniello (near Calvi,) May 18, 1815.

My Lord,—I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report, dated yesterday, with details of the occupation of St. Germano, and of the defeat of the enemy at Mignano; I have now to report the junction of the whole Austrian force, under the command of General Baron Bianchi, at this camp; Cajaniello being the angle of the junction of the high roads leading from Rome, Aquila, and Pescara to Capua and Naples. The different divisions commanded by the Generals Nugent, Mohr, Neyperg, and D'Eckart, form for the moment but one corps, the advanced guard of which, under General Stahremberg, is at Calvi. The shattered and wretched remains of the enemy's army, which little more than a month ago Marshal Murat published to the world as consisting of 80,000 combatants, is now reduced to a corps perhaps not amounting to 8,000 effective men, including the detachments of invalids, gendarmerie, civic guards, &c. drawn from Naples and the provinces; with this force, broken in spirit, the majority of which detest the cause of the usurper, it appears that Marshal Murat will take post in and about Capua, until finally overwhelmed by the superb and victorious army which will now surround him in every direction.

Having but this moment reached the general head-quarters with General Nugent's corps, I cannot

yet state which of the Austrian corps will march on Naples by Caijagga and Caserta, nor which will blockade the enemy's position of Capua; and in the present state of affairs it seems immaterial; the great object being now to save the capital from any rising of the populace, and the consequences that might follow an event so much dreaded by all classes of the inhabitants.

The organization of the Neapolitan volunteers has gone on amazingly well; and it is even probable that a detachment of them may be sent to pass the Volturno at its mouth, and push on to Naples, by the road of Pozzuoli; in that case I believe I shall be entrusted with this operation.

I am very happy to state, that although the whole of the country through which we have passed has risen in arms against the usurper's forces, no act of disorder or excess has been committed by the armed inhabitants, who have on no occasion been allowed to act in independent bodies, under the denomination of Massa; on the contrary, they have been obliged to act according to military discipline, and under the direction of regular officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. CHURCH.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Lord Stewart, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. Vienna.

Extract of a second Letter from Edward Cooke, Esq. dated

Rome, May 22, 1815.

I have kept my courier, hoping every hour to hear from Lord Burghersh, and I have now the satisfaction to send an extract from his letter, which has just been received, dated Teano, the 21st instant.

I send this letter in great haste. A Military Convention has been signed, by which the whole of the kingdom of Naples, save a few places, Gaeta, Pescara, and also Ancona, has been surrendered to the allies. Murat has not yet treated, nor is it exactly known where he is, but he has been informed he must go under a guard of honour to Austria. The army goes into Capua to-day; to-morrow we occupy the heights round Naples, and the next day, the 23rd, we go into the city.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 7, 1815

The following copy and extract of dispatches from Lord Burghersh, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Florence, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

Rome, May 16, 1815.

My Lord,—I have received a letter from Captain Campbell, of the Tremendous, dated Naples, the 13th inst. in which he states, that in consequence of the arrangements made with me at Florence, and transmitted to your Lordship in a former dispatch, he had proceeded off the Bay of Naples.

He stated, on his arrival there,

to the Neapolitan government, that unless the ships of war were surrendered to him, he would bombard the town. A French frigate appearing at that moment, Captain Campbell proceeded towards her, and followed her into Gaeta.

He returned on the 11th with his squadron, consisting of his own ship the Tremendous, the Alcmene frigate, and the Partridge sloop of war. By a letter from the Duke de Gallo, he was requested not to proceed against the town; Prince Cariati was sent by Madame Murat, to negociate for the surrender of the ships, and Captain Campbell dictated the following terms, which were agreed to:

1st. The ships of the line in the bay to be given up.

2nd. The arsenal of Naples to be delivered over, and Commissioners appointed to take an inventory of its actual state.

3rd. The ship of the line on the stocks, with all the materials for its completion, to be also given up and guaranteed.

These captures to be at the joint disposition of the Government of England, and of Ferdinand the Fourth of Naples.

In return, Captain Campbell engaged not to act against the town of Naples.

Captain Campbell was in possession of the two ships of the line when he wrote to me at 8 p. m. on the 13th; they were to proceed the next day to Palermo or Malta.

I beg to congratulate your Lordship on this success; it reflects the highest credit on Capt. Campbell, by whose energy and activity it has been obtained. The feeling of the inhabitants of Naples is excellent; a riot in the town against the Government had been feared, but since the arrival of the British squadron, more order had been established.

On the 13th instant, General Bianchi, with the greatest part of his troops, was at Aquila. His advanced guard occupied Solmona, where his head-quarters were to be established the following day.

General Mohr, having pursued the enemy in his retreat by Fermo, &c. after leaving 2,500 men to blockade Pescara, joined General Bianchi, on the 13th, at Popoli.

General Nugent moved yesterday from Ceprano towards St. Germano.

Since the battle of Tolentino, the enemy has retreated without shewing the least disposition to make any resistance; his army has suffered most considerably by desertion. General Bianchi is moving by Solmona, Castel di Sangro, and Isernia; his advanced guard was to be at Castle Sangro on the 14th. General Bianchi states Marshal Murat's army to have been reduced, when it passed Popoli on the 11th, to 12,000 infantry, and 3,000 cavalry. General Bianchi will march from Isernia, by Campo Basso, upon Benevento, and thence on Naples.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH.

The Right Honourable the
Viscount Castlereagh,
K. G. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated

Teano, May 21, 1815.

I have the honour of congratulating your Lordship on the termination of the war with the Government of Naples, closed by the Military Convention I herewith transmit, by which the kingdom, its fortresses, arsenals, military force, and resources, are, almost without exception, surrendered to the allies, to be returned to the lawful Sovereign of the country, Ferdinand IV.

After the successes obtained by General Nugent, and stated in my last dispatch, General Bianchi received, on the 18th, a message from the Duke de Gallo, requesting an interview, to communicate to him propositions he was charged with from Marshal Murat.

A meeting for the next day was appointed: on the part of England, General Bianchi requested me to attend it, and in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, both by sea and land, I consented.

I met therefore the Duke de Gallo with General Bianchi, on the morning of the 19th.

The conversation which ensued with that Minister led to no other result than in having given the allies an opportunity of stating to him the grounds on which alone they would engage to arrest their military movements.

Having stated that he had no authority to treat on any basis of the nature so announced to him, the Duke de Gallo returned to Naples, having received, however, an assurance, that any propositions Gen. Carascosa might wish to make, should, in the course of the following day, be received.

The meeting with General Carascosa took place this morning. General Niepperg, on the part of Austria, General Colletta, on that of Naples, and myself, in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, negociated the Military Convention.

On the part of Naples, propositions were at first made totally inadmissable; on our part the abdication of Marshal Murat was insisted upon. General Colletta wished to secure for that person a safe retreat to France; but finding that such was totally impossible, and having declared that he had no authority from Marshal Murat to treat with regard to him, the Convention, such as your Lordship will receive it, was agreed to.

It is impossible to conclude this dispatch without calling your Lordship's attention to the manner in which the campaign, now terminated, has been carried on by General Bianchi. The activity with which he has pushed his operations is almost without example. The constant successes which have attended his arms, are crowned in the satisfaction of his being able to re-establish the authority of the legitimate Sovereign, without those misfortunes to the country attendant on protracted military operations.

With regard to Marshal Murat, he is stated to be in Naples; General Bianchi has declared that he must consent to go to the Austrian Hereditary States, where his future situation will be fixed; no answer whatever has been received from him.

(Translation.)

MILITARY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, after having exchanged the full powers with which they were invested by their respective Commanders in Chief, have agreed upon the following articles; subject, nevertheless, to the ratification of the above-mentioned Commanders in Chief:—

Article I.—From the day in which the present military convention shall have been signed, there shall be an armistice between the allied troops and the Neapolitan troops, in all parts of the kingdom of Naples.

Art. II.—All fortified places, citadels, and forts of the kingdom of Naples, shall be given up in their actual state, as well as the sea-ports and arsenals of all kinds, to the armies of the Allied Powers, at the periods fixed upon in the following article, for the purpose of being made over to his Majesty King Ferdinand the Fourth, excepting such of them as may before that period have already been surrendered. The places of Gaeta, Pescara, and Ancona, which are already blockaded by the land and sea forces of the Allied Powers, not being in the line of operations of the army under the General in Chief Carascosa, he declares himself unable to decide upon their fate, as the officers commanding them are independent, and not under his orders.

Art. III.—The periods for the surrender of the fortresses, and for the march of the Austrian army upon Naples, are fixed as follows:—

Capua shall be given up on the 21st of May, at noon: on that day the Austrian army will take its position on the canal de Reggi Lagui.

On the 22nd day of May, the Austrian army will occupy a position in the line of Averse, Fragola, Meleto, and Juliano.

The Neapolitan troops will march on that day upon Salerno, which place they will reach in two days, and concentrate their head-quarters in the town and its environs, in order to wait the decision of their future destiny.

On the 23rd of May, the allied army will take possession of the city, citadel, and all the forts of Naples.

Art. IV.—All the other fortresses, citadels, and forts (the above-mentioned excepted), situated within the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, such as Scylla, Omandea, Reggio, Brindisi, Manfredonia, &c. shall be likewise surrendered to the allied armies, as well as all the depôts of artillery, arsenals, magazines, and military establishments of every kind, from the moment that this Convention shall reach the said places.

Art. V.—The garrisons will march out with all the honours of war, arms and baggage, clothing of the several corps, the papers relative to the administration; without artillery.

The engineer and artillery officers of these places shall make over to officers of the allied armies, named for this purpose, all papers, plans, inventories of effects belonging to both departments pendent thereon.

Art. VI.—Particular arrange-

ments will be concluded between the respective commandants of the said places, and the generals or officers commanding the allied troops, as to the manner of evacuating the fortified places, as well as for what regards the sick and wounded, who will be left in the hospitals, and for the means of transport which will be furnished to them.

Art. VII.—The Neapolitan commandants of the said places are responsible for the preservation of the magazines within them, at the moment of their being made over; and they shall be given up, in military order, as well as every thing which is contained within the fortresses.

Art. VIII.—Staff officers of the allied and Neapolitan armies shall be immediately dispatched to the different places above-mentioned, in order to make known to the commandants these stipulations, and to convey to them the necessary instructions for putting them into execution.

Art. IX.—After the occupation of the capital, the remainder of the territory of the kingdom of Naples shall be wholly surrendered to the allies.

Art. X.—His Excellency the Gen. in Chief Baron de Carascosa, engages, until the moment of the entry of the allied army into the capital of Naples, to superintend the preservation of all the public property of the state without exception.

Art. XI.—The allied army engages to take measures in order to avoid all kind of civil disorder, and to occupy the Neapolitan territory in the most peaceable manner.

Art. XII.—All prisoners of war that have reciprocally been made during this campaign, as well by the allied armies as by the Neapolitan army, shall be given up on both sides.

Art. XIII.—Permission will be granted to all foreigners, or Neapolitans, to leave the kingdom with legal passports, during the space of a month from the present date. The sick or wounded must make a similar application within the same period.

The present Convention, when it shall have received its ratification, shall be exchanged with the least possible delay.

In faith of which the undersigned have affixed their signatures and the seals of their arms.

Made upon the line of the advanced posts at Casa Lanzi, before Capua, the 20th of May, 1815.

(L. S.)

The Baron COLLETTA, Lieut. General, Councillor of State, Commander of the Royal Order of the Two Sicilies, decorated with the Medal of Honour, Chief Engineer of the Neapolitan Army.

In virtue of my powers, and in quality of General in Chief of the Neapolitan Army, we have approved and ratified, and hereby approve and ratify the above Articles of the present Military Convention.

Given at Casa Lanzi, before Capua,

(L. S.)

The Baron CARASCOSA.

(L. S.)

The Comte de NIEPERG, Chamberlain, Knight of the Order

of Maria Theresa, and of Saint George of Russia, Grand Cross of the Orders of Sweden, of St. Anne, and of St. Maurice of Sardinia, Field-Marshal, commanding a Division of the Imperial Austrian Army in the Kingdom of Naples.

In virtue of my powers, and as General in Chief of the Austrian army in Naples, I ratify the above Articles of the present Military Convention.

(L. S.)

BIANCHI, Lieut.- Gen.

Signed and ratified by us, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Tuscany, in the absence of the Commanding Officers of the British Sea and Land Forces, employed on the coast of Naples.

Given at Casa Lanzi, before Capua, May 20, 1815.

(L. S.) BURGHERSH.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *June* 13, 1815.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lord Burghersh, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany, dated

Naples, May 23, 1815.

My Lord,—Prince Leopold, of Sicily, greeted by the general applause of the people, made his entry into this city, at the head of the Austrian troops, on the 22nd.

The passage of that Prince through his father's states to the capital has been most gratifying. The inhabitants from considerable distances flocked to meet him, and having re-assumed the national cockade, brought him proofs of their attachment to his family, and their detestation of the rule they were escaping from, imposed upon them by conquest, and maintained by force.

By the Convention transmitted to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the allied arms were to have been placed in possession of Naples on this day. The popular feeling had, however, so strongly manifested itself against the then existing government, on the 20th and 21st, that Marshal Murat left the town in disguise, and his wife sought the security which had been assured her on board a British man of war.

General Carascosa sent to General Bianchi, requesting he would prevent the misfortunes with which the town was menaced, by entering it immediately; and Madame Murat, by the same request to Admiral Lord Exmouth, prevailed upon him to land a body of 500 marines, to maintain tranquillity.

Marshal Murat appears to have been aware of the little support his usurped dominion, when menaced, would receive either from

the army or the inhabitants of this kingdom: his children were already placed at Gaeta.

General Bianchi sent forward his cavalry, under Count Niepperg, on the evening of the 21st. It occupied this city during the night, and preserved it from disorder.

Prince Leopold has requested all the authorities of the kingdom, the ministers of state, and the officers of the army, to remain at their post to await the orders of the King.

Admiral Penrose sailed from hence to Melazzo, to bring his Majesty to his capital. In a few days his Majesty's arrival may be expected.

Admiral Lord Exmouth arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 20th. The expedition from Sicily is arrived this morning.

Madame Murat will sail tomorrow on board of his Majesty's ship Tremendous towards Gaeta, to receive her children on board, and will then proceed to Trieste.

No disturbances of any serious nature have taken place. The enmity against such as are supposed from their employments to have been attached to the late Government is great, but the activity with which General Bianchi has carried assistance to the points where it might be required has retained the country quiet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BURGHERSH.

INDIA-BOARD, WHITEHALL, *June* 15.

The following statement of the operations of the second division of the field army under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Mawby, of his Majesty's 53rd regiment, before Kalunga, has been this day received from India:—

Fort William, Dec. 13, 1814.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to publish the following statement of the operations of the 2nd division of the field army, under the command of Colonel Mawby, of his Majesty's 53rd regiment, before Kalunga, which terminated in the evacuation of the Fort on the 30th of November.

The battering train from Delhi having arrived in Camp on the 24th ultimo, the operations of the army against the fort of Kalunga, were resumed on the morning of the 25th. At one o'clock, p. m. on the 27th, the breach was reported completely practicable by the officers in charge of the engineer and artillery departments, Colonel Mawby having also satisfied himself of the fact from personal observation, and being anxious to avoid any delay which should afford the enemy sufficient time to strengthen his internal defence, either by cutting up the breach, or erecting works so as to command the entrance into it, ordered the storming party instantly to advance. The storming party, consisting of all the grenadiers of the division, and one battalion company of the 53d, with the light infantry company of that corps, was led by Major Ingleby, and after being exposed till three o'clock, an interval of two hours, to a most galling and destructive fire of musketry and matchlocks, they found their efforts opposed

by insuperable obstacles, and were in consequence ordered to abandon the attack.

In this arduous and gallant but unsuccessful struggle, many brave officers and men were killed and wounded.

The most honourable testimony is borne by Colonel Mawby to the zeal and courage displayed by the officers and men engaged in the assault: and although their brave efforts were not crowned with immediate success, they produced such an effect as to convince the enemy of the inutility of further resistance; accordingly, on the 30th, at four a. m. the Nepaulese garrison abandoned the Fort of Kalunga to the British troops.

[This supplement also contains dispatches from Colonel Ochterlony, stating the surrender on the 4th of November of the Forts of Nalagar and Tarregar, garrisoned by ninety-five Goorka officers and privates, with a loss on our side of one killed and six wounded; and a report, dated the 25th of November, from Major Bradshaw, of the successful operations of a division of his troops, under Captain Hay, against Pursaram Thapa, the Napaulese Subah of the Teraice. The Subah, who occupied this position with about 400 men, was completely surprised: he himself was killed; one of his chief Sirdars, severely wounded, was found among the slain, which is stated to have amounted to about 51 mountaineer soldiers. A number of the enemy was wounded, and many were drowned in the river Bagnutee. Two standards were taken. The total of our loss consisted of two killed and twenty-one wounded, including Lieut. Boilieau, who received a deep sabre cut in a personal contest with the Subah.]

Downing Street, June 22.

Major the honourable H. Percy, arrived late last night with a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G., to Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, of which the following is a copy—

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

My Lord,—Buonaparte having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the French army and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th, and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at day light in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march, and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movement upon Charleroy was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day; and General Zieten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroy, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blucher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sambref, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroy

towards Bruxelles, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm house on the same road, called Les Quatre Bras.

The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under General Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles, with Marshal Blucher's position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras, and the 5th division under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, arrived at about half-past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an atack upon Prince Blucher, with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2nd corps, and a corps of cavalry under General Kellerman, with which he attacked our post at Les Quatre Bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army, under General Bulow, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of cavalry and infantry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, and Major-General Sir James Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieutenant-Gen. Charles Baron Alten, Major-General Sir C. Halket, Lieutenant-General Cooke, and Major-Generals Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division and those of the Brunswick corps were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42nd, 79th, and 92nd regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians.

Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive by the enclosed return; and I have particularly to regret his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell, fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambref, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest, in which he had been engaged, and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his

army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the Marshals rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at ten o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blucher. On the contrary, a patrole which I sent to Sambref in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrole advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following, with a large body of cavalry, brought from his right, the cavalry under the earl of Uxbridge.

This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life Guards, upon their debouche from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his Lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroy and Nivelle, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied; and its left extended to a height above the Hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelle road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre, we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blucher, at Wavre through Ohaim; and the Marshal promised me, that in case we shoul'd be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blucher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th and yesterday morning, and at about ten o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Bing's brigade of Guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, and afterwards of Colonel Home; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate; which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly un-

successful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major-general Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest was defeated; and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps by Euschermont upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his position on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark; and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night. He has sent me word this morning that he had taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Buonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move, this morning, upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your Lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In Lieut.-general Sir Thomas Picton, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position was defeated. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his Majesty for some time of his services.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your Lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better, The division of Guards, under Lieut.-gen. Cooke, who is severely wounded, Major-gen. Maitland, and Major-gen. Byng, set

an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer, nor description of troops, that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention, for his Royal Highness's approbation, Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, Major-gen. Adam, Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Alten, severely wounded; Major-general Sir Colin Halket, severely wounded; Colonel Ompteda, Col. Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the 4th division; Major-gen. Sir James Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, Major-gen. Lambert, Major-general Lord E. Somerset; Major-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, Major-general Sir C. Grant, and Major-general Sir H Vivian; Major-general Sir O. Vandeleur; Major-general Count Dornberg. I am also particularly indebted to General Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this as upon all former occasions.

The artillery and engineer department were conducted much to my satisfaction by Col. Sir G. Wood and Colonel Smyth; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adjutant-gen. Major-gen. Barnes, who was wounded, and of the Quarter-Master-general Col. Delancy, who was killed by a cannon shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his Majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieut.-col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his Majesty's service.

General Kruse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did General Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and General Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry of the King of the Netherlands.

General Pozzo di Borgo, General Baron Vincent, General Muffling, and General Alvoa, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely; and General Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my feelings, or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day, to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

The operation of General Bulow, upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack, which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

I send, with this dispatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness.

I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a report, that Major-General Sir William Ponsonby is killed, and, in announcing this intelligence to your lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief, for the fate of an officer, who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

2nd P. S. I have not yet got the returns of killed and wounded, but I enclose a list of officers killed and wounded on the two days, as far as the same can be made out without the returns; and I am very happy to add, that Col. Delancy is not dead, and that strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

DOWNING-STREET.

June 23, 1815.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. to Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department.

Brussels, June 19, 1815.

My Lord,—I have to inform your lordship, in addition to my dispatch of this morning, that we have already got here five thousand prisoners, taken in the action of yesterday, and that there are above two thousand more coming in to-morrow; there will probably be many more. Among the prisoners are the Count Lobau, who commanded the 6th corps, and General Cambrone, who commanded a division of the guards. I propose to send the whole to England by Ostend.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, June 29, 1815.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst from Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Cateau, 22nd, and Joncourt, 25th instant.

Le Cateau, June 22, 1815.

We have continued in march on the left of the Sambre since I wrote to you. Marshal Blucher crossed that river on the 19th, in pursuit of the enemy, and both armies entered the French territory yesterday; the Prussians by Beaumont, and the allied army, under my command, by Bavay.

The remains of the French army have retired upon Laon. All accounts agree in stating that it is in a very wretched state; and that, in addition to its losses in battle and in prisoners, it is losing vast numbers of men by desertion.

The soldiers quit their regiments in parties, and return to their homes; those of the cavalry and artillery selling their horses to the people of the country.

The 3rd corps, which in my dispatch of the 19th I informed your lordship had been detached to observe the Prussian army, remained in the neighbourhood of Wavre till the 20th: it then made good its retreat by Namur and Dinant.

This corps is the only one remaining entire.

I am not yet able to transmit your lordship returns of the killed and wounded in the army in the late actions.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to inform you, that Col. Delancy is not dead: he is badly wounded, but his recovery is not doubted, and I hope will be early.

Joncourt, June 25, 1815.

Finding that the garrison of Cambray was not very strong, and that the place was not very well supplied with what was wanting for its defence, I sent Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Colville there, on the day before yesterday, with one brigade of the 4th division, and Sir C. Grant's brigade of cavalry; and upon his report of the strength of the place, I sent the whole division yesterday morning.

I have now the satisfaction of reporting that Sir Charles Colville took the town by escalade yesterday evening, with trifling loss, and from the communications which he has since had with the governor of the citadel, I have every reason to hope that that post will have been surrendered to a governor sent there by the King of France, to take possession of it, in the course of this day.

St. Quentin has been abandoned by the enemy, and is in possession of Marshal Prince Blucher; and the castle of Guise surrendered last night.

All accounts concur in stating, that it is impossible for the enemy to collect an army to make head against us.

It appears that the French corps which was opposed to the Prussians on the 18th inst. and had been at Wavre, suffered considerably in its retreat, and lost some of its cannon.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, July 3.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was received last night by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his lordship by the Duke of Wellington, dated

Orvillé, June 28, 1815.

The citadel of Cambray surrendered on the evening of the 25th instant, and the King of France proceeded there with his Court and his troops on the 26th. I have given that fort over entirely to his Majesty.

I attacked Peronne, with the 1st brigade of guards, under Major-General Maitland, on the 26th in the afternoon. The troops took the hornwork, which covers the suburb on the left of the Somme, by storm, with but small loss; and the town immediately afterwards surrendered, on condition that the garrison should lay down their arms and be allowed to return to their homes.

The troops upon this occasion behaved remarkably well; and I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of a battery of artillery of the troops of the Netherlands.

I have placed in garrison there two battalions of the troops of the king of the Netherlands.

The armies under Marshal Blucher and myself have conti-

nued their operations since I last wrote to your lordship. The necessity which I was under of halting at Cateau, to allow the pontoons and certain stores to reach me, and to take Cambray and Peronne, had placed the Marshal one march before me: but I conceive there is no danger in this separation between the two armies.

He has one corps this day at Crespy, with detachments at Villars Coterets and La Ferté Milon; another at Senlis; and the fourth corps, under General Bulow, towards Paris: he will have his advanced guard to-morrow at St. Denis and Gonasse. The army under my command has this day its right behind St. Just, and its left behind Taub, where the high road from Compiegne joins the high road from Roye to Paris.

The reserve is at Roye.

We shall be upon the Oise to-morrow.

It appears by all accounts, that the enemy's corps collected at Soissons, and under Marshal Grouchy, have not yet retired upon Paris; and Marshal Blucher's troops are already between them and that city.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 5.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this office.

Extract of a dispatch from Wm. A'Court, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the two Sicilies, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated

Naples, June 17.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that his Sicilian Majesty made this day his public entry into his capital, after an absence of nine years. The crowd that thronged the road all the way from Portici was immense, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people on the appearance of their legitimate Monarch. It was impossible to mistake the public feeling upon this occasion. The theatrical processions of Murat drew crowds, as I am told, of curious spectators, but curiosity was not the inducement here; in every countenance might be read the honest expression of heartfelt joy, at the return of a beloved and native sovereign.

His Majesty was received, on his arrival at the palace, by all the principal nobility of the country, the great majority of whom appeared to partake of the enthusiasm which had been previously demonstrated by the lower classes. In fact, never was national joy so unequivocally and so universally displayed.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated

Naples, June 17.

Having received the commands of his Majesty King Ferdinand IV. to attend him from Portici, in his entry into his capital, I had the honour of being present with his Majesty, and of witnessing the enthusiasm with which he was received by his people. The King entered Naples at the head of his own troops, together with the Austrians and British, who defiled before him on his arrival at his palace.

The constant attachment the Neapolitan people are known to have ever borne their legitimate sovereign, makes it unnecessary to detail to your Lordship their joy at his return. His Majesty reassumes the government of his country, beloved and respected by all classes of his subjects.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, July 7.

Captain Lord Arthur Hill arrived last night with dispatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Gonasse, 2nd and 4th instant.

Gonasse, July 2, 1815.

The enemy attacked the advanced guard of Marshal Prince Blucher's corps at Villars Coterets, on the 28th, but, the main body coming up, they were driven off, with the loss of 6 pieces of cannon, and about 1,000 prisoners.

It appears that these troops were on the march from Soissons to Paris, and having been driven off that road by the Prussian troops at Villars Coterets, they got upon that of Meaux. They were attacked again upon this road by General Bulow, who took from them five hundred prisoners, and drove them across the Marne.

They have, however, got into Paris.

The advanced guard of the allied army under my command crossed the Oise on the 29th, and the whole on the 30th, and we yesterday took up a position with the right upon the height of Rochebourg, and the left upon the Bois de Bondy.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher having taken the village of Aubervilliers, or Vertus, on the morning of the 30th June, moved to his right, and crossed the Seine at St. Germain as I advanced, and he will this day have his right at Plessis Pique, his left at St. Cloud, and the reserve at Versailles.

The enemy have fortified the heights of Montmartre and the town of St. Denis strongly; and by means of the little rivers Rouillon and la Vielle Mar, they have inundated the ground on the north side of that town, and water having been introduced into the canal de l'Ourcq, and the bank formed into a parapet and batteries, they have a strong position on this side of Paris.

The heights of Belleville are likewise strongly fortified, but I am not aware that any defensive works have been thrown up on the left of the Seine.

Having collected in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle of the 18th, and all the depôts of the whole army, it is supposed the enemy have there about 40 or 50,000 troops of the line and guards, besides the national guards, a new levy called Les Tirailleurs de la Garde, and the Federés.

I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that Quesnoy surrendered to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th June.

I enclose the copy of His Royal Highness's report upon this subject, in which your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the intelligence and spirit with which

this young Prince conducted this affair.

I likewise understand that Bassaume has surrendered to the officer sent there by the King of France to take possession of that town.

(TRANSLATION.)

Petit Wargnies, June 28, 1815.

On the day before yesterday I had the honour of receiving your Grace's letter, dated Joncourt, 26th inst. sent by your Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Cathcart, whom I have requested to inform your Excellency, that Marshal Count Rothallier had arrived this morning to summon the place in the name of Louis XVIII. He entered into a negociation with Lieutenant-General Despreaux, Governor of Quesnoy. The only result, however, produced by this was a very singular reply from the Governor, from which it appeared to me that he might possibly be induced to capitulate, and I determined at once on firing some shells and shot into the town, and of advancing our tirailleurs to the very glacis, to annoy them in every quarter, with a view of making some impression on the Commandant, and of endeavouring by that means to excite to revolt the National Guards and inhabitants, who are said to be well disposed towards us.

From information collected as to the fortifications, there appeared to me no reasonable chance of taking it by escalade, the ditches being filled with water, in addition to the inundation which had been made. At eleven o'clock at night, I ordered five howitzers and six six-pounders to open on the town, and I continued the fire until three o'clock at day-break. The town was at one time on fire in three places, but the fire was shortly extinguished. Some men were killed in the town, and several wounded, which appears to have produced exactly the effect which I wished. Last night General Anthing, who commands the Indian Brigade, sent an officer with the proposals to the Commandant, according to the authority which I had given to him, and coupled with a threat of bombardment and assault.

Upon this a negociation was entered into, which ended in the signing of the following capitulation this night: that is to say, that he would send an officer, with an Aid-de-Camp of General Anthing, to Cambray, to ascertain the fact of the residence of the King of France in that town, and the abdication of Buonaparte in favour of his son, and that, thereupon, he would give us this night, at six o'clock, possession of the Porte des Forets, to be occupied by a company of artillery, and that the next morning the garrison should march out of the town; the National Guards to lay down their arms and return to their homes; the Commander, and that part of the garrison who were not National Guards, were to go and receive the orders of Louis XVIII. in whose name we shall take possession of the town.

Gonasse, July 4, 1815.

My Lord,——Field Marshal Prince Blucher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my dispatch

of the 2nd inst. that he intended to take up on that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon; but the gallantry of the Prussian troops, under General Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy, at three o'clock in the morning of the 3rd, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two allied armies by a bridge which I had established at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine, towards the Pont de Neuilly, the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negociation, at the palace of St. Cloud, of a Military Convention between the armies, under which the French army should evacuate Paris.

Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud; and I enclose the copy of the Military Convention which was agreed to last night, and which had been ratified by Marshal Prince Blucher and me, and by the Prince d'Eckmuhl on the part of the French army.

This Convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.

General Lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day, and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lord Arthur Hill, by way of Calais. He will be able to inform your Lordship of any further particulars, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favour and protection.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

This day, 3rd of July, 1815, the Commissioners named by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the Baron Bignon, holding the Portefeuille of Foreign Affairs; the Count Guillemont, Chief of the General Staff of the French army; the Count de Bondy, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, being furnished with the full powers of his Excellency the Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French army on one side; and Major-General Baron Muffling, furnished with the full powers of his Highness the Field Marshal Prince Blucher, Commander in Chief of the Prussian Army; Colonel Hervey, furnished with the full powers of his Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the English army on the other side, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the allied armies commanded by his Highness the Prince Blucher, and his Excellency the Duke of Wellington, and the French army under the walls of Paris.

Art. II. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire. Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days; and the

movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

Art. III. The French army shall take with it all its materiel, field artillery, military chest, horses, and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the depôts shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different branches of administration which belong to the army.

Art. IV. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the Commanders-in-chief of the English and Prussian armies.

Art. V. The military and those holding employments to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty, immediately after their recovery, to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Art. VI. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army, and to carry with them their property, and that of their husbands.

Art. VII. The officers of the line employed with the *Federés*, or with the Tirailleurs of the National Guard, may either join the army or return to their homes, or the places of their birth.

Art. VIII. To-morrow the 4th of July, at mid-day, St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly, shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, the 6th, all the barriers shall be given up.

Art. IX. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the National Guard, and by the corps of the municipal gens-d'armerie.

Art. X. The Commanders-in-chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect, and to make those under their command respect, the actual authorities so long as they shall exist.

Art. XI. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the Government, or depends upon the Municipal Authority, shall be respected, and the Allied Powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

Art. XII. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being disturbed, or called to account either as to the situations which they hold, or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.

Art. XIII. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacles to the provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

Art. XIV. The present Convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced in the usual forms, at least ten days before-hand.

Art. XV. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present Convention,

the interpretation of it shall be made in favour of the French army and of the city of Paris.

Art. XVI. The present Convention is declared common to all the allied armies, provided it be ratified by the Powers on which these armies are dependant.

Art. XVII. The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow, the 4th of July, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.

Art. XVIII. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present Convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the Commissioners above named, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed)
The Baron BIGNON.
Count GUILLEMONT.
Count de BONDY.
The Baron de MUFFLING.
T. B. HERVEY, Colonel.

Approved and ratified the present Suspension of Arms, at Paris, the 3rd of July, 1815.

Approved,
(Signed) Marshal
The Prince D'ECKMUHL.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, July 6, 1815.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Louvres, the 30th of June, and Gonasse, the 2nd of July, 1815.

Louvres, June 30, 1815.

My Lord,—I have the honour of enclosing to your Lordship, the returns of the killed and wounded of the army, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; lists of officers, &c.

Brigadier General Hardinge, who was employed by me with the Prussian army, is not included in these returns; but he received a severe wound in the battle of the 16th, and has lost his left hand. He had conducted himself during the time he was so employed, in such a manner as to obtain the approbation of Marshal Prince Blucher, and the officers at the Prussian head quarters, as well as mine, and I greatly regret his misfortune.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Total of the British Loss in the Action of the 16*th ult.*—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 captains, 14 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 1 staff, 17 serjeants, 3 drummers, 269 rank and file, 19 horses, killed; 4 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 35 captains, 68 lieutenants, 23 ensigns, 4 staff, 100 serjeants, 5 drummers, 1,909 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total loss of Hanoverians.—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 29 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 193 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 142 rank and file, missing.

Total of British Loss on the 17*th*

ult.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, 45 horses killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 41 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, 33 horses, missing.

Total Hanoverian Loss.—9 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 74 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

Total British Loss on the 18th ult.—2 general staff, 1 colonel, 3 lieut.-colonels, 6 majors, 46 captains, 26 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, or cornets, 5 staff, 2 troop quarter-masters, 100 serjeants, 13 drummers, 1,536 rank and file, and 1,462 horses, killed; 10 general staff, 4 colonels, 21 lieut.-colonels, 28 majors, 107 captains, 202 lieutenants, 47 cornets or ensigns, 17 staff, 3 troop quarter-masters, 330 serjeants, 36 drummers, 5,087 rank and file, and 863 horses, wounded; 1 lieut.-colonel, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 17 serjeants, 15 drummers, 763 rank and file, 762 horses, missing.

Total Hanoverian Loss.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 cornets or ensigns, 7 serjeants, 273 rank and file, 33 horses, killed; 2 lieut.-colonels, 10 majors, 15 captains, 26 lieutenants, 13 cornets or ensigns, 2 staff, 31 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1,014 rank and file, 28 horses, wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet or ensign, 5 staff, 12 serjeants, 17 drummers, 779 rank and file, 11 horses, missing.

[Transmitted by the Duke of Wellington.]

Govy, June 26, 1815.

My Lord,—Lieut.-Colonel Sir N. Campbell (Major of the 54th regiment) having asked my leave to go to head quarters to request your Grace's permission to return to England, I beg leave to take the opportunity of mentioning, that I feel much obliged to him for his conduct in closing, in the town of Cambray, with the light companies of Major-General Johnson's brigade, and in leading one of the columns of attack.

The one which he commanded escaladed, at the angle formed (on our right side) by the Valenciennes gateway, and the curtine of the body of the place.

A second, commanded by Colonel Sir William Douglas, of the 91st regiment, and directed by Lieutenant Gilbert, Royal Engineers, took advantage of the reduced height in that part of the escarpe (which, on an average, is on that side about 55 feet), by placing their ladders on a covered communication from this place, to a large ravelin near the Amiens road.

The Valenciennes gate was broken open by Sir N. Campbell, and draw-bridges let down in about half an hour, when, on entering the town, I found that the attack made by Colonel Mitchell's brigade on the side of the Paris gate, had also succeeded: the one directed by Captain Sharpe, Royal Engineers, forced the outer gates of the Corre Port in the horn-work, and passed both ditches, by means of the rails of the draw-

bridges, which they scrambled over by the side; not being able to force the main gate, they escaladed by the breach (the state of which your Grace had observed) in the morning, and before which although the ditch was said to have twelve feet water, a footing on dry ground was found, by wading through a narrow port in the angle of the gate, within the rampart. I have every reason to be satisfied with the light infantry of the division, who by their fire covered the attacks of the parties, of sixty men each, which preceded the column.

The three brigades of artillery of Lieutenant Colonel Webber Smith, and Majors Knott and Browne, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Hawker, made particularly good practice, and immediately silenced the fire of the enemy's artillery, except from two guns on each flank of the citadel, which could not be got at, and two field pieces on the ramparts of the town, above the Valenciennes gate, and which played upon the troops as they debouched from the cover they had been posted in. Twenty prisoners were made at the horn-work of the Paris gate, and about one hundred and thirty altogether in the town. Their fire was very slack, and even that, I foresaw, they were forced to, by the garrison of the citadel. I left the 23rd and 91st regiments in town, with two guns, and a troop of Ensdorff hussars, and am much indebted to Sir William Douglas and Colonel Dalmer, for their assistance in preserving order. Some depredations were committed, but of no consequence, when the circumstances we entered by are considered.

From the division, as well as my personal staff, I received every assistance in the course of the three days operations.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES COLVILLE.

Total Loss at Cambray—1 lieut. 7 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file, wounded.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, July 11.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department:—

Paris, July 8, 1815.

My Lord,—In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship the copy in my dispatch of the 4th, the troops under my command, and that of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday, which has ever since been perfectly quiet.

The king of France entered Paris this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Admiralty-office, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Captain Maitland, of his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Basque-roads, the 14th inst.

For the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the Count Las Cases and General Allemand this day came on board his Majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Buonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Conceiving myself authorized by their Lordships' secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.

That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the Count Las Cases, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort; but all that I can do is, to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as his Royal Highness may deem expedient.

Admiralty-office, July 25, 1815.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Viscount Keith, to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the Ville de Paris, in Hamoaze, the 21st inst.

Ville de Paris, in Hamoaze, July 21, 1815.

Sir,—Captain Knight of the Falmouth, arrived last night from the Gironde, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of that river having been successfully entered without loss on the 13th inst. by the Pactolus, Hebrus, and Falmouth.

I enclose, for their Lordship's information, a copy of the Hon. Captain Aylmer's letter, reporting his proceedings in the execution of this service, in which both Captain Palmer and he have shewn a commendable zeal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

P. S. I also enclose a copy of a letter from Captain Palmer of the Hebrus.

His Majesty's ship Pactolus, in the Gironde, July 14.

My Lord,—I arrived off this port on the 3rd inst. and, in compliance with the wishes of General Donnadieu, sent in a flag of truce, with an aide-de-camp of the General's, for the purpose of communicating with the General Clausel, commanding at Bourdeaux; but as two days more elapsed without an answer or news of the aide-de-camp, I sent another flag into a corvette lying in the river; and I learnt from her commander that he had received the most positive orders from Gen. Clausel not to hold any kind of communication with us. In addition to this, we received a proclamation, signed by that General, declaring Bourdeaux and its whole vicinity in a state of siege, and threatening with military ex-

ecution any who manifested signs of disaffection to his government. The aide-de-camp, it appeared, was detained.

While this negociation was attempting, the Hebrus arrived with the charge of a small expedition, with arms and supplies for the Royalists, and when it became evident that no good could arise out of any attempt to conciliate General Clausel, Captain Palmer made me a very strong representation upon the necessity which he conceived there was for his attempting to enter the Gironde and open a direct communication with the Royalist party. After weighing the circumstances, I thought it my duty to accede to the proposal, and I united the ships for the prosecution of the service.

The General Donnadieu, being anxious to pursue his mission on the coast, I dispatched the Larne with him to Passages.

On the 11th, the squadron weighed from an outer anchorage we had taken, and formed for the purpose of entering the river; but, as we stood in, the enemy's corvette was perceived to weigh and manœuvre in the north entrance, while five sail pushed out through the southern passage to sea. Under these circumstances, it became necessary for the intercepting those vessels that the squadron should separate for the time; and in consequence the forcing the river was obliged to be given up for that day; during the night, the squadron united again, after having examined the vessels which it appeared had sailed in so suspicious a manner, which circumstance was developed by the embargo having been that morning discontinued in the river.

Yesterday, the wind being favourable, the squadron again weighed, and formed in a close line for entering the Gironde; the Pactolus led, the Hebrus followed, and the Falmouth brought up the rear; the two former had transports in tow: as we proceeded, a person came off with a message from the people of the town of Royan, saying that they would not fire at us, provided we did not assail them. We passed on with the royal colours of France at the mast head; the tri-coloured flag flew along the batteries, which were all in preparation, but no act of hostility occurred until we reached the heavy battery at Verdun, which opened its fire upon us, and continued it until the ships reached the anchorage. No injury, however, was sustained, and the squadron did not return a gun, for I was unwilling to disturb the feeling which appeared so generally and so happily to prevail. Directly the ships were secured, a communication was sent up with a flag of truce to General Clausel by the Count de Lasteur, deputed by M. La Duchesse D'Angoulême, and we are in expectation of his answer. In the mean time nothing can wear a more favourable aspect than the face of things in this river.

I beg to assure you, that every measure shall be adopted, in conjunction with the Baron Montalembert, to arm and organize the royal party, and establish the power of predominance of his Majesty the King of France, in

the vicinity of wherever our means can operate.

I lose no time in dispatching the Falmouth to your Lordship, and Captain Knight will explain our situation, as well as that we are taking every precaution in respect to the defence of that river, in the event of General Clausel sending down any strong force to stifle the spirit of the people. I shall also write to Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, and perhaps the Rear-Admiral may strengthen our means here, so that we may fully avail ourselves of such opportunity of pushing the royal cause with vigour and celerity, and of cherishing the excellent disposition with which all here seem inspired. I have just learnt that the enemy evacuated the fort of Verdun last night, and retired with his garrison. We have sent a force on shore to dismantle and destroy the guns, &c. This is the fort which disputed our entrance, and it is a very strong work.

I have also the pleasure to add, that the propositions of the Baron Montalembert, and his mission, have hitherto been every where attended with success. The forts and the positions are gradually pulling down their tri-coloured flags, and hoisting that of their legitimate Sovereign: and several of them have saluted the squadron upon their hoisting the white flag. While writing this letter, another battery has hoisted the white flag, and there now remains only the fort at Meche with the tri-coloured flag.

Captain Palmer, who was entrusted with the service, has throughout directed it, and the accident alone of my being the senior officer, induces me to give the account to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. W. Aylmer,
Captain.

To Admiral Lord Viscount Keith, &c.

His Majesty's ship Hebrus, in the Gironde, July 14, 1815.

My Lord,—I have the honour to state to you, that I arrived off this port on the 6th, where I found his Majesty's ship Pactolus, and I learn from Captain Aylmer that General Donnadieu (the French officer he had on board) was endeavouring to open a communication with the Commandant at Bourdeaux, General Clausel, and that an aide-de-camp had been dispatched in for that purpose. But as General Clausel thought proper to detain the messenger, and also to adopt the most decided measures to prevent any kind of intercourse, there appeared no prospect of any accomodation from any further attempts to conciliate him.

From the nature of this coast, and the complete military possession which the enemy had of it, it seemed impossible that any free communication could be opened with the Royalists, unless I could effect an entrance into the river; and as the Baron de Montalembert expressed the greatest anxiety upon the subject, and I possessed a discretionary power of passing into the Gironde, should I be of opinion that circumstances justified me in doing so, I de-

cided, after the best consideration I could give the matter, that it was the most proper course I could pursue for the good of the cause I was employed on.

As I felt, that the committing the transports and their lading in the river, at a time it was in full possession of the enemy, was a strong measure, and as there were serious obstacles to overcome, in a well defended entrance and a hazardous navigation, I considered it my duty to render our means as effective as possible before the attempt was made, and as the Pactolus was on the spot, I stated my opinion fully to Captain Aylmer, requesting the junction of his ship to those under my orders. Captain Aylmer having acceded to the request, and being the senior officer, of course the command of the squadron devolved on him, and your Lordship will learn from that officer the further proceedings of the expedition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND PALMER, Captain.

To Admiral Viscount Keith, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, July 23, 1815.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Colonel the Baron de Montalembert, dated in the Gironde, July 13, 1815.

My Lord,—With the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the ship, with the arms, equipments, and ammunition, placed under my charge, entered the Gironde this morning, protected by his Majesty's ships Pactolus, Hebrus, and Falmouth. On our approach near the fort of Royan, which commands the entrance of the river, Captain Palmer of the Hebrus hoisted the white flag at the main. The effect produced by this emblem of loyalty and honour was instantaneous. Not a gun was fired from the batteries, the Verdun one excepted, and we were received as friends and deliverers.

The communications we have had with the inhabitants during the few hours we have been at anchor, are of the most favourable nature, and such as might have been expected from their well-known attachment to the cause of their legitimate Sovereign. General Clausel still occupies Bourdeaux with some force. Our appearance in this river, and the means we will immediately pursue to arm the population, will produce the double effect of paralyzing his measures to keep possession of the town, and of preventing his sending any reinforcement to the French army behind the Loire.

I cannot close this communication without stating to your Lordship, that to Captain Palmer's zeal for the cause, and indefatigable exertions, we are entirely indebted for our present advantageous position in this river.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Le Baron de MONTALEMBERT.

To Earl Bathurst, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 24, 1815.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this office, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Major-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe:—

Genoa, July 4.

Pursuant to the information contained in my letter of the 1st instant, of which a duplicate is enclosed, I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship of my having embarked a portion of the force at this place; and am proceeding with it, in conjunction with the ships of war under Lord Exmouth, to the neighbourhood of Marseilles, there to act as circumstances may point out.

Marseilles, July 11.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship of my arrival at this place, in company with Lord Exmouth, having under my command the force stated in my letter of the 4th instant from Genoa, of which a duplicate is enclosed.

The forces will disembark here as soon as the transports with the troops and arms shall have come to an anchor.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 24.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Leith, commanding his Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands, and addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Royal, Martinique, June 10, 1815.

My Lord,—I am happy to inform you, that I have occupied the military points of Martinique by a British auxiliary force, which landed here on the morning of the 5th instant.

The situation of Martinique was, indeed, critical; for the troops of the line, consisting of thirteen hundred men, who possessed the forts, shewed too much of the same disposition which has manifested itself in France. The majority of the officers were decidedly for Buonaparte, some putting up the tri-coloured cockade, and others, with similar sentiments, less avowed, pretending that they only wished to return to France. The soldiers were chiefly refractory conscripts, who had never served, and had no attachment to Buonaparte, but having escaped from the army under his severe system, finding themselves expatriated under the King's government, was not likely to create an attachment to the Bourbon cause, they generally wished to return home.

Le Comte de Vaugiraud acted with much good sense in anticipating the mischief which might have arisen, and which he had not the power to have controlled, by assembling the troops, and releasing those of the officers who desired it from their obligations, informing them at the same time, that they must quit Martinique, and declaring that any attempt to raise the standard of rebellion would be repelled by force, and punished as an act of muitny, in

defiance of the oaths of fidelity which they had taken to Louis the Eighteenth.

I had desired Le Comte de Vaugiraud to give it to be understood, that the white flag was the only permanent security of the troops, or of the colony, and I immediately assembled the force now in possession of the island, in Gros Islet Bay, St. Lucia, within four hours' sail of Fort Royal, to give effect to the Comte de Vaugiraud's measures.

This fine colony was several times on the point of being thrown into a state of revolutionary convulsion, by the conduct of the troops, all of whom, with the exception of the remainder of the 26th regiment, amounting to four hundred and fifty men, including officers, who remain under the white flag, have been permitted to depart, unarmed, and are actually gone.

The militia of Martinique amount to about 6,000 men, who are well disposed; one half only have arms: 150 are mounted.

Immediately after the occupation of the military points by the troops under my command, the government of the colony published a decree, by which British vessels are received on the same footing as the French. This act was perfectly spontaneous, and indeed has been marked by the same spirit of cordiality which has actuated the Comte de Vaugiraud in every part of the intercourse which I have had with him.

It would be unjust to Comte de Vaugiraud not to express my sense of the honourable devotion which he has uniformly shewn to the zealous performance of his duty to his Soveriegn, of his dignity and good sense under very critical circumstances, and of his grateful attachment to the Prince Regent, the British government and nation, for the assistance which has saved Martinique. The gratitude, indeed, of the colony at large, has been most unequivocally testified.

I shall be happy to find that the steps I have taken have been such as may be approved by the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES LEITH, Lieut.-Gen.
Commanding the forces.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, Aug. 2, 1815.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Lieut.-General Sir C. Brownrigg, K. B. dated Candy, February 25, 1815, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

British Head-Quarters, Candy, February 25, 1815.

My Lord,—For some days subsequent to the date of the last dispatch, which I had the honour to address to your Lordship, on Candian affairs, dated 16th January, no circumstance occurred of sufficient consequence to be reported to your Lordship, the several divisions of the invading force being partly in movement and partly preparing to move.

It was found, however, that

great, and apparently insurmountable, difficulties would occur in provisioning the troops, on so many routes, with our scanty means of conveyance, and I determined in consequence on a modification of the plan. This alteration consisted chiefly in disposing the march of the troops in such a manner, that the 1st and 2nd divisions, the 3rd and 4th, the 6th and 7th, should arrive on the same line, and, at certain convenient points, unite together; an arrangement which, I am happy to say, brought the supplying of the army within our means, and laid the ground work of a successful progress towards the several assigned places of destination above the hills.

On the 1st of February I learnt, by a letter of the 30th of January, from Major Hook, that the 1st division, under the command of that officer, had reached Ganniteune, situate at the foot of the Balani Mountains, and on the great road leading through the Pass or Gravet of that name towards the city of Candy.

Lieutenant O'Connell, with the 2nd division, was close in the rear, advancing to the same point, from which Major Hook was then to diverge to the left towards Weywode, in the seven Korles, to cooperate with Captain De Bussche, already in that quarter, with a small force, formed to supply the absence of the auxiliary corps, originally expected from Madras.

No serious opposition was made to the advance of these divisions. The first Adikar of the King of Candy, by name Molligodde, brother to the Dessave of the three Korles, who had previously come over to the British territory, and himself Dessave of the four Korles, kept hovering in front of Major Hook's march, with some followers, but had intimated, both to Major Hook and Mr. D'Oyley, that he was desirous to join the British standard, and was only prevented from doing so by his apprehension for the fate of his family, who were under the King's power in the capital, but whose liberation or escape he expected as soon as the troops should advance sufficiently near to Candy to induce the King to retire from that place; he further gave it to be understood, that although he was obliged to keep up the appearance of firing, he would do no harm; and in all these points, although his assurances could not in prudence be fully confided in at the time, he afterwards faithfully kept his word.

In the evening of this day (the 1st of February) I left Colombo to join the army, and proceeded by the route of Avissahavelle (usually called Sittawakka) and through the three and four Korles towards Lieut.-Colonel O'Connell's camp at Ganniteynne. While at Kooroonagodde, on the 3rd of February, a letter from the Lieut.-Colonel, dated at Ganniteyone, on the 2nd, informed, that the advance of that division, under Major Moffatt, of the 1st Ceylon regiment, having been detached to support a patrole which was conceived to be in danger, had advanced so near the fortified post which commands the Balani Pass, that it was deemed advisable to attack it: and it had been carried, after a trifling opposition.

At Attypittya, on the 4th, I received Major Hook's report, dated from Gerigamme the preceding day, apprising me that he had taken possession of that strong position and the neighbouring hill fort of Galgederah, with hardly any resistance, and no loss.

On the 6th I reached Ganniteynne, where it became necessary to halt for some days, to give time for the concentration of the divisions advancing from Trincomalee and the east side of the Candian territory. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell was encamped here, and Major Moffatt posted at Amenoopoora, one mile and a half beyond the pass, and a free communication opened between the two corps.

Here the Adikar Molligodde, by a message through Mr. D'Oyley, requested permission to surrender himself with the banners and records of the four Korles of which he is Dessave, having received intimation of the escape of his family from Candy. My consent being signified to him, he, on the 8th of Feb. came into camp in state, attended by a number of Chiefs of the four Korles, who had not previously appeared, and formally gave up the insignia and records of his Dessave into the hands of Mr. D'Oyley, whom I had deputed as Commissioner on the part of the British Government to confer with him.

Learning by reports from Major Kelly, commanding the 3rd division, and proceeding through the province of Saffragam and Ourah towards the Indulgasinha Pass, that he could be sufficiently advanced to support a forward movement on the part of Lieut.-col. O'Connell and Major Hook's divisions, I, on the 10th, directed Lieut.-col. O'Connell to ascend the Pass, and occupy Major Moffatt's position, sending his detachment a little in advance; and on the evening of the same day, I joined the camp at Amenoopoora.

The Adikar Cheylapola, who had followed my progress as far as Ganniteynne, proposed to take a different route from thence; and being furnished with an escort of about 50 men, proceeded up the mountains, by a road to the right, leading into the province of Oudinoora, the inhabitants of which he was desirous to communicate with.

Late in the evening of the 11th, a report was brought to Mr. D'Oyley, that a division of the British troops, supposed to be that commanded by Major Hook, had reached Kattugastotte, a ferry of the great river called Mahaviliganga, about three miles distant from Candy; that the King had quitted the capital, and that the defences at Gonarooha, another ferry of the same river, about an equal distance from the city, were abandoned.

A patrole, sent forward during the night, under the command of Major Brownrigg, reached Gonarooha early in the morning, and, fording the river, ascertained the truth of the intelligence in all its parts. Batteries of great extent were erected here, reaching from the common place of crossing for a considerable distance along the opposite bank, and commanding the ford; but were entirely destitute either of men or guns. Hideous objects of the King's resentment here presented themselves, in the

remains of poor wretches stuck up on poles on both sides of the river, seven of which were full in view at the ferry, and the whole number counted in that neighbourhood was 19.

Major Moffatt, with the advance of the 2d division, being a few miles in front of the general encampment, was, by Major Brownrigg, on his return with the patrole, directed to proceed forward to Gonarooha, in consequence of my orders to that effect.

On learning the foregoing particulars, I, on the 12th, dispatched Major Willerman, Deputy Quarter-Master-general, towards Candy, with instructions to prevent the possibility of injury to persons or property, by prohibiting the entry of the troops within the gates of the city, otherwise than as guards, under such disposition as Major Willerman might judge advisable.

Mr. D'Oyley, who had accompanied the patrole the preceding evening, and remained at Gonarooha until joined by Major Moffatt's detachment, with which, before the arrival of Major Willerman he had advanced to the city, which was found entirely deserted of inhabitants and stripped of all property; empty chests, baskets, and matts, were the only things found, except some few articles of furniture, not portable enough nor of sufficient value to be removed.

The detachment encamped without the gate.

On the 13th, in the morning, I left the position at Amenoopoora, with Lieut.-col. O'Connell's division, which I caused to halt at a convenient place on the hither side of the river, proceeding myself to the king's granary, between Gonarooha and the town, where I passed the night, and on the following day entered Candy with my personal suite, and fixed my head quarters in the palace.

In the mean time I had learnt by reports from Major Hook, that he had been induced to advance, in prosecution of a plan formed with Captain de Bussche, who, with his detachment, had ascended the Jaltoewre Gravet, and was in communication with the first division, at a short distance to the left.

Information which those officers had received, rendered it probable that the king was about to fly, and that the only remaining hope of securing him was by a rapid and secret movement of those two corps.

I was apprised by Major Kelly, that he had, after a faint resistance by the enemy, possessed himself of the batteries commanding the Idalgasinha Pass, and ascended the mountains. A subsequent letter of the 13th announced the further progress of this division as far as Maturate; and by one dated in the afternoon of the same day, at Mangala Dobbada Ganeure, one day's march from Haugeraukette, received by me on the 14th, soon after reaching the palace, I was informed of Major Kelly having seized (together with a great deal of treasure) a number of women and children, whom he considered to be of the King's family; but this idea was afterwards found erroneous, though several of the women proved to be related and allied to persons of the King's retinue. The treasure is reported

to consist of several coins of different descriptions, household implements, and ornaments of silver, to the weight of about 1000lbs.

No report had been received of Major Mackay's approach with the 5th division, from Trincomalee, but I calculated with confidence that he must be within two or three days' march.

I had learnt by reports from Major-general Jackson, that, notwithstanding the most zealous and anxious exertions on his part, the movement of the 6th division had been retarded much beyond the appointed time, by unavoidable and insurmountable difficulties in the means of carriage: and conceiving that the strength and disposition of the troops already in the field would prove sufficient to accomplish the objects of the campaign, I addressed General Jackson on the 15th instant, countermanding the march of the 6th division, and the return of any portion of it that might be on the march.

It resulted from this situation of the troops, that the King, who was known to be in the Dessavany of Dombera, with a small number of adherents, was so environed, as to render his escape extremely difficult, and if he did succeed in getting through the pass leading to his last place of refuge, the mountains of Bintenni, Capt. Anderson, of the 19th regiment, commanding the 7th division from Batticaloa, would arrive at that point, with every probability of intercepting him.

I now made a claim on the Adikar Eheylapola, for the performance of his promise to raise the people of these provinces, so as to prevent the King's escape, and to ascertain the precise place of his retreat, to which a detachment might be sent to make him prisoner.

This task the Adikar undertook with alacrity and confidence, offering to proceed to Dombera in person: dispositions were made for the proposed purpose, by preparing a detachment to accompany the Adikar, and dispatching another to form a chain of military communication with Major Kelly's force at Haugeraukette.

Every thing being thus prepared, the Adikar set out for Dombera, on the 16th, preceded by the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Mylins, of the 1st Ceylon regiment, and accompanied by Mr. D'Oyley, who, on his arrival at Hakkeytugala, in the forenoon of the same day, found the detachment already there, and learnt that they had fallen in with a party of the King's people, and after a sharp resistance, but without loss on our side, had killed three and wounded one, and captured a number of persons, two of whom were near relations of the King, and men of leading consequence, and almost all were related or allied to him.

This account, dated the 16th, reached me on the 17th, and the same day the prisoners were sent in; when conferred with, they claimed with earnestness their connection with the East India Company's Government. The principal man, by name Mutal Sawney, made a merit of having received presents and marks of distinction from the gentlemen in authority under the Presidency of Madras. Being asked as to the

King's hiding place and the force along with him, he said, it was several days since he had seen him; he was then in Dombera; he could not say if he continued in the same place, but if not, he could only go to Bintenine; that his Court was in a great measure dissolved, and that there were no principal Sirdars or Chiefs remaining with him. These communications were by no means made in the tone of a willing informer, but appear to have been true. The dispersion of the Court we had every reason to believe, as on that and on the following day, several Naykars (as they are called) or relations of the King surrendered themselves.

In so far also as regarded the King's place of retreat, the account of the prisoner agreed with the daily reports received from Mr. D'Oyley, who represented him to be still in Dombera, but did not venture to flatter himself or me, that he could succeed in at once cutting him off from escaping to the mountains. His letter of the 18th stated, that the King had fled from his last known place of halting, and that the inhabitants of two villages had appeared, and promised to co-operate in searching for him. The latest report that Mr. D'Oyley could then communicate was, that the King was concealed in a forest about a league and a half from Fildinya, and he had sent a detachment to endeavour to intercept him.

On the 19th in the morning, I had the satisfaction to know, by a letter from Mr. D'Oyley of the same date, that the King was in our hands; he had been surrounded the preceding evening in the precincts of Medda Maha Nuwera (the place from whence he was reported to have fled) by the people of Dombera, in conjunction with some armed Kandayans, sent by Ebeylapola Adikar, and taken prisoner, with two of his wives, in the house of an Aratchy (a subordinate Headman) at a place called Gallehewatte, about a mile beyond Medda Maha Nuwera. His two remaining wives and his mother were known to be at Hanweylle, a short distance off, and being sent for, with conveyances and an escort, were brought to Fildinya.

I have since learnt, that the few Malabar attendants remaining with the King, made some resistance, and wounded one of the assailants, on which the party retired a few paces and fired upon the house; that the King then came out and delivered himself up. It further appears, that his pursuers bound him and reviled him, and I fear plundered him of some articles of value.

As no regular troops or any British officer were present, it was impossible to give full relief; such of the clothes as could be recovered were returned. The Adikar claims, and with seeming justice, considering the sentiments he must entertain towards the King, some merit in having, by strict orders, saved his life; and great probability arises from what did pass, that nothing less than high authority could have induced them to spare him. In another view, this is one of the many facts which concur to shew the feelings of the people towards him (exemplified in this his favourite province) to be, when divested of the ter-

rors of tyrannical power, no other than those of hatred and contempt.

Besides the property taken by Major Kelly, further captures, to a considerable amount, have been made, and information has been received of many places where more treasure is hid.

In a military view, the resistance, and consequently the danger, has been comparatively trifling, but it would be the highest injustice to estimate, by the inadequate opportunities which have presented themselves, what might have been achieved if the occasion had called forth the full exertions of the troops. Of fatigue and hardship of weather, they have had considerable trials, the roads being indescribably rugged, with frequent interruptions both of mountains and morass, and every difficulty that marching can possibly admit. These, however, with the dispiriting addition of frequent rain, only served to display their ardour, which no obstacles, no discouragements, could subdue. But that for which I hold myself principally indebted to the army, which I have had the honour and good fortune to command in this undertaking, is, their orderly behaviour and abstaining from all acts of plunder, violence, and irregularity. They have, in consequence, been every where received by the chiefs and inhabitants with unfeigned welcome, assisted with supplies and means of carriage, and their camps frequented by all classes of the natives with extraordinary freedom and familiarity. Your Lordship will readily perceive the happy tendency of this kind of behaviour, in encouraging and propagating that confidence on the part of the inhabitants of these provinces, in the justice and moderation of his Majesty's government, and the protection of his arms, which served to invite and attach them to the cause in which they were engaged, and led, under Providence, to a conquest, the attempting of which has in former instances proved so fatal as to leave terrific lessons of caution and forbearance to future invaders; an enterprise which, I have no hesitation in saying, could not, with any common prudence, have been entered upon, except with the most credible assurances of the concurring wishes of the Chiefs and people, nor could ever have been brought to a successful issue without their acquiescence and aid.

The army has enjoyed in a very surprising degree the blessings of health. Our returns of sick are much below the number which might be expected in the same force, stationed in any of the garrisons of the colony.

I am now occupied in returning to their former stations such parts of the troops as will not be required to remain for the maintenance of the British government in the interior.

I am not yet prepared to present to your Lordship any connected view of the complicated and important considerations, of a political and civil nature, which arise out of this great change; these I shall therefore reserve for a separate dispatch, and conclude the present with soliciting your Lordship to do me the honour of

presenting to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent the expression of my humble congratulations in being enabled, by the speedy and happy issue of a campaign, ending with the unparalleled good fortune of not losing a single life, to tender for his Royal Highness's acceptance, the duties of a new and industrious hardy race of people, and the possession of a territory bountifully endowed with natural gifts, and requiring only the blessings of a just government, and an equitable administration of justice, and the indulgent care and countenance of a humane and gracious Prince.

I consider the circumstances which have taken place to be of so much national interest and importance, as to warrant my entrusting them to the care of a confidential staff officer. My son, Major Brownrigg, Deputy Adj.-General to this army, will therefore have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and as he has a perfect knowledge of all the occurrences of our short campaign, he is enabled to afford such information as your Lordship may be pleased to require of him.

He will be charged with the banner or standard of Candy, to be laid, with my most respectful duty, at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

From the Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary, March 6, 1815.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

British Head-quarters, Candy, March 2.

This day a solemn conference was held in the Audience Hall of the Palace of Candy, between his Excellency the Governor and Commander of the forces on behalf of his Majesty, and of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the one part, and the Adikars, Dessaves, and other principal Chiefs of the Candian provinces on the other part, on behalf of the people, and in presence of the Mohottalles, Coraals, Vidaans, and other subordinate Headmen from the different provinces, and a great concourse of inhabitants.

A public instrument of treaty prepared in conformity to conditions previously agreed on, for establishing his Majesty's government in the Candian provinces, was produced and publicly read in English and Cingalese, and unanimously assented to.

The British flag was then, for the first time, hoisted, and the establishment of the British dominion in the interior was announced by a royal salute from the cannon of the city.

All the troops present in this garrison were under arms on the occasion of this important event.

By his Excellency's command,

JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Dep. Sec.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CANDIAN PROVINCES.

Led by the invitation of the Chiefs, and welcomed by the acclamation of the people, the forces of his Britannic Majesty have entered the Candian territory, and penetrated to the capital. Divine Providence has blessed their efforts with uniform and complete success—the Ruler of the interior

provinces has fallen into their hands, and the government remains at the disposal of his Majesty's representative.

In this sacred charge it is his earnest prayer, that the Power which has vouchsafed thus far to favour the undertaking, may guide his counsels to a happy issue, in the welfare and prosperity of the people, and the honour of the British empire.

Under circumstances far different from any which exist in the present case, it would be a duty, and a pleasing one, to favour the re-establishment of a fallen Prince, if his dominion could be fixed on any principles of external relation compatible with the rights of the neighbouring government, or his internal rule in any reasonable degree reconciled to the safety of his subjects.

But the horrible transactions of the fatal year 1803, forced upon the recollection by many local circumstances, and by details unknown before; the massacre of 150 sick soldiers lying helpless in the hospital of Candy, left under the pledge of public faith, and the no less treacherous murder of the whole British garrison commanded by Major Davie, which had surrendered on a promise of safety, impress upon the Governor's mind an act of perfidy unparalleled in civilized warfare, and an awful lesson recorded in characters of blood against the momentary admission of future confidence, while the obstinate rejection of all friendly overtures, repeatedly made during the intermission of hostilities, has served to evince an implacable animosity, destructive of the hope of a sincere reconciliation.

Of this animosity, a daring instance was exhibited, in the unprovoked and barbarous mutilation of ten innocent subjects of the British Government, by which seven of the number lost their lives—a measure of defiance calculated, and apparently intended, to put a final negative to every probability of friendly intercourse.

If, therefore, in the present reverse of his fortunes and condition, it may be presumed the King would be found more accessible to negociation than in former times, what value could be set on a consent at variance with the known principles of his reign; or what dependence placed on his observance of conditions which he has hitherto so perseveringly repelled?

Still less could the hope for a moment be entertained, that any conditions of safety were capable of being established on behalf of the inhabitants who had appealed to his Majesty's Government for protection, and yet more hopeless the attempt to obtain pardon or safeguard for the Chiefs, who had deemed it a duty paramount to every other obligation to become the medium of that appeal.

How far their complaints have been groundless, and their opposition licentious, or, on the contrary, their grievances bitterly and intolerably real, may now be judged by facts of unquestionable authenticity.

The wanton destruction of human life comprises or implies the existence of general oppression. In conjunction with that, no other proofs of the exercise of tyranny

require to be specified; and one single instance, of no distant date, will be acknowledged to include every thing which is barbarous and unprincipled in public rule, and to pourtray the last stage of individual depravity and wickedness, the obliteration of every trace of conscience, and the complete extinction of human feeling.

In the deplorable fate of the wife and children of Eheylapola Adikar, these assertions are fully substantiated, in which was exhibited the savage scene of four infant children, the youngest torn from the mother's breast, cruelly butchered, and their heads bruised in a mortar by the hands of their parent, succeeded by the execution of the woman herself, and three females more, whose limbs being bound, and a heavy stone tied round the neck of each, they were thrown into a lake and drowned.

It is not, however, that under an absolute government, unproved suspicion must usurp the place of fair trial, and the fiat of the ruler stand instead of the decision of justice; it is not that a rash, violent, or unjust decree, or a revolting mode of execution, is here brought to view, not the innocent suffering under the groundless imputation of guilt: but a bold contempt of every principle of justice, setting at nought all known grounds of punishment, dispensing with the necessity of accusation, and choosing for its victims helpless females uncharged with any offence, and infants incapable of a crime.

Contemplating these atrocities, the impossibility of establishing with such a man any civilized relations either of peace or war, ceases to be a subject of regret; since his Majesty's arms, hitherto employed in the generous purpose of relieving the oppressed, would be tarnished and disgraced, by being instrumental to the restoration of a dominion, exercised in a perpetual outrage to every thing which is sacred in the constitution or functions of a legitimate government.

On these grounds his Excellency the Governor has acceded to the wishes of the Chiefs and people of the Candian provinces, and a Convention has in consequence been held, the result of which the following public act is destined to record and proclaim:—

PROCLAMATION.

At a Convention held on the 2nd day of March, in the year of Christ 1815, and in the Cingalese year, 1736, at the palace, in the city of Candy, between his Excellency Lieut. General Robert Brownrigg, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British settlements and territories in the island of Ceylon, on the one part, and the Adikars, Dessaves, and other principal Chiefs of the Candian provinces, on behalf of the inhabitants, and in the presence of the Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and other subordinate Headmen from the several provinces, and of the people then and there assembled, on the other part, it is agreed and established as follows:—

1st. That the cruelties and oppressions of the Malabar Ruler, in the arbitrary and unjust infliction of bodily tortures and the pains of death without trial, and sometimes without an accusation, or the possibility of a crime, and in the general contempt and contravention of all civil rights, have become

flagrant, enormous, and intolerable, the acts and maxims of his Government being equally and entirely devoid of that justice which should secure the safety of his subjects, and of that good faith which might obtain a beneficial intercourse with his neighbouring settlements.

2nd. That the Rajah Sri Wikreme Rajah Sinha, by the habitual violation of the chief and most sacred duties of a sovereign, has forfeited all claims to that title or the powers annexed to the same, and is declared fallen and deposed from the office of King. His family and relatives, whether in the ascending, descending, or collateral line, and whether by affinity or blood, are also for ever excluded from the Throne; and all claim and title of the Malabar race to the dominion of the Candian provinces is abolished and extinguished.

3rd. That all male persons being or pretending to be the relations of the late Rajah Sri Wikreme Rajah Sinha, either by affinity or blood, and whether in the ascending, descending, or collateral line, are hereby declared enemies to the Government of the Candian provinces, and excluded and prohibited from entering these provinces on any pretence whatever, without a written permission for that purpose, by the authority of the British Government, under the pains and penalties of martial law.

4th. The dominion of the Candian provinces is vested in the Sovereign of the British empire, and to be exercised through the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of Ceylon for the time being.

5th. The religion of Boodhe, professed by the chiefs and inhabitants of these provinces, is declared inviolable; and its rites, ministers, and places of worship, are to be maintained and protected.

6th. Every species of bodily torture, and all mutilation of limb, member, or organ, are prohibited and abolished.

7th. No sentence of death can be carried into execution against any inhabitant, except by the written warrant of the British Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By his Excellency's command,
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Dep. Sec.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Downing-street, August 1.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Major-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe.

Cujes, July 24, 1815.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the forts and ships in Toulon have this day hoisted the white flag, and that Marshal Brune, and all the generals and admirals in that place, have signed their acts of submission to the King.

The circumstances which led to this event, so far as in any way connected with the operations of the force under my orders, have been as follows:—

On the first appearance of the fleet and transports, under Lord Exmouth, off the coast of France,

Marshal Brune, who was opposite to Nice with a body of about 5000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, called the corps of observation of the Var, made immediate proposition for an armistice with the commander of the Piedmontese force at Nice, in which object he succeeded, and then marched directly to the relief of Toulon. On the 14th of July, the day on which the troops landed at Marseilles, he caused a letter to be addressed to the admiral, Lord Exmouth, enclosing a copy of the armistice signed at Paris, and demanding an extension of it to the British force in this country, which was immediately rejected.

He then addressed Lieutenant-Gen. the Marquis de Riviere, exercising the King's authority in Provence, stating his desire to send two officers to Paris, to offer the submission of Toulon, and saying he should refrain from hostilities during the ten days necessary for his communication. This proposition was also objected to, and the marshal was informed he must resign his authority to the officer who governed Toulon before Buonaparte's invasion, hoist the white flag, and suffer the garrison of Toulon to be composed of national guards and royalists, in as large proportion as the troops of the line. On the same day his letter was received by the Marquis de Riviere, information was had that he was marching towards Aix, on which I immediately ordered the whole of the British troops out of Marseilles, to take up such a position as might menace Toulon, watch him, and secure Marseilles itself against attack; but the report of his march on Aix gave way to that of his concentring near Toulon, when the following dispositions were made by me:—I directed the troops to move forward in two columns, one on the high road to Toulon, by Aubagne, Gemenos, and Cujes, and the other by the coast to Cassis and Ciotat, in which latter place I stationed a small garrison, and afterwards moved the column to Leques and Saint Cyr, having an advance at Bandol. My own head-quarters were at Cujes, having an advance at St. Anne's, with very strong ground both to my front and rear, and the power of collecting my force to act along the coast, or on the high road, as circumstances might best point out. The national guards and royalists occupied Beausset, Castelet, La Cadiere, and other strong points in my immediate front or flank. Admiral Lord Exmouth had, in the mean time, detached one line of battle ship to Ciotat, and another to Bandol, The enemy's advanced posts were on the outside of the pass of Ollioules. It was whilst the troops were in this position that the Marquis de Riviere and Marshal Brune carried on their negociations, through the means of Admiral Ganteaume, who, on the day after the marshal's first proposition was made, was received in Toulon as the King's commissioner. Various propositions were made, all with the view of gaining time. The two following were immediately rejected—that of acknowledging the King's authority, but retaining the tri-coloured flag, and that of requiring that the

British troops should retire, and promise not to attack Toulon; on which no assurance would be given. Whilst these points were discussing, a party of the national guards having moved to St. Nazaire, had thus turned the pass of Ollioules, which caused so much agitation, as having occurred whilst Admiral Ganteaume was treating, that Marquis de Riviere thought proper to withdraw it; whilst I collected my left column and pushed forward an advance to support him, should the circumstance have brought forth an attack. Finally, yesterday, the submission of Marshal Brune and his generals was received, but the regiments still refused to wear the white cockade; and it was only this day, whilst at Ollioules with Admiral Lord Exmouth, the submission of the whole was notified, and consent given to the royalists and national guards occupying the forts, in conjunction with a portion only of the regular troops.

The garrison of Toulon consisted of six* regiments of the line, a regiment of marines, a detachment of three hundred cavalry, artillery, veterans, &c. battalion of half-pay officers and federalists, called "Le Battalion Sacré," most of whom, with Marshal Murat, and some of his adherents, were suffered to quit Toulon, and absconded, it is not known where, on the eve of the resolution being taken for hoisting the white flag.

The nature of the operation in which I have been engaged, has been such as to afford little or no opportunity of distinction for the officers and men under my orders, yet I cannot avoid expressing my sense of the zeal which animated all ranks, nor my obligations to the officers in command of brigades, Col. Burrows and Col. Burke, and the officers of the staff, for their assistance to me in all preparatory arrangements, particularly Major Sir Thomas Reade, Assistant Adjutant General, Major Pratt, Assistant Quarter Master General, Major Gamble, Royal Artillery, Major Gorreyner, Military Secretary, Mr. Cummings, of the Commissariat, and Doctor Porteus.

Lieutenant Colonel Faverges, of the Italian Levy, who commanded the advance, merits likewise my best thanks, as also Major Andreis, of the staff, and Lieutenant Smith, of the Royal Engineers, by whom the duties of reconnoissance were principally exercised, and who executed them with an activity and intelligence that left me nothing to desire.

I can never sufficiently express my obligations and gratitude to Lord Exmouth and the navy in general, for the cordial assistance they have shewn themselves disposed to render on every occasion, and for the aid in particular which I received from the marines, of which a battalion was formed, under the command of Major Cox, and placed at my disposition.

Accounts have been received that Antibes has hoisted the white flag, so that there is now no declared enemy in the south of France.

This report will be delivered to your lordship by the honourable

* 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 35th, 166th, veterans.

Captain Arden, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who has been very zealous and active in his assistance to me, and who can bring me the honour of any commands your lordship may have for my further proceedings.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

H. Lowe, Major-Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Aug. 12.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at this office, addressed by Admiral Lord Exmouth to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Boyne, Naples Bay, May 25, 1815.

My letter of the 12th instant will have informed their Lordships of my movements up to that date, and the arrangements I had made with Lord William Bentinck, and the forces from Sicily, to co-operate with the allied army upon Naples: in continuation I beg to acquaint you, for their Lordships' further information, that I arrived off Civita Vecchia on the evening of the 18th, where learning from Mr. Cook (who came from Rome expressly for the purpose) the rapid approach of the Austrians towards Naples, I continued my voyage, without delay, for that place.

I reached Naples on the 20th, finding the Tremendous and Alcmene at anchor close to the Mole, and the two line of battle ships hauled out along-side of them. On the 21st in the morning, the marines were landed, and took possession of the forts and castle of St. Elmo, and united with the civic guard, and kept the city in a state of tolerable tranquillity until the 23rd, when the Austrian army made its public entry with Prince Leopold, and next day the different forts were delivered over, and the marines embarked.

It is my intention to put the government of King Ferdinand the Fourth, on his arrival, in immediate possession of the naval arsenal, with the Vesuvius of eighty guns, building at Castellamare, and also of all the gunboats, stores, &c. in the arsenal of Naples, which I think are absolutely necessary for conducting the affairs of government, until the pleasure of their Lordships shall be known.

The two ships of the line, Joachim and Capri, which were entirely abandoned to Capt. Campbell by the late government, I have ordered to proceed to Malta, manned and conducted by the Alcmene, there to wait their Lordships' instructions.

Boyne, Genoa Bay, July 3, 1815.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that I arrived at this anchorage this morning, with the ships named in the margin,* having previously landed the first division of the Austrian troops at Leghorn.

From the situation in which I find affairs on the coast of Provence, I have, in concert with

* Boyne, Impregnable, Bombay, and Pilot.

Major General Sir HudsonLowe, come to the determination to proceed immediately to Marseilles, with about three thousand men of this garrison,* which embark with the assent of the Sardinian government, at our request, and it is my intention to take the transports with the arms on board, to be employed as may be found advisable. I shall use every effort to afford all the assistance and co-operation in my power, to carry into effect the intentions of his Majesty's government, as detailed in the papers accompanying your letter of the 30th of May last, which I have this morning had the honour to receive from Sir Hudson Lowe, who embarks on board the Boyne: and I hope to sail in the morning for Marseilles.

Boyne, off Marseilles, July 18.

In reference to my letter of the 3rd instant, a duplicate of which accompanies this, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that we anchored in Marseilles Roads, on the evening of the 10th, with the ships named in the margin.† The following morning I went on shore, accompanied by Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, where we were received by the Marquis de Riviere, the Members of the Royal Committee of Provence, acting in the name of his Majesty Louis XVIII. and all the other Authorities, with every manifestation of joy.

On the 13th, the transports from Genoa, under convoy of the Aboukir, anchored in the Bay; the following morning the troops (about 3,000 men) debarked, and have occupied such positions as the general and myself have thought most eligible. I have landed 500 marines from the line of battle ships, who are doing duty with the army.

The loyalty of the Marseillois is very conspicuous, and the appearance of a British force, together with the arming the national guard, which the Marquis de Riviere has been enabled to accomplish through my assistance, has produced the best effect in calling forth professions of attachment to the royal cause, which their unprotected and defenceless state until now compelled them to suppress. Toulon still displays the tricoloured flag under Marshal Brune, and great excesses have been committed in raising contributions in that neighbourhood.

On the 13th, Marshal Murat, who is at Toulon, sent his Aide-de-camp, Lieut.-General Rosetti, to me, to propose his being received on board one of the ships for protection and safe conveyance to England. In reply, I charged this officer to inform Murat, that if he chose to go on board one of the ships off Toulon, in order to receive personal protection, it would be afforded, but that I should not enter into any engagements with him as to his destination, leaving that point to be settled by reference to England. I have this day heard, that Murat, finding (on the return of his offi-

* 14th regiment, 800; Piedmontaise, 600; Italian levy, 1,406; artillery and cavalry, 200.

† Boyne, Impregnable, Pompée, and Bombay.

cer) he would not be received on board a British ship on the terms which he proposed, has left Toulon, taking an eastern route towards Piedmont."

Boyne, off Marseilles, July 24, 1815, 10 P. M.

I hasten to communicate to you, for the information of their Lordships, that I am this moment returned from the Pass of Olionle, whither Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe and myself, accompanied the Marquis de Riviere (his Majesty's Lieutenant in these provinces) this morning from our advanced post, to receive the adhesion of the officers of the army and navy at Toulon, which was tendered to the Marquis, and the white flag hoisted under a discharge of one hundred pieces of cannon, and acknowledged by one of my frigates off the harbour.

Boyne, off Marseilles, August 1.

Their lordships will be informed by my last letter, of the 24th of July, of the arrangement made on the 24th, between the Marquis de Riviere and Marshal Brune.

The non-performance of the stipulated removal of Marshal Brune and the disaffected regiments, has occasioned a correspondence between General Sir Hudson Lowe and myself, and the Marquis de Riviere; which has this morning happily terminated, by Marshal Brune delivering himself into the hands of the Marquis, to be sent (accompanied by his Aid-de-camp) to Paris.

The most evident good-will prevails amongst all classes of people immediately about us: and I have no doubt but Toulon will feel immediate benefit from the removal of Marshal Brune.

I cannot close my letter without expressing in the strongest terms the high satisfaction and pleasure I have experienced in serving with Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, from whose active intelligent mind the service has derived every advantage.

Boyne, off Marseilles, Aug. 2.

The Marquis de Riviere's letter, this moment received, announces the actual departure of Marshal Brune, accompanied by an officer, as before intimated.

INDIA-BOARD.

Whitehall, Aug. 16.

Dispatches, dated Fort William, 25th of January, 1815, together with their enclosures, of which the following are extracts, have been received at the East India House, from the Vice-President in Council.

"We have the honour to transmit to your honourable court copies of documents, in continuation of the subject of our address of the 27th ultimo, relating to the operations of the war with the state of Nepaul.

"The successful resistance which the enemy has hitherto opposed to the advance of the divisions of Major-Generals Wood and Marley, and the disasters which have occurred in the division commanded by Major-General Martindell, will be a subject of deep regret to your honourable

court; but your honourable court will derive great satisfaction from the success which has hitherto attended the operations of the division under the command of Major-General Ochterlony."

Extract of a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government, dated Headquarters, Moradabad, December 10, 1814, relative to the operations of the 2nd division of the field army, under the temporary command of Colonel Mawby.

My last transmission of dispatches from the officer commanding the troops in the Dhoon announced the evacuation of the fort of Kalunga on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The garrison is now known to have suffered most severely from the fire of the British artillery, and particularly from the shells thrown from the mortars. The place was found crowded with dead and wounded, whom the enemy was unable to carry off in his precipitate flight, during the course of which his whole numbers were, with a very limited exception, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, by the activity and gallantry of the different detachments which had been very judiciously placed by Col. Mawby, to intercept his retreat.

Bulbudder Sing, the Killedar, effected his escape with about 70 followers, with whom he took post on a hill, at some distance from the British camp, where he was joined by 300 Goorkahs, intended as a reinforcement for the garrison of Kalunga, and who had been several days seen hovering in the mountains. Colonel Mawby determined to dislodge them from this position, and selected Major Ludlow for the conduct of this service, which was most ably and successfully accomplished by that officer.

The conduct of Major Ludlow deserves, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, to be brought to the particular notice of his lordship, not only as distinguished in this affair, but throughout the whole of the service in the Dhoon: at the arduous and unfortunate commencement of it, his gallantry and exertions were most conspicuous, and it is known attracted the applause of the illustrious commander, who fell on that lamented occasion. Since that period Major Ludlow has been employed on every service of difficulty and danger that has occurred, and invariably conducted himself with eminent courage, judgment, and zeal.

The officers who served under Major Ludlow in the attack of Bulbudder Sing's position are also entitled to particular notice and commendation; and his Excellency accordingly begs leave to name the following officers, as deserving to be honoured with the approbation of Government; Captain Bucke, commanding the light battalion, in the absence of Major Wilson; Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner, doing duty with that battalion. The arduous and difficult nature of the service, the fatigues and privations the troops had for some time undergone, and the strength of the enemy's position, demanded exemplary exertions of activity, zeal, and personal bravery from the European officers; and they ap-

pear to have been made on this occasion with a spirit and alacrity becoming British officers.

It will be satisfactory to the Government to observe, that in this rencontre (the first which has taken place between the Sepoys and the Goorkah troops since the successful resistance of the latter from the walls of their forts) our native infantry, animated by the example, and under the guidance of their European officers, have maintained their accustomed superiority in close conflict, with an enemy of determined courage, aided by the natural strength of his position.

The fall of Kalunga, and the impression produced by the ultimate fate of the garrison, notwithstanding its protracted and gallant resistance, has been attended with the most beneficial consequences. The confidence that had been created by the events before Kalunga has abated; and the spirit of insurrection against the Goorkah tyranny, which the same events had repressed, has now decidedly manifested itself.

A very strongly stockaded position which the enemy occupied on the heights above the town of Calsia was precipitately abandoned, after a feeble resistance, on the advance of a small detachment sent against it on the 28th ultimo, by Lieut.-colonel Carpenter, under the command of Capt. Past, of the 1st battalion of the 17th native infantry, accompanied by a party of irregulars, which had been collected in the country by Mr. Frazer, with his usual indefatigable zeal in the public service.

The dispatch from Col. Mawby, under date of the 7th instant, will apprize the Governor-general of the evacuation of the strong fort of Barunt, situated on one side of those high mountains, which, rising in continuous masses from the north eastern boundary of the valley of the Dhoon, extend to the great Himmalcheh range. The possession of this place is of great importance, commanding not only the district of Jaunsur, lying between the Jumna and Touse rivers, but one of the enemy's main communications between his western army, under Ummeer Sing, and the countries held in subjection by its presence, and the dominions of Nepaul east of the Ganges. This event appears to have been accelerated by the defection of the head landholders and inhabitants of the country. The post of Lackerghaut on the Ganges, where it forms the eastern limit of the valley of the Dhoon, and by which the enemy's direct and principal communication with Ummeer Sing's army was maintained before the British troops entered the valley, is in possession of one of our detachments, which completes the occupation of the Dhoon, and of the principal passes leading into it.

The occupation of this valley formed the earliest object of the Commander in chief's attention in the plan which his Excellency had resolved to adopt for the campaign to the westward; because it necessarily cut off the lower, most direct, and most frequent line of communication between the capital and the eastern dominions of Nepaul, and its army and conquered provinces west of the

Jumna and Touse rivers; and the British authority once established in the valley, posts could have been extended from thence along those rivers to a distance sufficient to deprive Ummeer Sing of his middle line of communication, and to force him, on the event of his being compelled, or finding it expedient to abandon his western conquests, to seek a retreat by the only line for it, which would then be left him, along the foot of the snowy mountains. The unfortunate events before Kalunga retarded, and for a time completely frustrated, the views of the Commander in Chief, and deprived the 3rd division of the army under Colonel Ochterlony, of the support and co-operation it was to derive from the 2nd division after the occupation of the Dhoon, in a combined attack on the Goorkah power and possessions in Sirmoor. The fall of Kalunga, the secure occupation of the Dhoon, and the expulsion of the enemy, which is stated to be complete, from the districts lying between the rivers Touse and Jumna, have in part accomplished the objects of the campaign in that quarter, and led to the immediate resumption of the original plan of operations intended to be pursued to the westward of the Jumna.

The battering train was to have left Deyrah on the 6th inst. and it was expected the remainder of the division would descend the Timley Pass on the 8th or 9th, on its route to Nahan, which the Commander in Chief has ordered should be through the protected Seikh country, and the Muckunda Pass, with a view to avoid the difficult pass of Guttansun, and the defiles leading directly from the Kaerdar valley towards Nahan.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a detachment of the field army commanded by Colonel Mawby during the siege of Kalunga and subsequent attack on Bulbudder Sing, from the 25th of November, 1814, to the 2nd December, both inclusive.

Total of Killed and Wounded—1 major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 native commissioned officers, 35 havildars and serjeants, 4 drummers, 425 rank and file, 1 gunner, 11 mattrosses, 2 golaundause, 4 gun lascars, 1 driver, 4 bheetees, 1 magazine man.

Copy of a letter from Major.-gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. commanding the second division of the field army, dated Camp, Noginund, December 20, 1814, to the Adjutant-general.

Sir,—With reference to my letter, dispatched by express this morning, I have now the honour to inform you, that Major Ludlow took possession of Nahun at one o'clock to-day.

I have the honour, &c.
G. MARTINDELL, Major-Gen. commanding detachment.

Camp, Noginund, Dec. 20, 1814.

Extract of a letter from Major-gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. dated Camp, at Nahun, December 27, 1814.

It is with unfeigned regret that I have to report to you, for the

information of the right honourable the Commander in Chief, the failure of an attack made this morning on a stockade, about a mile west of the fort of Jumpta, and which was planned with the double view of dispossessing the enemy of a strong position, and cutting off their supply of water, which it commanded.

From every information I possessed, together with what Major Ludlow, who command at Nahun from the 20th inst., had been able to obtain, and the previous local knowledge of Major Richards, I formed the plan of a combined attack. One column was commanded by Major Ludlow, who was directed to proceed to the left of the fort, whilst Major Richards, with another column, was to make a detour to the right, and take up a position on the other side of the fort, by which means I had every expectation of completely depriving the enemy of their watering places. The columns I made so strong as to be ample for the object in view; and I derive some satisfaction from the assurances, that both Majors Ludlow and Richards thought them sufficient.

It was calculated that both columns should march so as to reach their respective points of attack considerably before day-break; but it is much to be regretted, that Major Ludlow's column did not arrive at its position till long after that time: it was of course perceived by the enemy, who took every advantage of the discovery.

Major Ludlow reports, that he had at first the most flattering hopes of complete success, the enemy being driven from his advanced position, and compelled to retire into his stockade; but the Goorkahs here took advantage of a brave but ill-timed dash of the column, which Major Ludlow endeavoured in vain to restrain; and after an arduous conflict, in which I fear our loss is great (but I am at present unable to detail it), the column was obliged to retreat.

The slaughter of the enemy, Major Ludlow states to be very great, and he speaks in the highest terms of the gallant exertions of the officers and men under his command. Much as I deplore this failure, I have the consolation in thinking, that it has not tarnished the British arms.

Copy of a letter from Major-gen. Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. commanding the third division, to the Adjutant-general.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that the movement of the reserve to cut off the supplies of the enemy, has induced him to evacuate all the stockades except the two immediately under the fort. He made a very bold and spirited attempt on the reserve this morning, but was repulsed to a distance; but I anticipate another in the course of the night or to-morrow morning, and have in consequence reinforced the reserve with the 2nd battalion of the 7th, the strongest in the lines; and two 6-pounders are going off at the moment I am writing.

I cannot at present enter into any particular details, but hope to be able to give you satisfactory

accounts by express in the course of to-morrow.

I have the honour, &c.

D. OCHTERLONY.

Camp, half-past 4, p. m. Dec. 29, 1814.

The Goorkahs, in the stockade of Debooka Teiba, though surrounded, have not yet surrendered. I have not yet an official report, but my Hirkarrah informs me the people in the stockade have surrendered.

Copy of a letter from Major-gen. John Sullivan Wood, commanding a division of the field army to the Adjutant-General.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, that the plan of operations, contained in my letter of the 1st of January, was postponed that evening until the 3rd instant, in consequence of the information I then received, contrary to all previous representations, that no water could be obtained nearer the fort (the name of which is now discovered to be Mujcote) than Mahapore, being a distance of three miles. On the 2nd inst. arrangements were made with the Commissariat for the carriage of water, for the Europeans and Musselmen, in leathern bags, and for the Hindoos in pots; and it was resolved to establish entrenched posts at Mahapore and Ramchae, a high ground near the fort, and to place a detachment at Paharea, a peak about half way between the two former, for the purpose of keeping up the communication. Thus my detachment was unavoidably to be divided into four parts, if it succeeded in carrying the successive steep, narrow, and woody peaks, which form the outline of the whole ridge west of Mujcote. In the evening, however, this plan was abandoned, in consequence of the receipt of fresh intelligence brought by two spies sent by the Rajah Ruttun Sing, which described the road along the ridge as rendered altogether impracticable, and from the advice and information of a Brahmin Cauckunnudde Sewarree, a native of the hills, but for many years past resident in Goruckpore, and attached to the Rajah. This man, after insisting on the threatening nature of the difficulties presented by the Mahapore Hill, which were abundantly obvious, recommended that the detachment should cross the Tenavee, occupy Bupunulpore, about ten miles from Simlar, and, there leaving the supplies and baggage, push on to Paipa, where grain, &c. would be found more than sufficient for the whole detachment, and from whence Nyacote might be attacked on its north side, where the well that supplied the garrison was situated; but in the first place he recommended that the redoubt at Jutgurgh, cross the foot of the hill of Mujcote, and one mile west of Bootwul, should be reconnoitred and carried, and the deserted town of Bootwul laid in ashes. He placed the success of this affair beyond doubt; and said, that the terror inspired by the first impression of our arms would have a most beneficial effect on our subsequent operations.

The whole plan appeared so reasonable, and he answering for its success, and offering to assist in the execution with such

confidence and enthusiasm, that I resolved to begin by reconnoitring and attacking Jutgurgh next morning. Major Comyn, with the greater part of the detachment formerly placed under his command, was directed to advance between Jutgurgh and Bootwul, so as to turn the left of the position, while the main body should attack it in front and on the right flank: his force consisted of seven companies, that with me of twenty-one; and we marched from camp as soon as the dispersion of the fog would admit of it. I am grieved to say, that instead of debouching from the wood in an open plain, in front of the work, as we had been led to expect, I arrived with my Staff and the foremost of the advanced guard within fifty paces of it, before it was discovered; a very heavy and galling fire then opened from the redoubt, which was returned by the few men who accompanied my staff and myself to reconnoitre, until the head of the column and the guns arrived. His Majesty's 17th foot who led the column, headed by their gallant commander, Colonel Hardyman, supported by the grenadiers of the 2nd battalion 17th, and the 14th regiment native infantry, advanced upon the works; while the grenadier and one battalion company of his Majesty's 17th, succeeded in gaining the hill on the right of the redoubt. This party was led by a brave and cool officer, Captain Croker, who drove the enemy before them up the hill, killing a chief Sooraj Tappah; still the fire from the enemy, concealed by the trees, was kept up with great obstinacy, and the hill which rose immediately behind the work, was filled with troops, rendering the post, if it had been carried, wholly untenable; I therefore determined to stop the fruitless waste of lives, by sounding retreat.

The conduct of the whole of the troops engaged merits my entire approbation, as expressed in the order, a copy of which is enclosed. That order is too concise to do justice to my sense of the merits of individual officers.

For the friendly and judicious advice afforded by Colonel Hardyman, second in command, I shall ever feel much indebted; and I owe my best acknowledgements for the zealous conduct and active assistance afforded me by the staff, who were all with me.

Nothing could exceed the ardour evinced upon every occasion by Lieutenant Morrison, Field Engineer, and the deprivation of the aid afforded by his professional talents, and excellent judgement, enhances the severe loss I have suffered from his dangerous wound.

The severe wound which Captain M'Dowell received in the early part of the action, deprived us of the services of a most gallant and zealous officer.

Lieutenants Points and Pickering were with the foremost parties, and fell, when nobly pressing through the enemy's fire near the redoubt: the first dangerously, and the other severely wounded.

I cannot express how greatly I admired the animated conduct of my Brigade-Major Captain Hiott, in cheering the men to the attack after being dangerously wounded, nor how deeply I feel the loss (which I pray may be temporary) of his services, both as a friend,

in whose able counsel I have long had reason to confide, and as an officer who is an ornament to his profession.

A subsequent report states the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded to have been two hundred, among whom were one of their principal Sirdars, and four others of inferior rank.

Some confusion occurred in consequence of the majority of the bearers having thrown down their loads, but the soldiers, both European and native, brought away most of the boxes of ammunition.

Konckanaddee Sewaree, who misled the detachment, was a man who was particularly recommended by Dr. Buchanan, and from whose information that gentleman constructed his map of Nepaul.

Having pointed out the fort to me, when within fifty yards of it, he suddenly disappeared, and I am still ignorant of his fate; if he is with the enemy, I can have no doubt of his treachery.

I have, &c.

JOHN S. WOOD, Major-gen.

Camp, Simlar,
Jan. 4, 1815.

Copy of letters and Enclosures from Major-General Bonnet Marley, commanding a division of the Field Army, to the Adjutant-General.

Sir,—It is with the deepest concern and regret, I beg to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, the enclosed letters, reporting the disastrous results which occurred yesterday morning, by the enemy attacking and carrying our two posts of Persah and Summundpore, after a considerable, but ineffectual resistance on the part of our troops, against the overwhelming numbers and superior means opposed to them.

On receipt of Major Greenstreet's report at noon, I strengthened the post of Barra Gurhee, opposite to the Sucktie Pass, under Captain Hay, with two howitzers and a six pounder (the former called out from the train at Betteah, for the purpose of being attached to the column under Captain Roughsedge, as detailed in my letter of the 12th ultimo, and the latter posted at Barra Gurhee, by Major Bradshaw); at the first formation of these advanced posts, and which I had withdrawn in prosecution of the ulterior arrangements for our advance, only two days before, and after forwarding orders to Captain Roughsedge, who was on his march towards my camp from the neighbourhood of Janickpore, and to Captain Blackney, posted at Summundpore (the position from whence the Hurreehurpere columns were to have marched), directing them all to concentrate at Barra Gurhee, I marched toward Persah at two, p. m. as well to support Major Greenstreet, as to cover our dépôt and artillery, the whole of which had been directed to advance towards Persah, and where it was my intention to have joined the train, and proceeded towards the Bochiake Pass.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon, after coming some miles, that a Sawar arrived from Gerasahun with the enclosed letter from Lieutenant Strettell, giving an account of the fate of Captain Blackney's detachment. I have

directed that officer to proceed with the detachment to Betteah, where further orders will await him.

I marched last night nine miles, till my progress was stopped by a considerable nulla, which it was impossible to have crossed in the dark without great confusion and risk. This morning I again marched, and am now encamped on the high road from Betteah to Persah, which completely covers the advance of the battering train, which marched from the former place on the 1st, agreeably to the orders I had sent Major Mason, as soon as his letter, reporting the arrival of the battering train, reached me.

As the enemy appear to have retired into the forest, I trust Major Mason will be able to join me to-morrow or next day.

I shall do myself the honour of transmitting correct returns of the casualties, on both occasions, as soon as I can collect the reports.

I have, &c.
B. MARLEY,
Major-gen. commanding.

Camp, Serrisowah,
Jan. 2, 1815,

Reports from Lieutenant Strettell and Major Greenstreet, inclosed in the preceding.

Sir,—It is with the deepest regret that I have to acquaint you for the information of Major General Marley, that the left wing, 2d battalion 22d regiment native infantry, was this morning attacked, and compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced about five o'clock this morning in three golahs, and immediately opened a very severe and well-directed fire from about twenty pieces of cannon (as well as could be judged). Captain Blackney, and all the officers of the wing did their utmost endeavours to bring on our sepoys to the charge, which failed in every attempt, from the very destructive fire which opposed them. It is with the utmost sorrow I am to mention that after the action had continued about ten minutes with equal ardour on each side, we were deprived of the directions and assistance of Captain Blackney and Lieutenant Duncan, who, I fear, are both killed, having been severely wounded and disabled. On the fall of these two gallant officers, the sepoys became quite dispirited, and began to retire with some confusion, upon which the enemy advanced upon and destroyed our tents by fire. The village of Summunpore, in which was the commissariat depèt, was burnt in the commencement of the action by the enemy. Finding that the detachment had suffered most severely, added to the great numbers and strength of the enemy, it was judged most prudent to retire; and as the enemy had taken possession of the road to Barra Ghurrie, we directed our course to this place, at which we have just arrived. I am unable to state the exact loss of the detachment, as the stragglers are coming in every moment. It is my intention to march to-morrow morning towards the head quarters of the army, when I shall have the honour to state the particulars more fully to the Major-General. I cannot conclude without paying the tribute so justly due to the merits of the two brave and valuable officers who fell this

morning, and of all the officers composing the detachment, who left no exertions untried towards the success of the day. It is impossible to judge correctly of the strength of the enemy, but it is supposed to be about two thousand men. I have, &c.

E. STRETTELL, Lieutenant, commanding the detachment.

Gorauh Sahun,
Jan. 1, 1815.
Captain Watson, A.A.G.

Sir,—I am sorry to acquaint you, that the post of Persa Ghurrie commanded by Captain Sibley, was this morning attacked by an overwhelming force of Goorkahs, who, I regret to say, carried their point after an hour's hard fighting, which ended in the repulse of our troops there, the loss of the gun, and every kind of baggage.

At break of day, when I was about to march for that post, we heard a heavy firing in that direction when I pushed on with all possible speed; but within three miles of the place I met a vast number of wounded, and immediately afterwards some officers, who informed me, that any attempt on my part to recover the fortune of the day must be unavailing, as the enemy's force was computed at full ten thousand. I am now halted on the eastern bank of the Seressowah, giving protection to the wounded who are coming in; and intend, as soon as possible, to move in the direction of Betteah, unless I shall receive other instructions from you.

I have, &c.

J. GREENSTREET, Major, commanding 2d Batt. 15th Regt. Nat. Infantry.

Sir,—In my hurried report of yesterday I omitted to state the particulars of Major Greenstreet having been detached from the camp at Lewtun on the 31st, at three in the morning, for the purpose of reinforcing the post of Persah, with four companies of the 2d battalion 15th native infantry, in consequence of information that the Nepaulese were in some force, and intended to attack that post, though the letter received by me from Captain Sibley, dated so late as the 30th, makes no mention of any thing extraordinary. This will account for Major Greenstreet's reports of yesterday forwarded.

I have received reports, dated 2d instant, from Lieutenant Strettell, stating that he had been joined at Gerasahun by two companies of the Chumparun light infantry under Ensign Watson, who had effected a timely retreat from a post five coss to the right of Barra Gurhee; and that he intended to march to join Captain Hay at that place immediately.

I trust that these detachments will have joined Captain Hay, and that the Ramghur battalion, under Captain Roughsedge, will also have made a junction, which will make them equal to sustain and repulse any attack the Nepaulese may attempt, as they will have five guns, besides the defences of the fort of Barra Gurhee having been made strong.

Lieutenant Strettell reports that he had one hundred and eighty seapoys fit for duty, and forty-one wounded, inclusive of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

I have this morning received reports from Major Mason, an-

nouncing his arrival on this side of the Sukrance river, on the 2d; his arrival here may therefore be reasonably expected in the course of to-morrow or the day following.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-Gen. commanding.

Camp, Serissowah, Jan. 3, 1815.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the detachments at Persah and Summunpore, on the 1*st of January*, 1815.

Total—123 killed; 187 wounded; 73 missing.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

August 26, 1815.

Lord Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of friendly Powers, resident at this Court, that, in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the allied Sovereigns, that the island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Buonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships or vessels whatever shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Buonaparte.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, Sept. 16.

Captain Leith Hay, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, G. C. B. commanding his Majesty's forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

Basseterre, Guadaloupe, Aug. 12, 1815.

My Lord,—Having concerted with the Commander in Chief the necessary naval arrangements, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Durham was so obliging as to receive me, with the head-quarters, on board his Majesty's ship Venerable, bearing his flag.

The fleet, consisting of the vessels of war, such parts of the troops as had been assembled from the South American Continent, and from the Windward Islands, sailed from Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 31st of July, whilst the land-force destined to proceed from St. Lucia, Martinique, and Dominique, were directed to rendezvous without delay at the Saintes.

Your Lordships will have already been apprised, by a former dispatch, that the important post of the Saintes was already garrisoned by British troops, and placed in a state to have resisted all attacks of the enemy, while the expedition was not yet in a state of preparation.

It was important to keep the attacking force to windward of Guadaloupe as long as the hur-

ricane season (already begun) might permit.

The 1st division from Barbadoes anchored in the bay of St. Louis, Mariegalante, on the 2d August, and from thence were ordered to threaten a landing to windward off Point-a-Pitre and Fort Fleur d'Epée, where the enemy was in force.

The 2d or leeward division assembling (but were not yet collected) at the Saintes, threatened the whole coast from St. Marie to Basseterre and Baillif.

It was deemed advisable to accompany the demonstration of a landing in force from Gosier, by a summons to surrender the forts Point-a-Pitre and Grande-Terre. It was the Rear Admiral's intention and mine to have met the 1st division in the Venerable, which sailed from the Saintes for that purpose; calms and currents, however, prevented the Venerable from reaching the coast, and obliged the 1st division to anchor.

The appearance of the atmosphere denoted the approach of a hurricane; it became therefore necessary to give up secondary objects and to embrace the first favourable moment for getting the fleet into the Saintes, for which the commander in chief made the necessary dispositions.

It was not until the night of the 7th that the whole force was assembled at the Saintes.

I had previously reconnoitred the coast, in the Barbadoes brig of war, which Rear admiral Sir Charles Durham had sent with me for that purpose.

The internal state of Guadaloupe and the season were both so critical that not a moment was to be lost; I determined therefore to attack the enemy on the morning of the 8th instant.

Having made the necessary arrangements with the naval commander in chief, the whole fleet got under weigh at break of day, and stood towards the Ance St. Sauveur, where the landing most to windward was to be effected.

I had received information that the troops of the line and militia under arms, altogether amounted to 6,000. I determined, therefore to throw my principal force between that of the enemy in Grande-terre and Basse-terre, where it was his intention to have assembled nearly the whole of his force, immediately after our demonstration to windward had of necessity terminated. My plan was to attack in three columns; the scarcity of boats and the surf, required that the whole should assist in each disembarkation, which was therefore effected successively. The first was made at the Ance St. Sauveur, where a detachment of the enemy about 500 strong, moving from Grande-Terre to join Admiral Linois and General Boyer, shewed a disposition to oppose the landing.

The brigs of war and gun boats, however, soon scoured that point, and eight hundred and fifty of the Royal York Rangers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Starck, disembarked (notwithstanding a heavy surf) without the loss of a man.

Lieutenant Colonel Starck had instructions to make a rapid movement to drive and disperse the enemy occupying the strong country and ravines of Trou-au-

chun, Petit Carbet, and looking towards Trois Rivieres; to threaten the left flank and rear of the enemy, posted to oppose the landing at Grande Ance, and to drive him from the important communication of Pautrizel, which leads to turn the strong post of Dolé and Morne Palmiste, the latter being one of the principal keys to Basseterre.

Meanwhile the fleet dropped down to Grande Ance, to effect the principal landing, where the enemy was in force, and possessed a strong position, with batteries commanding the landing place, which was susceptible of obstinate defence. The brigs of war and a gun-boat placed to enfilade, soon obliged the enemy to abandon his guns, one of which only, a long twelve-pounder, was found mounted.

The surf was very great, and one of the gun boats was lost, but the exertions of the navy, and the steadiness of the troops, surmounted every difficulty.

The 15th and 25th regiments, with the remainder of the 1st and 2nd brigades, under Major-Generals Sir Charles Shipley and Stehelin, were safely disembarked.

I immediately moved forward the troops to drive the enemy; but if he had before any hopes of maintaining his position for the night, a sharp fire of musquetry, by which we speedily drove him from Pautrizel, placed his left flank en l'air, and obliged him to retire.

The approach of darkness left no farther means of attack that night, and I placed the troops in their bivouac.

At break of day on the 9th, the troops were put in motion in two columns; the 1st brigade, under Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, moved upon, and occupied Dolé; the 2nd under Major-General Stehelin, marched upon the left of the Morne Palmiste, by Pautrizel. It appeared that Comte de Linois, and General Boyer had evacuated Dolé in the night. The enemy, however, shewed himself in considerable force on the left of the Morne Palmiste, and on the face of that mountain, commanding the main road to Basseterre; his advance occupied Petit's plantation.

Captain Leith Hay, my aide-de-camp, was ordered to gain the top of Morne Boucanier, by a difficult detour, with a rifle company of the Royal West India Rangers and light company of the 6th West India regiment, to alarm the enemy's right flank and rear, which being accomplished, obliged him to withdraw; his posts were every where driven, and he retreated to the Morne Palmiste.

I determined to push the enemy as rapidly as was possible, considering the nature of the country, of which every part is not only susceptible of defence, but is even difficult of access without resistance, especially under the heat of a tropical sun.

A heavy cannonade now announced the disembarkation of the 3rd brigade, under Major-General Douglass, in the vicinity of Bailliff, and to leeward of Basseterre. I had instructed him to seize the Batterie des Trois, to occupy the capital, to mask, or if practicable, to take Fort St. Charles by a coup-de-main, to

open his communication with the columns moving to the attack of Morne Palmiste, and to menace his retreat from thence to Morne Houel.

Major-General Douglass was, if necessary, also to detach from his rear, for the purpose of taking the passes of Zougeres, Pont de Noziere and Constantine, commanding the approaches to the strong heights of Matouba, in reverse; so that the enemy might not have the means of equivocating between those positions, but be compelled to choose at once his dernier resource.

The enemy, who had been driven by the vessels covering the landing, collected on the heights, and attacked the light company of the 63rd regiment, who were advanced; they gallantly maintained their ground against upwards of three hundred of the enemy, who came down to attack them. Captain Lynch and Lieut. Wigley were wounded on that occasion.

Major-General Douglass, in person, supported them by part of the York Chasseurs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, and he was immediately driven with loss.

While this operation was going on, the columns of the 1st and 2nd brigades gained the heights of Morne Palmiste, from whence the enemy was driven at all points and was now retiring to Morne Houel, which he had fortified with eight pieces of artillery. This was the position where Comte Linois and General Boyer had professed their determination of ultimately disputing the superiority in the field.

I received information that the Commandant of Grande-Terre, with the whole armed force, was, as I expected, moving in my rear to form a junction with the main body at Morne Houel. I accordingly reinforced my rear-guard to protect our communications, and occupied in force all the passes of the Gallion, a river running through a formidable ravine at the foot of Morne Palmiste. Thus the troops from Grande-Terre were completely cut off from forming their junction, which they attempted without success by paths through the wood, late in the afternoon, but with light sufficient to point out to Comte Linois and General Boyer that all their plans of concentration were defeated.

After these laborious movements, which the troops executed in the most creditable manner, there was only time before night to place the columns in readiness to attack the formidable position of Morne Houel at day-break in the morning.

The troops accordingly took up their bivouacs. It rained heavily. At 11 o'clock p. m. in the night of the 9th, the commanding French engineer came to me on the top of Morne Palmiste verbally to propose a capitulation in the name of Le Comte de Linois, to which I replied, that the only terms I ever would accede to were already published in the proclamation issued on landing, and that I would not delay the attack on Morne Houel to wait for any further communications. It was so dark, and the rain fell in such torrents, that the officer from the enemy and Captain Moody, my

aide-de-camp, took up the greatest part of the night in finding their way to the enemy's position.

The troops were put in motion at day-break. An officer soon after met me with written proposals, which I positively refused, and proposed some additional conditions. A white flag was displayed on Morne Houel, but I sent Major-General Murray (who had joined the army from Demerara the preceding night), and my aide-de-camp, Captain Leith Hay, with the British flag, to say, that the only signal which should stop the troops would be to see it displayed on the parapet: I had the satisfaction immediately after to see the British standard flying on Morne Houel, and thereby to ascertain that all the troops were prisoners of war, and all the forts and the colony in our possession.

I am happy to be enabled to assure your Lordship, that the conduct of the troops has been most zealous, gallant, and exemplary.

To the naval commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Durham, the service is highly indebted for his prompt and active exertions in whatever concerned the co-operation of the naval force with the army on this expedition.

From Major-Gen. Sir Charles Shipley, Stehelin, Johnston, and Douglass, I have received most useful and zealous assistance, as also from Major-General Murray since his joining the army. Major-General Sir Charles Shipley was employed in the preliminary occupation of Mariegalante, and in reconnoitring Guadaloupe, which he executed with much advantage to the service.

Major-General Douglass, to whose assistance as Adjutant-General I am much indebted, served on this expedition with a brigade, and executed the service on which he was detached, in a gallant and soldier-like manner.

The exertions of all the captains and officers of the navy who conveyed troops, covered and conducted the disembarkation, are deserving of the highest commendation, and I hope may recommend them to favour.

Major-General Douglass has especially reported the obligations he is under to Captains Chads and Deacon, in the service of the second leeward division.

Lieutenant Sandilands of the flag ship, accompanied me as an aide-de-camp, and assisted me with such intelligence and activity as I hope may recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Starck conducted the service entrusted to him with intelligence and gallantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson displayed throughout the service a zeal and attention to the discipline of the 25th regiment, which was proved by the usual efficiency and good conduct of that corps under his command.

Lieut.-Colonel Ewart, York Chasseurs, is reported to me, by Major-General Douglass, as having distinguished himself.

During the absence of Major-General Douglass, with the line, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, Deputy Adjutant-General, has con-

ducted that department with zeal and ability, and has rendered me essential assistance. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Popham, and the officers of the Quarter-Master General's Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Assistant Quarter-Master General, fitted up and conducted the mortar boats, which would have been of great use, had an opportunity of employing them presented itself.

The medical arrangements were conducted by Doctor Fergusson, Inspector of Hospitals, in a manner that might be expected from his zeal, knowledge, and experience; and I have every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Bullock, Commissary-General, and the officers of his department.

I must not omit to mention to your Lordship the zeal and intelligence of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers.

I received every assistance from the intelligence and activity of the officers of my personal staff.

I have the honour to transmit herewith, returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under my command, which I am happy to say, are inconsiderable.

When it is considered that this beautiful and extensive colony, with a population of 110,000 souls, with forts, and an armed force numerically greater than ours—when it is known that every sanguinary measure had been devised, and that the worst scenes of the revolution were to be re-commenced, that the 15th of August, the birth-day of Buonaparte, was to have been solemnized by the execution of the royalists, already condemned to death, it is a subject of congratulation to see Guadaloupe completely shielded from Jacobin fury in two days, and without the loss of many lives.

Thus, my Lord, the flag of the most unprovoked rebellion, under which the slaves had been called to arms, and many were wrought up to a pitch of sanguinary frenzy, threatening the immediate destruction of the colony, has disappeared from the American Archipelago, while the colonies, faithful to his Most Christian Majesty, are secured to his dominions by British garrisons. I cannot avoid on this occasion expressing my sense of the honourable, firm, and wise conduct of Admiral le Comte de Vaugiraud, Governor-General of Martinique, who had afforded me every information and assistance in his power against the common enemy.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Leith Hay, my aide-de-camp and military secretary, who was on my staff the whole Peninsular war; he will be enabled to give any information which you may be pleased to require. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES LEITH,
Commander of the Forces.

His Majesty's ship Venerable Aug. 3, 1815.

Sir,—We send you a proclamation, which it is our intention to circulate upon landing at Guadaloupe.

It is unnecessary to make any

comments on the contents, as they are applicable to you, Sir, as well as every other individual of the colony.

We are, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES LEITH,
Lieut.-Gen. Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Land Forces, &c.

P. C. DURHAM,
Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces.

To Le Comte De Linois, &c. &c. &c. Guadaloupe.

PROCLAMATION.

(Translation.)

By Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, K.G. C.B.&c. &c. commanding in chief his Britannic Majesty's land forces in the Leeward Islands, and Rear-Admiral Sir C. Durham, commanding in chief his Majesty's naval forces.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe!—The misrepresentations and artifices which have been employed to deceive you with regard to the true situation of Europe, the principles resulting at the same time from despotism and anarchy by which your revolutionary chiefs have conducted you to the brink of the precipice on which you stand, can no longer prevail. The veil is torn—your eyes are opened.

You are not ignorant that it was the intention of our Sovereign to furnish every assistance for the support of your legitimate government; but these generous offers have been rejected by the men who have misled you.

We consequently come with a formidable military and naval force to place Guadaloupe under the protection of his Britannic Majesty.

The loyal and honourable supporters of Louis XVIII. will see, that after having done every thing which depended on us to maintain the white flag, no other alternative remained, either for the salvation of Guadaloupe or for our own security, but to hoist the British standard.

We are not the less, however, the allies of the legitimate government of France, and we invite all good and loyal Frenchmen to rally round us.

It is necessary to make known to you the situation of Europe and France, which has, no doubt, been concealed from you by your revolutionary chiefs. Buonaparte has been defeated by the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher in a great and decisive battle, fought on the 18th of June—his army annihilated, and all his artillery and baggage taken. The usurper fled with some of his perjured generals, and reached Paris, where, knowing how desperate was his situation, he abdicated the pretended Imperial Crown.

The allies were at La Fere and Laon on the 24th of June, in full march on Paris, where they would arrive on the 26th; there was nothing to oppose them.

The Austrians and Russians were penetrating into France, in mass, by Italy, Switzerland, and Alsace. At the same time his Most Christian Majesty had re-entered France, and by the latest accounts was advancing from Cambray.

The terms upon which we propose to receive the colony, and the consequences which will result from a refusal are briefly these:—

As there is reason to believe that many officers and soldiers of the line, have only yielded to circumstances, and serve under the tri-coloured flag, merely with the hope of seizing the first favourable opportunity to evince their loyalty; those who shall immediately so declare themselves shall be admitted to the protection of the British flag, and shall be recommended in the strongest manner to Count Vaugirard, Governor-General of the French Islands, and Representative of his Most Christian Majesty.

All officers and soldiers of the line actually serving under the tri-coloured flag, who shall so declare and separate themselves from the partizans of Napoleon Buonaparte, and who shall surrender with their arms to the British forces, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, to be disposed of according to the orders of the Duke of Wellington. The officers and soldiers who shall thus surrender themselves, shall preserve their baggage.

The militia and other inhabitants, in arms under the tri-coloured flag, who shall immediately separate themselves from the troops of the line serving under the revolutionary banner and lay down their arms, shall be permitted to return immediately to their respective homes, where they shall be protected as well as their property.

Every officer or soldier of the line who after the publication of this notice shall continue to oppose the arms of his Britannic Majesty shall he sent a prisoner of war to England.

Every officer or soldier of militia, and every other inhabitant, who after this proclamation shall be found in arms, shall be treated as a prisoner of war, and sent immediately out of the colony to be placed in confinement.

Provided Guadaloupe shall immediately submit to his Britannic Majesty's forces, and its inhabitants shall take an oath of fidelity for the time the colony may remain under British dominion, the inhabitants and their private property shall be protected, and the commerce of the colony shall be placed upon a more advantageous footing than during the last war.

The religion and laws of the country shall be respected.

No person who shall avail himself of the advantages of this Proclamation shall be molested on account of his opinions or political conduct, previous to the day of its promulgation.

Every person who shall not immediately avail him of this proclamation shall be treated, as well as his property, according to the laws of war, and the right of conquest.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.
P. C. DURHAM.

(TRANSLATION.)

Capitulation between His Excellency Sir J. Leith, G. C. B. &c. &c. and the Count de Linois and Baron Boyer de Peyreleau.

Conditions demanded by His Excellency Rear-admiral Count

de Linois, Governor-general of Guadaloupe, and the Adjutant-general Boyer, second in command in that colony, addressed to His Excellency Sir James Leith Commanding in Chief the British troops.

Art. I. The Governor, the second in command, and all the French troops of the line, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, as well as the persons composing the military administration.

Answer. The Count de Linois and Baron Boyer de Peyreleau, the French troops of the line, with the military administration, shall be sent to France to the Duke of Wellington, as prisoners of war, according to the tenor of the proclamation of Sir James Leith.

Art. II. The officers shall keep their swords, and all the military their baggage.

Answer.—Refused, with the exception of the baggage belonging personally to the military.

Art. III. All the national guards of the colony shall be allowed peaceably to remain at their homes.

Answer.—The militia which have already withdrawn to their habitations shall be protected as well as their respective property, but such as are still in arms shall be treated as prisoners of war, and immediately sent away.

Art. IV. No individual of Guadaloupe and its dependencies shall be molested for his past political opinions or acts, and shall be placed under the protection of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—No one shall be molested by the British Government on account of his political opinions or conduct to the present moment.

Art. V. The laws of the colony and private property shall be respected, and placed under the safeguard of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—Granted. As far as respects the laws and private property on shore.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

Accepted the conditions proposed by H. E. Sir James Leith, the 10th of August, 1815. (Signed)

LE COMTE DE LINOIS,
BOYER DE PEYRELEAU.

CONDITIONS DEMANDED BY H. E. SIR J. LEITH, &c.

Art. I. All the forts, redoubts, and all other places furnished with artillery in the colony, shall be delivered up immediately to his Britannic Majesty's troops.

Art. II. All the eagles, tri-coloured flags, the public treasure, archives, plans, every thing which appertains to the administration civil and military, the magazines of every description, arms of all kinds, shall be immediately given up, as well as all other public property, to Commissaries named by the General in Chief.

Art. III. All persons under arms, who are comprized under these stipulations, shall march from their respective posts at three o'clock this afternoon, to be removed to their places of destination, having first surrendered their arms.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

Accepted the three above articles.

(Signed)

LE COMTE DE LINOIS.
BOYER DE PEYRELEAU.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in an Attack on the Island of Guadaloupe, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August, 1815.

Total—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 staff, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

J. H. BERKELEY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

INDIA BOARD, WHITEHALL.
SEPT. 16, 1815.

A dispatch, dated Fort William, February 20, 1815, together with its enclosures, of which the following are extracts, have been received, at the East India House, from the Vice-President in Council.

For a statement of the operations of the division of the army, commanded by Colonel Ochterlony, from the 27th of November down to the close of December, we have the honour to refer your honourable Court to a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated the 10th of January.

The skill, judgment, perseverance, and patience which have distinguished the conduct of Colonel Ochterlony in the arduous service in which he is employed, cannot fail to attract the particular notice of your Honourable Court. The exertions of that able officer still continued to be directed against the enemy's supplies, and such of his new positions as might be found to be assailable.

Extract of a Letter from John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, to John Moreton, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government at the Presidency, dated Camp at Iheend, Feb. 10, 1815.

I am directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, under date the 8th instant, enclosing copies of dispatches from Colonel Ochterlony, and containing a statement of the operations of the division of the army under that officer's command subsequently to the 27th November, up to which date they are already known to the Vice President in Council, from the communications which I had the honour to make to you from time to time. The general result of the operations detailed in the enclosed papers has also been communicated to his Excellency in Council, in my letter to your address of the 5th instant, enclosing Colonel Fagan's dispatch of 2nd instant.

The Vice President in Council will perceive with satisfaction the testimony borne by Lieutenant Colonel Thompson to the troops under his command, composing the reserve of Colonel Ochterlony's division, in repulsing the determined attack made on their position by Ummer Sing, on the morning of the 29th of December.

Although the movement of the reserve on the preceding day did not completely effect the accomplishment of the principal object in Colonel Ochterlony's contemplation, it has nevertheless, his Lordship conceives, been attended with considerable advantage, which, his Lordship is assured, Colonel Ochterlony will turn to the best account.

The Vice President in Council will concur in the opinion entertained by the Governor General, of the credit due to Colonel Ochterlony for the skill, judgment, perseverance, and patience manifested by him under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, and will anticipate the happiest results from the continued exertion of those qualities, seconded by the skill and bravery of the officers and troops under his command.

Extract of a Letter from the Adjutant General to John Adam, Esq. dated Camp at Suffeedoon, February 8, 1815.

The result of the first movement, against the enemy's position was briefly reported in Colonel Ochterlony's dispatch of the 29th ult. forwarded to you on the 2nd inst.; I have now the honour to transmit the Colonel's more detailed report, dated the 31st ultimo, and its enclosures, from which the Governor-general will perceive, that although the movement has not realized the principal object proposed in making it, in consequence of the enemy having been enabled, by evacuating nearly all his stockades, to concentrate his whole force on one of the intended points of attack, it terminated in the repulse, with considerable loss, of a determined attack which a large part of his force made on Lieut.-col. Thompson's position, sword in hand, on the morning of the 29th December. The conduct of the officers and troops engaged on this occasion, have merited and obtained the Commander in Chief's entire approbation.

In the plan of the attack, and in all measures and arrangements which could conduce to its success, Colonel Ochterlony evinced his usual judgment and ability.

Colonel Ochterlony's operations will continue to be directed against the enemy's supplies, and such of his new positions as may be found to be assailable.

Copy of a Letter from Major-Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. to the Adjutant-General.

Sir,—On the 27th I had the honour to report to you the arrival of the 2nd battalion of the 7th Native infantry and the eighteen-pounders in this camp.

Our position in view of the fort had compelled the enemy to bring their supplies from the eastward by circuitous routes, but my information led me to hope, that the possession of three points in front of our right would entirely cut off their supplies from Billaspore, and generally from the interior. In consequence I directed Lieut.-Col. Thompson to march as soon as it was dark on the night of the 27th, and dislodge the enemy from the stockades they had erected on two of those points, and to occupy and maintain a third which they had neglected.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson had with him fourteen companies, two six-pounders and two howitzers of the mountain train, and a force of irregulars amounting to at least a thousand, but calculated at 1,200 matchlocks. From the badness of the road, or rather foot-paths, and the great difficulties encountered, it was not till a late hour in the morning of the 28th that Lieut.-Co . Thompson reached the first point he was instructed to attack, and that was

found so inaccessible, and so very much stronger than my information had given me reason to expect, that he very judiciously determined not to risk the chance of an instantaneous assault, but to make use of his artillery. His letter, which I have the honour to enclose, together with a copy of my instructions, details his proceedings from that date, and renders it only necessary for me to express my approbation of Lieut.-Col. Thompson's conduct, and entire satisfaction with that of the detachment in general.

I would, however, be unjust not to mention, that the reports I received from Lieut. Lawrie, Engineer, of the very great labour and fatigue sustained with cheerfulness by the pioneers, induced me to express to Captain Baines, Lieutenant Armstrong, and their officers, who set them the meritorious example, my particular thanks, and to send a pecuniary donation to the men.

Lieutenant Lawrie, with his accustomed zeal, accompanied the detachment, and on this, as on every occasion, deserves my highest consideration; from him I have the honour to transmit a slight sketch of the ground and point of attack.

It remains only to add, that the enemy no sooner perceived the movement to the right, and contemplated its obvious object, than they evacuated all their stockades but the two small redoubts immediately under the fort, and risked the attempt which Lieut.-Col. Thompson has detailed, and on its unsuccessful issue, retired to Munghooka Dhar, where he is now assembled with his whole force, the right covered by the stockades which I had intended to attack, and their left resting on or towards the fort of Tarragurh.

Apprehending that the enemy might venture a second, I directed Lieut.-Col. Lyons and the second battalion of the 7th, with two six-pounders, to reinforce Lieut.-Col. Thompson, in the hope of preventing it, or rendering it ineffectual. They have, however, remained stationary since their repulse.

I have, &c.

D. Ochterlony, Maj. Gen.

Camp Nehn, Dec. 31, 1814.

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to Major-General Ochterlony, enclosed in the preceding.

Sir,—Agreeably to your instructions I have the honour to report that, after dusk on the evening of the 27th, I commenced my march towards these heights with the light battalion, and eight companies of the 2nd battalion 3rd regiment, native infantry, two six-pounders, and a mountain train of two light howitzers. Although the night was extremely favourable, the whole of the artillery did not reach the opposite side of the ridge of hills, about one coss below Deboo-ka-Tibba, until past eight o'clock in the morning of the 28th. I then advanced up the face of the hill with the light battalion and four companies of the 2nd battalion 3rd regiment to gain possession of the ridge on my left, immediately opposite to the enemy's stone stockade; from this ridge the stockade is about seven hundred yards, with four different heights intervening.

The enemy having come out as far as the nearest hill to the ridge began to open a fire of matchlock upon our party as they proceeded up the heights. On our gaining possession of a high part of the ridge, the enemy evacuated their position upon the opposite hill, and being instantaneously pursued by our troops, they fled successively over the whole of the hills between the ridge and their stockade, which appearing to me too strong to attempt without the assistance of our guns, I resolved to wait until the artillery came up.

The six-pounders opened upon the place about four o'clock p. m. and I was in hopes that as the wall appeared to be composed only of loose stones, it might have been laid open before dusk; but after firing for about an hour, from a distance of about five hundred yards, only a small part of the wall came down.

Having resolved to move the battery to a nearer distance, the following morning the pioneers were employed during the day in making fascines and gabions for that purpose.

About a quarter of an hour, however, before sun-rise the following morning (the 29th) the enemy came down in great numbers from the Mungoo-ka-Dhar, with an apparent intention of forcing my position on the ridge, and also turning my left, so as to surround it. I am happy to add, that, in consequence of the warm reception they received from our troops they were soon obliged to retire with loss. Having now, however, every reason to believe that Mungoo-ka-Dhar had been strongly reinforced, I thought it advisable to throw up a slight entrenchment on my position on the first hill, which was accomplished by dusk.

During the night the enemy evacuated the stockade on Deboo-ka-Tibba, which was immediately occupied by the picquets of the light battalion.

The stockade is situated on a steep rocky eminence, very difficult of access on all sides, but particularly so in front, where it is almost perpendicular. The wall is ten feet high on the outside, and four feet thick, composed of loose stones, extremely well built, and three sides of it are surrounded by a high bamboo fence, at the distance of two feet from the outside of the wall; within it is a Pucha Mhut.

The position of the enemy at Mungoo-ka-Dhar appears to be nearly two miles from my post, and the road to it very difficult, as well from unevenness as from ascent. I have also been informed, that the enemy have thrown up stone breast-works and other obstacles at different parts of the road.

I have the honour to enclose a correct return of our casualties;* those of the enemy, from the best intelligence I have been able to procure, amount to one hundred and fifty killed, and about two hundred and fifty wounded. I had the pleasure yesterday to send in two prisoners from Deboo-ka-Tibba, and this day another, who was wounded in the affair of the 29th.

The conduct of the officers and

* Published in the London Gazette of 19th August last.

men composing my detachment has been such as to merit my warmest approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. THOMPSON, Lieut.-Col. Commanding the reserve.

Camp, Deboo-ka-Tibba, Dec. 31, 1814.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEP. 19.

Copies of letters and their enclosures from Admiral Lord Exmouth, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

The first letters contain details of the operations before Gaeta, which terminated in a blockade; the last letter contains an account of the submission of that fortress, as follows:—

His Majesty's ship Malta, Gaeta Bay, Aug. 9

My Lord,—In my letter of the 2nd instant, I expressed my intention of sending the next day to the Governor of Gaeta an account of Buonaparte's surrender, which having been done, I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that it led to communications which terminated in the submission of that fortress yesterday.—At six p. m. the sea-gate was taken possession of by the marines of his Majesty's ship under my command, and the others by the Austrian and Sicilian troops, and this day the garrison marched out, and were disposed of according to the terms of submission (a copy of which is herewith transmitted): the four first articles having been dictated by his Sicilian Majesty. Inventories are taking, but as they will employ some time I do not think it necessary to wait till they are finished, as Colonel Robinson, who is appointed on our part, will remain, and send a copy, when completed. There are two hundred and twenty-seven pieces of ordnance; one hundred and fifty-two of which are mounted, and provisions remaining for near three months.

In acquainting your Lordship with the conclusion of this service, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of again expressing my sense of the zealous assistance afforded to me by Captain Brace, while he continued under my orders, and Colonel Robinson, who did so to the last moment; and without meaning to attach more importance or merit to the operations in which we have been engaged, than they may be fairly considered to deserve, I yet venture to express my hope, that your Lordship will feel yourself at liberty to place them in such a light before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as may obtain their Lordships' favour and consideration towards Col. Robinson and the first Lieutenant of this ship, who is a most deserving officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM CHA. FAHIE.

To the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Exmouth, K. C. B.

Articles of Submission of the Fortress of Gaeta, which the undersigned have established in consequence of the authorities given them.

Art. 1. The Commandant, Mr.

Begani, commanding the fortress of Gaeta, will surrender the said fortress to his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, and all that it contains.

Art. 2. His Majesty grants his pardon to Mr. Begani, but he will not admit him in his service. He will submit himself to the generosity of his Majesty respecting the necessary means (should he be in want) to undertake immediately to travel out of the kingdom.

Art. 3. His Majesty grants to all Neapolitan officers and soldiers the same conditions which have been granted to his subjects in the capitulation of Capa Lanza.

Art. 4. The subjects of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and those of his Majesty Louis the Eighteenth will remain at the disposal of their respective Sovereigns.

Art. 5. The fortress will be surrendered to-morrow the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The marine port-gate, as well as that of the land will be occupied to-day, at six o'clock, p. m. by the troops of the allies, and this evening the Commissaries will begin to take charge of the magazines.

Art. 6. The garrison will march out to-morrow the 9th instant, at four o'clock, p. m. by the land-gate, and will lay down their arms on the glacis. The officers will keep their swords. The standards and drums, as well as the musical instruments, will be left in the fortress.

Art. 7. The Neapolitan officers and soldiers will embark the same day at Castellone for Castel Volturno, where they will find means of conveyance by transports to Capua, the place of their destination. The families and equipages of the said officers will be likewise embarked in the same day at the Mole for Castel Volturno.

Art. 8. The foreign officers and soldiers will embark the same day, the 9th inst. at Castellone, for Leghorn, where they are to wait for their destination from the Allied Powers. The said transports will be furnished at the expense of his Majesty.

Art. 9. Three separate stalls will be made of the foreign troops. as well as of the Neapolitans composing the garrison.

Art. 10. The archives, plans, papers, projects, chests magazines, provisions, ammunition, artillery, fortifications, marine-hospitals, ahd arsenals, will be delivered to-day to the Commissaries appointed for the same; separate inventories in triplicate will be made of such deliveries, during which no person will be allowed either to enter the city, or to come out from the same.

Art. 11 The Commandant, M. Begani, and the Commissaries in charge of the fortress will be strictly responsible that the whole of the effects of government property, as well as those of Murat, which may be there, should be delivered to the Commissaries of his Majesty.

Art. 12. The horses and carriages of government property will be delivered to the Commissaries appointed for the same, as well as those belonging to the foreign officers. The Neapolitan superior officers will keep their horses.

Art. 13. The civil and military

functionaries will continue to do duty until further orders from his Majesty.

Art. 14. The sick and wounded of the foreign troops will be treated with all hospitality, and they will receive their allowances up to their recovery.

Art. 15. Will be strongly recommended to the allied powers all those Roman, Tuscan, and Piedmontese officers and soldiers who have no other trade than that of the army.—In the mean time they will be embarked with their effects for Leghorn, where they will wait for their destination, as the other foreign officers.

Art. 16. It will be allowed to the foreign officers to send to Capua a commissioner to take their effects, and to call for their families left in that fortress.

Art. 17. All the baggage of the military men will be examined by a commission of officers of the allied troops; such examination will be made at the Marine-gate at the time of the embarkation of the baggage. Such measure is taken in consequence of a report which has been spread, and believed, that Murat had left considerable sums of money in the fortress. The object of all this, therefore, is to preserve the decorum of the besieged as well as of the besiegers entering into the fortress, and not to cause the least injury to the garrison.

Art. 18. His Majesty will be recommended to be pleased to grant a month's pay to all the foreign officers composing the garrison, to defray expenses of the passage, in the same manner as it was practised with the others.

Art. 19. To be recommended to the generosity of his Majesty, the individuals of Gaeta and Burgo who have lost in the bombardment their houses, as well as those individuals who have lost on that occasion their parents, or any limb, whose loss would render them incapable to procure themselves a living.

Art. 20. No civil or military individual will be molested for the last political opinion.

Art. 21. The ceased royal family, on quitting Gaeta, presented the Governor, M. Begani, with some carriages which could not be embarked for want of conveyance. The said Governor offers them to his Majesty as a token of his perfect devotion

Art. 22. The present capitulation is guaranteed from his Majesty and the Allied Powers.

Borgo di Gaeta, Aug. 8, 1815,

(Signed) CHIUTTI, Capo Bart. al 12mo di Linea.

Il Gente, Col. Comte del GENIO VINCI.

Il Barone COL ETTI, Colonello al 10mo de Linea.

MURGITSCH, Commandant Batt. de Spleny,

Il Capo dello Stato Magre. Cavre, del Real Ordine del Merito, CARLO DE LA ROCCA.

W. ROBINSON, Colonel commanding combined flotilla before Gaeta.

Ratified.

Il Maresciallo di Campo, Governatore, di

Gaeta, Ispettore Generale d'Artiglieria, Com. del Real Ordine delle Due Sicilie, Barone BEGANI.

(Signed) Barone de LAUER, Gen. di Brigata.

Comte l'ASSEDIO, blocco di Gaeta.

WILLIAM CHARLES FAHIE, commanding British Squadron before Gaeta.

INDIA-BOARD, WHITEHALL,

Nov. 14, 1815.

A dispatch, dated Futtyghur, 1st of June, 1815, has been received at the East-India-house from General the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor-general and Commander in Chief of the British territories in India; together with the following enclosures.

These enclosures consist of letters from Colonel Nicolls and Major Patton, detailing a variety of operations against the enemy in Nepaul, of which the result is related in the following

General Orders by his Excellency the Governor-general.

Futtyghur, May 2, 1815.

The Governor-general having received official advices of the capture, by assault, of the fortified heights and town of Almora, on the 25th ult. by the forces under the command of Col. Nicolls, of the total repulse of the enemy in a night attack on our positions in the night of the same day, and of the conclusion, on the 27th ult. of a convention with the principal Goorkah Chiefs in Kemaoon, by which, in return for permission to retire across the Sirdah with their troops, they engage to evacuate all the fortified places in the province, in ten days, surrendering at the moment the fortresses immediately round the capital; his Excellency is pleased to direct, that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of the signal and distinguished success of the British troops at Almorah, and the reduction to the British power of the valuable and important province of Kemaoon.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-general.

Published by command of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

General Order, by the Right Hon. the Governor-general.

Futtyghur, May 3, 1815.

The Governor-general has singular satisfaction in acknowledging the important service rendered by Colonel Nicolls in the reduction of the province of Kemaoon.

The judgement of Colonel Nicolls in his preparatory measures, the unremitting activity with which he pursued the object intrusted to his management, and the gallant promptitude with which he seized and improved every opening that could lead to the fulfilment of his instructions, not only reflect the highest credit on himself, but afford so salutary a lesson for the whole army, that his Lordship cannot let slip the opportunity of recommending it to their attention.

The success of Colonel Nicolls (and the observation will be supported by the brilliant consequences which have attended similar exertions on the part of Major-general Ochterlony) under the complicated difficulties presented by the quality of the country, the fortifications by which its natural strength was assisted, and the obstinate resistance of a courageous enemy, should prove the superiority conferred by military service, and the certainty that a strenuous application of its principles must entail honourable distinction on a commander.

Warfare in a mountanious region offers embarrassments which, when viewed at a distance, appear insurmountable, but which dwindle into comparative insignificance under the grasp of vigour and genius. It is only in unusual situations, demanding readiness of resource and animated efforts, that the difference between officer and officer can be displayed; and it ought to be always present to the mind of every military man, that he who in circumstances of perplexity tries and fails, has to plead those chances from which no operation in war can be secured; his pretensions to the character of zeal and energy being in the mean time maintained; while he who contents himself with urging difficulties as an excuse for doing nothing, voluntarily registers his own inefficiency.

The Governor-general, in expressing his warm approbation of the excellent conduct of Colonel Nicolls, desires also to record the merits of those whose services in this enterprise have been indicated as possessing peculiar claim to notice.

Colonel Nicolls has earnestly represented the admirable management of Lieut.-Col. Gardner, at the head of his irregular corps, in forcing the enemy to abandon so many strong positions; and in finally establishing himself before Almora; the skill and spirited decision of Major Paton, commanding the 2nd battalion 5th regiment, in the attack of the detached corps, which he defeated on the 23rd of April; the exemplary valour manifested by Capt. Faithful, commanding 1st battalion 4th regiment, in the successive assaults of the different works of the enemy on the 25th, nobly emulated by Lieutenant Wight: and the behaviour of Captain Leys, marked equally by intrepidity and judgement at the head of the flank battalion.

Lieutenants Field and Purvis, of 4th regiment, with Lieutenants Bell and Wilson, of the artillery, are also mentioned in terms of strong commendation.

To all those officers the Governor-general offers his sincere applause, as likewise to all the other officers (native as well as Europeans), non-commissioned officers, and men, who have so becomingly supported the character of the British army in this laborious service; and his Lordship trusts that this splendid proof of what a just confidence in their own powers can achieve, will satisfy our native troops of their own infinite superiority over the enemy with whom they have to cope.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

(Signed)

J. ADAM, Sec. to Gov.

A set of dispatches are then given relating to the operations of Gen. Ochterlony, of which a summary is contained in the following

General Orders by the right Hon. the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters, Futtyghur, April 26, 1815.

The commander in chief has this day received from Major General Ochterlony commanding the 3d division field army, a report, announcing the successful result of a series of combined movements, which he had directed to be made during the nights of the 14th and 15th instant against the fortified positions of the Goorkah army, on the heights of Malown, which terminated in the establishment of the British troops on those heights, the evacuation of the fort of Sooraghur, with its dependant stockaded posts, and in the final repulse, on the morning of the 16th instant, of the main body of the Goorkah army, directed by its chief commander, Ummer sing Thappah, in person, in a daring and desperate assault on the position occupied by the reserve under Lieut.-Col. Thompson. His excellency feels it to be due to Major General Ochterlony, and the brave officers and troops serving under him, to express, in public orders, his highest approbation of the eminent ability and skill with which the attack on the enemy's positions was planned; the intelligence, ardent zeal, and exemplary valour with which it was executed by the several officers entrusted with the direction of separate columns, and of the patience and fortitude displayed by the whole of the troops during those fatiguing and arduous operations, as well as of their distinguished gallantry in that last effort, which completed their triumph over an enemy of determined courage and indefatigable activity.

The Commander in Chief considers this success of the division under Major-general Ochterlony, under all the circumstances in which it was achieved, and in the important consequences by which it was followed, as highly honourable to the British arms, the superiority of which it has pre-eminently asserted and maintained.

The commander in Chief desires to offer, in this public manner, his warmest acknowledgments to Major general Ochterlony, for the ability, zeal, judgment, and persevering fortitude with which he has uniformly conducted the arduous and important service entrusted to him, from the first commencement of his operations, to that recent success which his Excellency confidently trusts will be decisive of their speedy and honourable termination.

The commander in chief also desires to offer, in this public manner, his best thanks to the undermentioned officers who have obtained the approbation of Major-general Ochterlony, and to whose services in the attack on the heights of Malown, and in the subsequent repulse of the enemy, he has borne the most ample and creditable testimony in his report to his Excellency.

To Lieut.-Col. Thompson, commanding the principal column

for the manner in which he conducted it to its destined point in the general plan of attack, and for the whole of his conduct from the period of gaining the heights, as well as for his cool intrepidity in meeting the assault on his position on the morning of the 16th inst. which, after an obstinate contest, and the death of Bhurglee Thropah, a distinguished Goorkah commander, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy, with very severe loss.

To Majors Lawrie, of the 2nd battalion 7th native infantry, and Innis, of the first battalion 19th, for the gallant manner in which they led the columns respectively entrusted to their direction; and to Captains Hamilton, of the 2nd battalion 7th, and Bowyer, of the 1st of the 19th, for the judicious and spirited manner in which they fulfilled the part assigned to them in those arduous operations, as well as to Lieutenant Rutledge, of the 1st of the 19th, for his good conduct in the command of a column of division, which devolved upon him on the lamented death of Captain Showers, of the 19th regiment, who after having slain the enemy's commander in a personal conflict, unfortunately fell, while setting an example of heroic devotion to his men.

Major-gen. Ochterlony has likewise noticed, with particular approbation, the judicious and prudent conduct of Lieut. Murray, of the 1st regiment, in command of the Hindoo auxiliaries, and of Lieut. Dunbar, of the 7th regiment, commanding a small body of regulars and irregulars, in two well-timed and spontaneous movements made by those intelligent and active officers, the former to intercept the fugitives from the fort of Soorajghur, in which he completely succeeded, and the latter to support Captain Bowyer's detachment after the defection of the Seikh auxiliaries.

In operations of the nature of those conducted on the Malown range, the services of the engineer, artillery, and pioneer departments, are of a peculiarly arduous nature, and of proportionate value. His Excellency recognises, with unfeigned satisfaction, throughout the whole course of these operations, the same zeal, activity, and indefatigable exertion which have characterised those branches of the service whenever they have been called into activity in the present war, and in no situation have those qualities been more conspicuous, than with Major-general Ochterlony's division.

The full approbation and thanks of the commander in chief, are justly due to Lieut. Lawrie, Field Engineer, and acting Aide-de-Camp to Major-general Ochterlony, who accompanied the night attack, for the characteristic zeal and activity evinced by him on that occasion, and for the aid which Major-general Ochterlony states he derived from the professional talents of that officer, in the preparation of the plan of attack on the enemy's positions.

The zeal, activity, and intelligence shewn by Lieut. Hutchinson, Assistant Field Engineer, in directing the works necessary for the security of Lieutenant Colonel Thompson's position, and the judgment and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Armstrong,

in superintending and directing the labours of the pioneers, by whom those works were executed in the face of an enemy, are noticed with particular approbation by the commander in chief. His Excellency has equally to offer the tribute of his applause to the intrepid gallantry of Lieutenant Fireworker Cartwright, of the artillery, who, when the desperate perseverance of the enemy had left him with only one man unwounded, with that one man secured his gun: the other being manned with equal zeal and valour by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, and two serjeants of pioneers.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, A. G.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS,

Passed in the third session of the fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—55 GEO. III.—A. D. 1814-15.

An act for the encouragement and reward of petty officers, seamen, and royal marines, for long and faithful service, and for the consolidation of the Chest at Greenwich with the royal Hospital there.

An act for directing the application of the residuary personal estate of Anna Maria Reynolds, spinster, bequeathed by her to the use of the Sinking fund.

An act for continuing to his Majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England; for the service of the year 1815.

An act for raising the sum of 12,500,000*l.* by Exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1815.

An act to enable the commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to issue Exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids of supplies as have been or shall be granted by Parliament for the service of Great Britain for the year 1815.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1816, an act for suspending the operation of an act of the 17th year of his present Majesty, for restraining the negociation of promissory notes and bills of exchange under a limited sum in England.

An act to repeal an act of the last session of Parliament, for granting duties of Excise on certain sorts of glass made in Ireland, and for granting and allowing certain countervailing duties and drawbacks in respect thereof.

An act to continue, during the continuance of the present hostilities, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, so much of an act of the 34th year of his present Majesty, as permits the importation into Great Britain and Ireland in neutral vessels, from states in amity with his Majesty, of certain goods, wares, and merchandize.

An act to continue, until the expiration of six months after the conclusion of the present hostilities, an act of the 46th year of his present Majesty, for authorizing his Majesty in council to allow the importation and exportation of certain goods and commodities in neutral ships into and from his Majesty's territories in the West Indies and continent of South America.

An act to make further provision respecting the duties payable upon East India goods, and to allow bond to be given for payment of the duties upon such goods when imported by private traders.

An act to continue, until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, an act of the 45th year of his present Majesty, for granting to foreign ships put under his Majesty's protection, the privileges of prize-ships; and for allowing aliens in foreign colonies surrendered to his Majesty, to exercise the occupations of merchants or factors during the present war.

An act to amend several acts relating to fines in respect of unlawful distillation in Ireland, to the warehousing of spirits, and to the securing the duties of excise on spirits distilled, and on hides and skins tanned in Ireland.

An act to amend an act, passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, An act to provide for the better execution of the laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending magistrates and additional constables in counties, in certain cases.

An act to impose certain duties on the importation, and to allow drawbacks on the exportation of certain sorts of wood into and from Ireland, in lieu of former duties and drawbacks on the like sorts of wood; and to indemnify persons who have admitted certain sorts of wood to entry on payment of a proportion only of the duty imposed thereon.

An act to amend an act made in the 52nd year of his present Majesty, for making provision for the better support of his Majesty's household, during the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition.

An act to continue and amend an act, passed in the 48th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for empowering the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to advance the sum of three millions towards the supply for the service of the year 1808.

An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th day of March 1816; and to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first day of Hilary Term 1816.

An act to settle and secure an annuity on Lord Walsingham, in consideration of his services as chairman of the committees of the House of Lords.

An act to grant certain duties of Excise upon licences for the sale of spirituous and other liquors by retail, and upon licences to persons dealing in exciseable commodities, in Ireland, in lieu of the Stamp-duties payable upon such licences; and to secure the payment of such Excise-duties, and to regulate the issuing of such licences; and to discourage the immoderate use of spirituous liquors in Ireland.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the regulating of his Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore.

An act to repeal the duties of Customs payable on the importation of tobacco, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to repeal the duties of Customs upon the importation of citrat of lime, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to grant duties of Customs on the exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, from Ireland, in lieu of the duties of Customs heretofore payable on such exportation.

An act for the better regulation of the manufacture of brown linens in Ireland.

An act to amend the laws now in force for regulating the importation of corn.

An act to continue, until the 5th day of July, 1816, certain additional duties of Excise in Great Britain.

An act for further continuing, until the 5th day of July, 1816, an act of the 44th year of his present Majesty, to continue the restrictions contained in the several acts of his present Majesty, on payments of cash by the Bank of England.

An act to regulate the trade between Malta and its dependencies, and his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America; and also between Malta and the United Kingdom.

An act for granting to his Majesty, until the 5th day of April, 1819, additional duties of Excise in Great Britain on sweets, tobacco, snuff, and Excise licences.

An act to amend certain acts respecting the exportation and importation of sugar, and further to regulate the importation of sugar, coffee, and other articles from certain islands in the West Indies.

An act to rectify a mistake in an act of the present session of Parliament, with respect to the duties on sugar imported from the East Indies; and for further continuing, until the end of six weeks from and after the expiration of any act or acts of Parliament, continuing the temporary or war duties upon sugar imported into Great Britain, certain countervailing duties, drawbacks, and bounties, on refined sugar.

An act to continue, until the 5th day of July, 1816, certain temporary or war duties of Customs on the importation into Great Britain of goods, wares, and merchandize.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1817, an act made in the 49th year of his present Majesty, to permit the importation of tobacco into Great Britain from any place whatever.

An act to grant to his Majesty an additional duty of Excise on tobacco in Ireland.

An act to grant to his Majesty a duty of Customs on tobacco imported into Ireland.

An act to amend several acts respecting the exportation and importation of sugar into and from Ireland; and further to regulate the importation into Ireland of sugar, coffee, and other articles, from certain islands in the West Indies.

An act to repeal so much of an act of the last session of Parliament, as directs that no bleaching powder, made in Ireland and brought into Scotland, should be removed into England.

An act to revive and continue, until the 25th day of March, 1820, several laws relating to the encouragement of the Greenland whale fisheries, and to the allow-

ing vessels employed in the said fisheries to complete their full number of men at certain ports.

An act for raising the sum of 2,323,750*l.* Irish currency, by Treasury bills, for the service of Ireland, for the year 1815.

An act to continue, until three months after the ceasing of any restriction imposed on the bank of England from issuing cash in payment, the several acts for confirming and continuing the restrictions on payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland.

An act to facilitate the administration of justice in that part of the United Kingdom, called Scotland, by the extending trial by jury to civil causes.

An act for the more effectual prevention of the use of false and deficient measures.

An act for the relief of the captors of prizes, with respect to the admitting and landing of certain prize vessels and goods in Ireland; to continue in force until the 25th day of March, 1816.

An act for continuing the premiums allowed to ships employed in the southern whale fishery.

An act to amend an act passed in the 48th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the better care and maintenance of lunatics, being paupers or criminals in England.

An act for procuring returns relative to the expense and maintenance of the poor in England; and also relative to the highways.

An act for enlarging the powers of two acts of his present Majesty, for providing clergymen to officiate in gaols and houses of correction within England and Wales.

An act to procure returns of persons committed, tried, and convicted for criminal offences and misdemeanours.

An act for the abolition of gaol and other fees connected with the gaols in England.

An act to amend an act of his late Majesty King George the Second, for the more easy assessing, collecting, and levying of county rates.

An act to revive and continue, until the 25th day of March, 1820, several acts for charging additional duties on copper imported into Great Britain.

An act to revive and continue, for one year, the duties and contributions on the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices in Great Britain.

An act to repeal an act of the last session of Parliament, for establishing regulations respecting aliens arriving in this kingdom, or resident therein; and to establish, for twelve months, other regulations respecting aliens arriving in this kingdom, or residing therein, in certain cases.

An act to enable the commissioners of his Majesty's woods, forests, and land revenues, to contract for the purchase and surrender of crown leases, and to sell his majesty's interest in the Thornhill estate, in the parish of Stallbridge in the county of Dorset, and in certain small parcels of land belonging to his Majesty's subjects within the royal forests; and to remove doubts as to estates of the crown, sold by order of the said commissioners, being exempted from the auction duty.

An act to authorize the commissioners and governors of the Royal Hospital for seamen at

Greenwich, to transfer a certain sum in the three pounds per cent consolidated annuities, now standing in the name of the corporation of the Chest of Greenwich, into the name of the said commissioners; and also to receive such dividends as are now due upon such annuities.

An act to repeal the provisions of former acts, granting exclusive privileges of trade to the South Sea Company, and to indemnify the said Company for the loss of such privileges.

An act for granting annuities to discharge certain Exchequer bills.

An act for amending an act of his present Majesty, to insure the proper and careful manufacturing of fire arms in England, and for making provision for proving the barrels of such fire-arms.

An act to repeal several acts relating to the execution of letters of attorney, and wills of petty officers, seaman, and marines, in his Majesty's navy, and to make new provisions respecting the same.

An act to grant to his Majesty certain increased rates, duties, and taxes in Ireland, in respect of windows, male servants, carriages, horses, and dogs, in lieu of former rates, duties, and taxes, in respect of the like articles.

An act to grant to his Majesty certain increased duties of excise in Ireland on malt.

An act to repeal the additional duty on British-made wine or sweets granted by an act of this session of Parliament.

An act to explain and amend an act of the 53rd year of his present Majesty, as far as relates to the granting gratuities to the East India Company.

An act to amend the laws relating to the militia of Great Britain.

An act for allowing makers of oxygenated muriatic acid to make salt, duty free, for making such acid or oxymuriate of lime for bleaching linen and cotton; for repealing the excise duties on Glauber salt, and on bleaching powder imported from Ireland; and to allow a further drawback on foreign brimstone used in making oil of vitriol.

An act to grant to his Majesty certain duties and taxes in Ireland, in respect of certain male servants, carriages, and horses, kept to be let on hire.

An act to amend an act of the 13th year of his present Majesty, for the amendment and preservation of the public highways, in so far as the same relates to notice of appeal against turning or diverting a public highway; and to extend the provisions of the same act to the stopping up of unnecessary roads.

An act to regulate madhouses in Scotland.

An act for better regulating the formation and arrangement of the judicial and other records of the Court of Session in Scotland.

An act to regulate hawkers and pedlars in Scotland.

An act to fix the election for Glamorganshire at a central place within the said county.

An act for granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

An act for granting annuities to discharge certain exchequer bills; and for raising a sum of

money by annuities, for the service of Great Britain.

An act to continue the encouragement of persons making discoveries for finding the longitude at sea, or other useful discoveries and improvements in navigation, and for making experiments relating thereto; and for discharging certain debts incurred by the commissioners of the longitude, in carrying the acts relating thereto into execution.

An act to enable his Majesty, until the 1st day of May 1816, to accept the services of the local militia, either in or out of their counties, under certain restrictions.

An act to authorize, under present circumstances, the drawing out and embodying of the British and Irish militia, or any part thereof.

An act to repeal the several duties under the care of the commissioners for managing the stamp-duties in Ireland, and to grant new duties in lieu thereof.

An act to regulate the collection and management of the stamp-duties on law proceedings, attornies, solicitors, proctors, and corporate officers in Ireland.

An act to provide for the collection and management of stamp-duties on pamphlets, almanacks, and newspapers in Ireland.

An act to repeal the several acts for the collection and management of stamp-duties in Ireland, and to make more effectual regulations for collecting and managing the said duties in general.

An act to grant duties of customs, and to allow drawbacks and bounties on certain goods, wares, and merchandize imported into and exported from Ireland, in lieu of former duties, drawbacks, and bounties; and to make further regulations for securing the duties of customs in Ireland.

An act to regulate the payment of the duties of customs on foreign goods imported into Great Britain from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain; and of the drawbacks on the exportation of goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, having been imported into either country from the other.

An act to amend so much of an act of the 33rd year of his present Majesty, as relates to fixing the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and also so much of an act of the 39th and 40th year of his present Majesty, as relates to granting letters of administration to the effects of persons dying intestate within the several presidencies in the East Indies, to the Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Courts; and to enable the Governor in council of the said presidencies to remove persons not being British subjects; and to make provision for the Judges in the East Indies in certain cases.

An act to amend and continue for one year, and until twelve months after the termination of the present war by the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, two acts of his present Majesty, for enabling subjects of foreign states to enlist and serve as soldiers in his Majesty's service; and to enable his Majesty to grant commissions to subjects of foreign states to serve as officers, under certain restrictions.

An act to continue, until the

25th day of March 1820, an act made in the 46th year of his present Majesty, for permitting the importation of masts, yards, bowsprits, and timber for naval purposes, from the British colonies in North America.

An act to relieve certain foreign vessels resorting to the port of London in respect of pilotage; and to regulate the mode of payment of pilotage on foreign vessels in the said port.

An act to amend an act of the last session of Parliament, for rendering more easy and effectual redress for assaults in Ireland.

An act to amend an act of the 53rd year of his Majesty's reign, for making regulations for the building and repairing of court-houses and sessions-houses in Ireland.

An act to explain an act made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the 32nd year of his Majesty's reign, relative to inland navigations there, so far as relates to the limitation of actions against canal companies and others.

An act for the payment of costs and charges to prosecutors and witnesses, in cases of felony in Ireland.

An act to amend an act of the 50th year of his Majesty's reign, relating to prisons in Ireland, so far as concerns contracts for building or repairing such prisons.

An act to repeal the duties payable on, and the permission to enter for home consumption, silk handkerchiefs imported by the East India Company.

An act to continue and amend several acts relating to the British white herring fishery.

An act to repeal the duties payable on the importation into Great Britain of solid vegetable extract from oak bark, and other vegetable substances used in the tanning of leather; and to grant a duty in lieu thereof.

An act to grant a further sum of money for purchasing an estate to accompany the title of Earl Nelson, and also to amend two acts of the 46th and 53rd years of his present Majesty's reign for making such purchase.

An act to grant to the Judges of the Commissary Court of Edinburgh a fixed salary in place of their present salary, and certain fees and payments.

An act to enable the select committee on the Downpatrick election to re-assemble, and to suspend the transmission of the warrants and other proceedings for the appointment of commissions to examine witnesses in Ireland.

An act to make further provisions for collecting and securing the duties of Excise on malt made in Ireland.

An act to provide for the collection and management of Stamp-duties payable on bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts and game certificates in Ireland.

An act to regulate the collection of Stamp-duties on matters in respect of which licences may be granted by the commissioners of Stamps in Ireland.

An act to repeal certain duties on leather dressed in oil in Great Britain, or imported from Ireland.

An act to regulate the postage of ship letters to and from Ireland.

An act to make further provisions

for the issuing of licences to persons to deal in, retail, make, or manufacture spirits and other exciseable commodities in Ireland, and for securing the duties of excise payable by the persons so licensed.

An act to make further provisions for collecting and securing the duties of excise on hides and skins tanned in Ireland.

An act to make further provisions for collecting and securing the duties of excise on paper printed, painted, or stained in Ireland, to serve for hangings and other uses.

An act to regulate the appointment of governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act to enable the sheriff depute or substitute and justices of the peace of the county of Clackmanan, to incarcerate persons in the gaol of the royal burgh of Stirling, or the common gaol of the county of Stirling.

An act for charging certain duties on sweets or made wines in Ireland, in lieu of former duties.

An act for the better collecting and securing the duties on spirits distilled in Ireland.

An act for the better regulating and securing the collection of the duties on paper made in Ireland, and to prevent frauds therein.

An act for altering certain drawbacks and countervailing duties on glass, for exempting Irish glass bottles from the duty imposed by an act of the last session of Parliament, and for exempting the leather and glass of carriages belonging to certain persons imported from Ireland for private use from duty.

An act to augment the salary of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and to enable his Majesty to grant an additional annuity to such master of the Rolls on the resignation of his office; and to regulate the disposal of the offices of the Six Clerks in the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

An act to carry into effect a convention made between his Majesty and the King of the Netherlands and the Emperor of all the Russias.

An act to make further regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India.

An act to permit, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, the importation into Great Britain and Ireland, in neutral vessels from States in amity with his Majesty, of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, and to prohibit the exportation of copper; and to permit the importation in neutral vessels, from states not in amity with his Majesty, of certain goods, wares, and merchandize.

An act to regulate the clearance of vessels, and delivery of coast bonds, at creeks and harbours in Great Britain; for exempting certain ships and vessels from being licenced by the commissioners of Customs; for authorizing officers of the Customs to seize spirits removing without excise permits; and for preventing frauds in overloading keels and other carriage used in conveying coals for ex-

portation, or to be carried coastwise

An act to enable the trustees of turnpike-roads to abate the tolls on carriages, and to allow of their carrying extra weights in certain cases.

An act to provide for the taking an account of the population of Ireland, and for the ascertaining the increase or diminution thereof.

An act to amend and explain an act passed in the 54th year of his present Majesty, for maintaining and keeping in repair certain roads and bridges made in Scotland for the purpose of military communication; and for making more effectual provision for maintaining and repairing roads made, and bridges built in Scotland under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners for highland roads and bridges.

An act to amend an act of the 53rd year of his present Majesty, for vesting in his Majesty certain parts of Windsor Forest, in the county of Berks; and for enclosing the open commonable lands within the said Forest.

An act for making compensation for lands and hereditaments taken for erecting works at and near Portsmouth and Hilsea, in the county of Southampton, in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament.

An act for raising the sum of 36 millions by way of annuities.

An act to amend an Act of his late Majesty King George the 2nd, for the relief of the out-pensioners of the royal hospital at Chelsea.

An act to authorize the allowing to foreign officers, allowances equivalent in amount to the half-pay given to British officers under the like circumstances.

An act to repeal an act of the 53rd year of his present Majesty, for preventing the embezzlement of stores; and to extend the provisions of the several acts relating to his Majesty's naval, ordnance, and victualling stores, to all other public stores.

An act to enable his Majesty to acquire ground necessary for signal and telegraph stations.

An act to increase the drawbacks and countervailing duties on tobacco, and to limit the tonnage of ships in which wine may be exported when duties are drawn back.

An act for further regulating the issue and payment of money to his Majesty's forces serving abroad.

An act for discontinuing certain deductions from half-pay, and for further regulating the accounts of the paymaster-general.

An act to continue, until the end of the next session of Parliament, for regulating the trade in spirits between great Britain and Ireland respectively.

An act to grant further powers to the commissioners of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals with respect to pensions on those establishments.

An act for altering the rate at which the Crown may exercise its right of pre-emption of ore in which there is lead.

An act to alter the conditions and regulations under which blubber and train-oil of Newfoundland are admitted to entry.

An act for the relief of the out-pensioners of the royal hospital of Kilmainham.

An act to prevent poor persons in workhouses from embezzling certain property provided for their use; to alter and amend so much of an act of the 36th year of his present majesty, as restrains justices of the peace from ordering relief to poor persons in certain cases for a longer period than one month at a time; and for other purposes therein mentioned, relating to the poor.

An act for vesting in his Majesty certain parts of the forests of Exmoor, otherwise Exmore, in the counties of Somerset and Devon; and for enclosing the said forest.

An act to grant an additional duty of excise in Ireland, upon spirits made or distilled from corn or grain.

An act to make further provisions for the collection of certain duties on male servants, carriages, and horses; and in respect of houses in Ireland.

An act to amend an act made in this session of Parliament to repeal former acts granting exclusive privilege of trade to the South Sea Company, and to indemnify the said Company for the loss of such privileges.

An act to reduce the duties on all sheep-wool, the growth of the United Kingdom, which shall be sold by auction for the growers or first purchasers.

An act to amend the acts relating to the building and repairing of country bridges.

An act to enable the commissioners of Customs and Port-duties in Ireland, to purchase premises for the erecting additional docks, warehouses, and offices, in Dublin.

An act to increase the allowance to the Post-office in Ireland, in respect of packet-boats to Great Britain.

An act to authorize his Majesty to regulate, until the first day of July 1816, the trade with any French colony which may come into his Majesty's possession, or remain neutral.

An act for enabling spiritual persons to exchange the parsonage or glebe houses or glebe lands, belonging to their benefices, for others of greater value, or more conveniently situated for their residence and occupation: and for annexing such houses and lands, so taken in exchange, to such benefices as parsonage or glebe houses and glebe lands, and for purchasing and annexing lands to become glebe in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act for raising the sum of 4,500,000*l.* by Exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1815.

An act for raising the sum of 1,500,000*l.* by Exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1815.

An act for rectifying mistakes in the names of land-tax commissioners, and for appointing additional commissioners, and indemnifying such persons as have acted without due authority in execution of the acts therein recited.

An act to amend the laws for imposing and levying of fines, in respect of unlawful distillation of spirits in Ireland.

An act for granting to his Ma-

jesty the sum of 20,000*l.* to be issued and applied towards repairing roads between London and Holyhead, by Chester, and between London and Bangor, by Shrewsbury.

An act for granting certain rates on postage and letters to and from Great Britain, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and the East Indies; and for making certain regulations respecting the postage of ship letters, and of letters in Great Britain.

An act for fixing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

An act to continue, until the 5th day of July 1816, the temporary fourth part of the duties payable in Scotland upon distillers' wash, spirits, and licences imposed by an act of the 54th year of his present Majesty; and for enabling his Majesty, by order in council, to modify the operations of the said act, or reduce the duties thereby imposed.

An act to amend the laws relative to the transportation of offenders; to continue in force until the first day of May 1816.

An act for the better examination of witnesses in the Courts of Equity in Ireland, and for empowering the Courts of Law and Equity in Ireland to grant commissioners for taking affidavits in all parts of Great Britain.

An act to enable grand juries to present additional sums for constables in Ireland, and for the secure conveyance of prisoners.

An act to amend several acts relating to hackney coaches; for authorising the licensing of an additional number of hackney chariots; and for licensing carriages drawn by one horse.

An act for the encouragement of seamen, and the more effectual manning of his Majesty's navy during the present war.

An act to amend and render more effectual an act of the 52nd year of his present Majesty, to amend and regulate the assessment and collection of the assessed taxes, and of the rates and duties on profits arising on property, professions, trades, and offices, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An act to repeal the Excise duties and drawbacks on Epsom salt.

An act to regulate the issuing of licences to allow open boats to proceed to foreign parts, and for revoking the same when necessary.

An act to exonerate, in certain cases, foreign spirits imported during the suspension of the spirit intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, from the additional duty imposed thereon.

An act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent expenses of the disembodied Militia in Great Britain, and of the miners of Cornwall and Devon; and for granting allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers, adjutants, surgeons, mates, and serjeant-majors of Militia, until the 25th day of March 1816.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the Local Militia in Great Britain, to the 25th day of March 1816.

An act for defraying, until the 25th day of June 1816, the charge of the pay and clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making

allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the said Militia during peace.

An act to explain and amend the laws relating to the Militias of Great Britain and Ireland.

An act to provide for the charge of the addition to the public funded debt of Great Britain, for the service of the year 1815.

An act to amend an act passed in the last session of Parliament; for better regulating the office of Agent-general for Volunteers and Local Militia, and for the more effectually regulating the same.

An act to continue for one year certain acts for the better prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in his Majesty's forces by sea and land, from their duty and allegiance to his Majesty, or to incite them to mutiny or disobedience.

An act to provide for the support of captured slaves during the period of adjudication.

An act for the better protection of the trade of the United Kingdom during the present hostilities with France.

An act to extend the exemption granted by law on coals and culm, for which the coast duties have been duly paid, on being again exported and carried to any place in this kingdom, to cinders or coked coals burnt from pit-coal, which has paid the coast duties.

An act to continue, until the 1st day of August, 1816, two acts of the 50th and 45th years of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of coals, culm, and cinders to London and Westminster, by inland navigation.

An act for allowing certain tiles to be made, duty free, to serve for draining.

An act for the further prevention of frauds in the manufacture of sweets.

An act to revive and continue, until the 25th day of March 1820, an act of the 28th year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufacture of flax and cotton in Great Britain.

An act to revive, amend, and continue, until the 25th day of March 1821, so much of an act of the 41st year of his present Majesty as allows the use of salt, duty free, for curing fish in bulk or in barrels; and to repeal certain laws relating to the allowance of salt, duty free, for the North Seas and Iceland fisheries.

An act to revive and continue, until the 5th day of July 1816, an act of the 46th year of his present Majesty's reign, for granting an additional bounty on the exportation of the silk manufactures of Great Britain.

An act for charging an additional duty on certain seeds imported.

An act to authorize the directors general of inland navigation in Ireland to proceed in carrying on and completing the canal from Dublin to Tarmonbury on the river Shannon.

An act to repeal the bounties payable in Ireland on the exportation of certain calicoes and cottons.

An act for repealing the Stamp-duties on deeds, law proceedings, and other written or printed in-

struments, and the duties on fire insurances, and on legacies and successions to personal estate, upon intestacies, now payable in Great Britain; and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act for repealing the Stamp-office duties on advertisements, almanacks, newspapers, gold and silver plate, stage coaches, and licences for keeping stage coaches, now payable in Great Britain; and for granting new duties in lieu thereof.

An act for granting an additional sum of money for providing a suitable residence and estate for the Duke of Wellington and his heirs, in consideration of the eminent and signal services performed by the said duke to his Majesty and the public.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain sums out of the respective Consolidated Funds of Great Britain and Ireland, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1815; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

An act for enabling his Majesty to grant to John Francis Erskine of Mar, Esq. and his heirs and assigns, the feu duties and quit rents arising in the lordship of Stirling, in discharge of a debt of greater value created upon the said feu duties by a grant from his Majesty King George the 1st.

An act for allowing Henry Meux, Thomas Starling Benson, Florence Thomas Young, Richard Latham, and John Newberry, to brew, duty free, a quantity of strong beer, the duty on which shall be equivalent to the duty on the beer lost; and to the duties on the malt and hops expended in the production of the beer so lost.

An act to amend an act made in the 48th year of his present Majesty, to improve the land revenue of the Crown, so far as relates to the Great Forest of Brecknock, in the county of Brecknock; and for vesting in his Majesty certain parts of the said forest, and for enclosing the said forest.

An act to authorise the appointment of commissioners for erecting an harbour for ships to the eastward of Dunleary, within the port and harbour of Dublin.

An act to remove certain difficulties in the disposition of copyhold estates by will.

An act to enable his Majesty, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, to regulate the trade and commerce carried on between his Majesty's subjects and the inhabitants of the United States of America.

An act for better regulating the practice of apothecaries throughout England and Wales.

An act for exonerating the estates and effects of the late Sir James Colebrooke, the late Sir George Colebrooke, Arnold Nesbitt, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Adam Drummond, and Moses Franks, and of their sureties, from all claims and demands whatsoever in respect of any contracts entered into with his Majesty's Government.

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of six millions for the service of Great Britain.

REMARKABLE TRIALS AND LAW CASES.

TESTAMENTARY CAUSES.

Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons.—Price and Kent v. *Worthington.*—This was a proceeding relative to the validity of the will of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, late of Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, deceased, propounded on the part of Eliza Price and Wm. Kent, esq. the executors, and opposed by John Worthington, esq. the deceased's brother, and only next relative.

It appeared, that the deceased was a man of an advanced age, and a widower, without any relations but his brother and his family. He was minister of a sect of Protestant dissenters, and esteemed a man of great piety. He had from a very early period of life been acquainted with the Rev. Rees Price, also a dissenting minister, and was much attached to him and his family, usually calling him brother, and his children calling the deceased uncle, and not knowing until late as they grew up that no such relationship subsisted. Upon the death of his wife in 1806, the deceased (with their father's permission) received Miss Eliza and Miss Hannah Price into his house. They superintended his domestic arrangements, and the former presided at his table, and possessed a very considerable portion of his regard. For about two years prior to his death, he was in a very declining state of health, and on the 16th of June, 1813, appeared to have made his will, but which, notwithstanding due search was made at his death, could not be found. He was much in the habit of writing in short hand, and amongst some letters from Miss Eliza Price to him was found a paper in short hand, which on translation or extension proved to be to the following effect:—"Northampton-square, June 16, 1813.—I, Hugh Worthington, give and bequeath to my dear Eliza Price, who is my adopted child, all I do or may possess real and personal, to be at her sole and entire disposal. And I do appoint William Kent, Esq. of London-wall, my respected friend, with the said Eliza Price, to execute this my last will and testament." Signed in the usual mode of handwriting, "Hugh Worthington." At the end "Copy of my Will;" and on the back of the paper this endorsement in short hand, "Most dearly beloved, my Eliza, very small as this paper is, it contains a copy of my last will. I have put it with your letters, that it may be sure to fall into your hands, should accident or any other cause destroy the original. I have taken

pains to write this very clear, that you may read it easily. I do know that you will perfect yourself in short hand for my sake. To-morrow we go for Worthing, most likely never to return. I hope to write a few lines, to express the best wishes, prayers, and hopes of thy true——H. W." A day or two after the making of this will, the deceased went to Worthing by the advice of his physicians, to try the effect of the sea air, accompanied by Miss Price and her sister, who paid him the most unremitting attention, for which he repeatedly expressed his warmest acknowledgment, and alluded to his having given the former every thing he possessed by his will. His health became worse, and in the morning of the 26th of July, he got up, and knocked at the Misses Price's door, requesting them to get up, as he had been seized with a spitting of blood, from which he had formerly suffered much. They did so, and on going into his room, found him much exhausted. He took them by the hand, and addressing himself to Eliza, said, "Every thing, all, all is your's," shortly after which he expired. In confirmation of the effect of his will, some extracts were exhibited from a diary in short hand, which he was in the habit of making of the occurrences in his family, with his observations on them. The date of these extracts appeared to be about the time of the will being made. They were to this effect:—"Monday.—Am very ill this day with my breath: hope I do my best to serve my Lord and Maker, and all will be well." "Tuesday.—Blessed be God, much better this day. The comfort of my heart going to see her father: I dread her leaving me." "Wednesday.—Have this day made my will for the last time, and given all I have to my beloved Eliza Price, the sole possessor of my heart, and prop of my declining years. I wish I had more to give her; but all is her's, to do with as seemeth her good; and she is my adopted child, and sweet soother of my solitary hours. God give her every blessing when I may be gone. Mr. Kent is with her executor." "Friday.—The dear girl I love is gone to see her beloved father this day: I cannot forget her kindness in not going yesterday. I love her more and more. To-morrow she comes back with her sister Mary, Heaven watch over her. The joy of my heart is come back well. Thank God for it. Much dread the sea-side, but God's will be done. Will give a copy of my will to Eliza, to keep or lay it by for her."

The evidence in opposition to the will consisted principally of letters from the deceased to his brother and family, part of them in short hand, explanatory of his intentions in the disposition of his property, which he gave them to understand would ultimately revert to them, Miss Price having only a provision for life. The principal communication was dated the 10th of March preceding his death, and was entitled "A general Statement by H. W." and was to the following effect:—"The following brief statement of my domestic arrangements cannot in itself be very essential to my

dear and worthy brother, he being my senior three years, but it may be of essential service to his four worthy descendants, preventing, on the one hand, wrong expectations, and on the other jealousy and reserve. Two years after the death of my beloved and excellent partner, my acquaintance increased with Miss E. Price, whom I had known from her birth, and whose father had been for 30 years the most intimate friend I ever had in the world. Nothing but a vow solemnly made when I was young, grounded on the many miseries I had seen in second marriages, prevented my making this young lady my wife, notwithstanding disparity of age. She had been a teacher in an eminent boarding-school, till a pain in her side and debility of nerves rendered it impossible to maintain any public situation. She then became governess at my friend Mr. Kent's, who well knowing her excellent and cultivated understanding, and her superior abilities in needle-work, French, painting, &c. was exceeding loth to part with her, and would at this moment rejoice in her return, but her melancholy overthrow in the Worthing stage (which had like to have been fatal at the moment) has totally disqualified her for the exertion of even private tuition. In these affecting circumstances, the high union of regard, esteem, and honour left me but one alternative: I have adopted her as a relation, placed her at the head of my house, when I could not have a relation of my own, my nieces being married, and can now look to the declining years of life with singular satisfaction, possessing in her the constant society of an intelligent companion, and the tender assiduity of an affectionate daughter. But while she devotes to my comfort her shattered health and strength (made worse, not better, by the taunts and misrepresentations of an ill-natured world) it is my first duty to provide for her decent independence when I am no more, and this I have done without any injustice to those who would not possibly have any claim upon what little I possess; who would have had but a part, had I inserted in my will some public charities, which for a long time was my intention; who, in case of a second marriage, and a rising family, could never have received any share of my property, but who now will obtain a portion of it, and eventually be heirs to the remainder at the decease of my amiable Eliza. These are the principles upon which I act—principles urged by conscience, and, I trust, supported by religion; nor will any thing alter the balance I have laid down, except (what I cannot suppose) disrespect, personal or oblique, from those who hitherto have always treated me with the most generous attention. I commend all my relations, and all their growing families, to the blessing of God for time and eternity." The passages in the other letters of a subsequent date, which seemed to bear most upon the question at issue, were the deceased's "thanking his family for their attention to him upon all occasions, but more particularly in answer to his communica-

tion on a particular subject," alluding apparently to the "brief statement" of March 10;—his stating that when his nephew wrote to him next "he would (though he sat up beyond midnight) express at some length his sincere and warm gratitude for his most affectionate and obliging letter of April last, and touch on points to which there was then no time to advert;"—and his stating in a letter of 13th of March, 1813, "Next week I shall send you a brief statement of my domestic arrangements, and plans which I have not time to transcribe this afternoon. It will be in long hand, for on such a subject I wish for no reserve." The rest of the letters contained the strongest and most affectionate expressions of regard for his brother and family, and pious wishes for their prosperity. It also appeared that the deceased's will never was in the possession of any other person than himself; that Miss Price was the only person who had access to his papers; and that a book, containing instructions for making wills, was found open on the writing table in his study, where it had been lying from the 16th of June, until after his death.

It was contended, in opposition to the will, that from its never having been traced out of the deceased's possession; the legal presumption was, that he had destroyed it *animo revocandi*; that it was, therefore, incumbent upon the parties setting up the copy of it in question, to repel this presumption by evidence, that the deceased meant the copy to operate, but that the circumstances of the case did not establish that fact sufficiently to conflict with the legal presumption of its revocation.

Sir JOHN NICHOLL recapitulated the leading circumstances of the case, and the terms of the paper propounded, and coincided with the counsel for the next of kin, that it was for the parties setting up the paper to repel by evidence the legal presumption of its revocation. The species of evidence for this purpose need not be positive, as, for instance, if it had been subsequently destroyed by an act of fraudulent spoliation, it would be almost impossible that they could prove the direct affirmative of that fact. A case of circumstances was all that was required; but then they should be such as to leave no doubt on the moral conviction of the Court, that the deceased meant this paper to operate. Now the evidence out of which these circumstances were to arise, must necessarily be the conduct of the deceased, his declarations of the affection, testamentary intentions, &c. If, for instance, it should appear that he had made the will under any sudden impulse of affection, which afterwards abated, the presumption of his having destroyed it *animo revocandi* would be strengthened rather than repelled; but if he made it from motives which had actuated him for years, and seemed to cease but with life, and that he took precautions for giving effect to his purpose, then the presumption would rather be that he had placed it somewhere where it still was in existence, than that he had destroyed it. Guided by these principles, he

had to proceed to the consideration of the question whether or not the legal presumption was sufficiently repelled by the evidence in the case. He then entered into a recapitulation of the family history of the deceased, and stated the terms of the "brief statement" of the 10th of March, preceding the deceased's death. This paper, he observed, established three material points, 1st, That the deceased up to that time entertained the intention of providing for Miss Price, as the fixed purpose of his mind. 2ndly, That he did not consider his relations as having any claim upon his testamentary bounty. And, 3rdly, that the mode by which he then purposed to make the provision for Miss Price was by an annuity or life interest only. His property was about 4000*l*, certainly not an excessive sum for such a provision, and it was not even suggested by the opposite party that there was any alteration in his affection for the young lady down to the time of his death. What, then, was the case they must set up as against this will? They were reduced to the dilemma either of admitting that the will in question is the only one by which he meant to make the intended provision, which would wholly destroy their case; or of asserting in direct contradiction to all the evidence of the deceased's intentions, that he destroyed this will, intending not to provide for her at all. In March, then, it was clear, he meant to provide for her by annuity; but in June he made a will, giving her all his property absolutely. It was not necessary for the Court to inquire into his motives for this change in the amount of the benefit conferred, still less to sit in judgment upon the propriety of the act itself. He had a right, in this respect, to follow the dictates of his own feelings. His motives, however, appeared to have been misrepresented by the world, and Miss Price fell under its censure. This affected her health; and in the opinion of the deceased, as expressed in his letters to his family, gave her additional claims upon him. It was but justice to the family to observe that they were not forward thus to impeach the purity of his motives, but conducted themselves towards Miss Price with great liberality. One person only, Mr. Marston, ventured to suggest to the deceased, the construction the world put upon his acquaintance with this lady, and urged him to break it off; but he invariably refused, saying, he did not care for the opinion of the world, and it was certainly but justice to his memory to say, that there did not appear the least foundation to suppose that any improper intimacy subsisted between them. Her behaviour to him was that of an affectionate daughter, paying the most unremitting attention to his health and comfort, even to the injury of her own. It was the ordinary course of human feeling to magnify attentions shewn in the decline of life. The gratitude becomes stronger as the want of such attentions becomes greater, and it was therefore very natural that the deceased should latterly determine to make his testament-

ary bounty to her more considerable. The extracts from the diary contemporaneous with the will formed the strongest picture the Court could have of the deceased's feelings and intentions, and manifested the greatest improbability that he should destroy the will with the intention of leaving her wholly unprovided for; and the endorsement on the will addressed to her was a strong confirmation of his adherence to it, even to the extent of a desire to put it out of his power to revoke it. He continued to express the sentiments of regard he entertained for her down to his death; recognised by the expression of "all, all is your's," even in his dying moments; and by making the copy of it, and depositing it amongst her letters, took the greatest precaution to prevent the possibility of his intentions being defeated. The book left open in his study did not of itself shew an intention of making a new will sufficiently to destroy the effect of the evidence alluded to. The will, indeed, might still be found, as it very commonly happens that persons from excessive precaution place things so securely that they know not afterwards where to find them themselves. The deceased died at Worthing, and his papers were afterwards brought to town. The will might, therefore, have been lost or mislaid in the confusion of the removal; for as to its having been intentionally destroyed, there was no foundation for such a supposition. Mr. Marston, against whom it was levelled from the circumstance of the deceased having expressed a wish that he should not have the search and collecting of his papers, (no doubt on account of his considering him, from the conversation they had had, rather inimical to the interests of Miss Price) had in his evidence satisfactorily acquitted himself from such an insinuation.—Upon the whole of the case therefore, the Court was impressed with a strong moral conviction, after the most careful consideration, that the presumption of law was sufficiently repelled by the circumstance in evidence, and that the deceased did not destroy the will but died with the impression on his mind, that it would operate afterwards, and that he had taken sufficient means to ensure its having that effect. The validity of the will was accordingly pronounced, and a probate decreed of the copy in short hand and translation, limited until the original shall be found, and brought into the registry.

The counsel for Mr. Worthington then moved, that the Court would direct his costs to be paid out of the estate, on the ground of the deceased having by his conduct led his relations to believe that his testamentary disposition would be to a very different effect; and thereby under the circumstance of the original not having been found, imposed upon them the necessity of investigating the matter by the present proceeding.

Sir John Nicholl observed, that the case had not been conducted in such a manner as to show the opposition to have been compulsory on the part of Mr. Worthington. It was only under very ex-

traordinary circumstances that the Court could direct costs to be paid out of an estate. Under all the circumstances of the case, had the letters which Mr. Worthington thought necessary to introduce been merely annexed to the interrogatories on the cross examination of Miss Price's witnesses, the Court might have recommended, though it would not then have gone the length of directing the costs to be paid; but as Mr. W. had gone on to plead them with other matter, and examined fresh witnesses in support of that plea, certainly the present prayer for costs could not be acceded to.—Miss Price would exercise her own discretion voluntarily to pay them.

Yapp v. *Sanders and Others.*—This was a proceeding relative to the validity of the will of the late Mr. Robert Morgan, late of Camden-street, Islington, deceased.

The will was dated the 5th of October, 1805, and after giving several specified legacies, bequeathed the residue of his property to a Mrs. Greenough, who resided with him in the capacity of house-keeper, and appointed Mr. Thomas Longford, of Islington, and William Yapp, esq. Lombard-street, executors. The will had, however, been subsequently torn by the deceased, but the pieces was preserved, and it was now propounded, on the part of Mr. Yapp, on the ground that the deceased, at the time of tearing it, was not in a state of mind to know the nature of the act he was committing, and it was opposed by four cousins of the deceased, claiming as his next relations.

It appeared from the evidence in support of the will, that the deceased had been a haberdasher, but had retired from business to lodgings in Camden-street, Islington. He had called at the office of Messrs. Creswell and Adams, in Doctors' Commons, and given instructions for the will, which was accordingly prepared, and on the following day, being the 5th Oct. 1805, he called and executed it. He then took it away with him, deposited it in a bureau in his sitting room, and subsequently made some memoranda on the back of it relative to his funeral, the nature of his property, &c. He was also proved to have entertained a great regard for his house-keeper, Mrs. Greenough, not only for her attentions to himself, but also on account of her having been an intimate friend of his deceased sister. In September 1809 he experienced a paralytic attack, which deprived him of the use of his right side, and affected his speech and mental faculties.—From this time his health gradually declined, and his mental capacity declined with it, until he was at length reduced to a state of the greatest imbecility, both of body and mind. In this state, on the 6th of June, 1810, having been wheeled in his chair from his bed room into his sitting room, and there accidentally opened his bureau, he took out his will and tore it to pieces, and at the same time threw down some bank notes one of which was afterwards found within side the fender by the fireplace. Mrs. Greenough coming in, and observing what he had been doing, apprized him of it, but he replied only by a childish

laugh, and soon afterwards burst into tears. Mrs. Greenough communicated the circumstance to some other persons in the house, by whose advice a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood was sent for, and they jointly interrogated the deceased; but to all their questions, though opposite and contradictory, he answered by the same vacant affirmative; and by the general tenor of his conduct completely convinced them of his incapacity. The pieces of the will were then sealed up in an envelope, and preserved in their exact mutilated state, until after the deceased's death, which happened in the month of November, 1813.

No evidence was adduced in contradiction to this, on the part of the next of kin, whose Counsel admitted the sufficiency of the proof to sustain the case of the supporters of the will. They contended, however, that the circumstances of the case were such as not only to justify, but absolutely to call for a solemn investigation before the Court to satisfy its judicial conscience in giving operation to an instrument presenting itself to notice under such, at least equivocal, circumstances. They trusted, therefore, that the next of kin would be protected in this necessary act of duty, by the Court's directing their costs to be paid out of the estate.

Sir J. Nicholl recapitulated the circumstances of the case, and observed that the act of tearing was certainly, of itself, a revocation of the will, but then it was said to have been done by the deceased when in a state of mind unconscious of what he did. The law was clear, that the same degree of capacity was necessary to revoke as to make a will, and the question in the present case was therefore reduced to one fact, whether the deceased was or was not at the time in the state of mind that had been described.—He then alluded to the evidence of four of the witnesses upon this point, and observed that they concluded with stating their full conviction of the deceased's incapacity; but they stated the facts upon which they came to that conclusion, and upon the examination of those facts, the Court could not but think that they had come to it rightly. This impression was confirmed by the opposing parties having given no plea to resist the effect of this evidence, and by the evidence of the same witnesses upon their cross-examination.—The will itself contained expressions of the deceased's regard for the person he had made his residuary legatee, for her kindness and attentions to his deceased sister. These attentions, it appeared, were continued to himself down to the very time of his death, and produced, as their natural consequences, the regard which he had often expressed for her. The result of the evidence was, therefore, such as not only to justify, but to make it the duty of Counsel to take the course they had, in admitting its sufficiency for the establishment of the will, by repelling the presumption of its having been torn *animo cancellandi*. An application was, however, made for costs, and made certainly in very conciliatory terms.

But the Court must be on its guard against being led into any undue indulgence in the exercise of its power in this respect: a power so rarely called into action, that it was hardly known to exist until so declared by a recent decision of a higher tribunal. It was to be considered, whether the opposing parties in this case had done nothing more than what they could not possibly avoid; but he apprehended that they had. Affidavits as to the particular circumstances of the case might have been filed, with proxies of consent from the next of kin, which would have been sufficient for the probate's passing in common form: but the parties had thought fit, for their own satisfaction, to put the executor to the proof of the will in a more solemn form; they had certainly the right of doing so, but then it was to be exercised, on their part, at their own expense. There was yet another consideration, that though the parties were in a humble sphere of life, yet they had, under the will, a fund, out of which their expenses might very well be paid: there was a legacy of 1000*l.* 3 per cent consols, bequeathed amongst four of them; so that to accede to the present application, would be, in effect, to condemn the residuary legatee in costs. The will was, therefore, pronounced for, and the application for costs rejected, leaving it to each party to pay their own costs.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Chalmers v. *Catherwood and Others.*

This was a question upon the admissibility of an allegation pleading two testamentary papers as codicils to the will of William Looker, formerly of Great Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons, but late of Islington, and belonging to the Excise-office, deceased.

The deceased had duly executed his will, dated 18th of July, 1807, and by it disposed of his property amongst his family, to the exclusion only of his eldest son, Henry William Looker.

The first codicil, dated 20th of April, 1810, was merely a recognition of his having in his will intentionally omitted the name of his eldest son, and, in compliance with the vulgar notion, gave him one shilling lest he should dispute the will. To this codicil there was a clause of attestation, but no witnesses.

The second codicil purported to express an intention of making several alterations in the will, the principal one of which was, to leave the testator's daughter 100*l.* per annum, and his house and furniture for life, stated his being described of two different places of residence in his different stocks at the Bank, which would render it necessary to specify both when the alterations should be made, and concluded with various other memoranda as to the power of trustees, the mode of substituting others for such as might die, the amount and particulars of this stock, &c. This codicil was without date, but signed by the deceased.

The 3rd codicil consisted of some memoranda in pencil, on the back of the 1st, to the same effect as those on the 2nd; and there were also some other papers or memo-

randa (one of which was taken out of the deceased's pocket-book) expressive of an intention of making similar alterations in the will.

The allegation now offered in support of those papers pleaded the contents of the will as far as regarded the exclusion of the eldest son, and the bequest of an annuity of 92*l.* with certain parts of the furniture to the daughter during life, the deceased's signature to the first codicil, and hand writing of the whole of the second, and his having kept them in his desk at the Excise office, until within a short time of his death, when he brought the will and first codicil home, and they were afterwards found in a chest of drawers, sealed up in an envelope, and the second codicil loose in his desk. It also pleaded several parole declarations of the testator to the effect of the alterations in favour of his daughter, and his general capacity until his death, which was occasioned by his being run over by a carriage on the 24th of November, 1814.

The admission of this allegation was opposed on the ground that the circumstances detailed in it were not sufficient to rebut the presumption of law arising from the appearance and import of the papers themselves, that they were merely memoranda and sketches of alterations to be subsequently made in his will, and never intended by the deceased to operate in their present imperfect form.

Sir John Nicholl observed, that the general principles upon which unexecuted papers brought before the court were to be considered, were too well known to require detail. It was sufficient to say, that the presumption of law was always against them, and that it must be shewn, in the present case, that the deceased had made up his mind to the revocation of the will which they purported to revoke. He then described the nature and purport of the papers, and of the allegation in support of them, which, he observed, stated but little in explanation of them; and it was, therefore, evident, that the case must depend principally upon the appearance and nature of the papers themselves. The will was a very formal one, and had all the appearance of having been drawn up by some professed man. The deceased must, therefore, have been well aware of the modes in which a testamentary disposition should be drawn. The first codicil, being of no legal effect, would be sufficiently disposed of under the general rule of law, which presumes every unfinished paper not to be intended to operate. The second codicil was a mere draft or sketch of one to be prepared, if subsequently approved of; and the third, written in pencil on the back of the first, was evidently a mere memorandum. He inclined therefore to the view of them taken by the counsel in objection, and considering them as wholly inoperative, established the will, but pronounced against the codicils, and rejected the allegation.

Higgin and Harrison, v. *Harrison*.—This was a similar question upon the validity of a testamentary paper, pleaded as a codicil to the will of William Parke, Esq. formerly of the Hermitage-house, Jamaica, but late of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

The deceased had, whilst in Jamaica, duly executed his will, appointing his brother, Charles Parke, Esq. and John Higgin and George Harrison, Esqrs. executors and guardians of his children.

He afterwards came to England, and resided in Gower-street, Bedford-square, where he died suddenly, being found dead in his bed on the morning of the 27th of April, 1813. Search being made by the executors, they, in the drawer of a book-case, found a marble covered book with a piece of paper round it, fastened by wafers, on opening which, they found it to contain in the deceased's handwriting a copy of the will in Jamaica. Eleven other papers were found in the same drawer, three of them tied up with the copy of the will, and the rest loose. These papers being all in a very informal and imperfect state, and several of them operating to the prejudice of three of the defendant's children, who were minors, the executors deemed it necessary to take the opinion of the Court upon their validity.

An allegation was, therefore, now offered on the part of Samuel Baldwin Harrison, Esq. the executor named in one of them, pleading the circumstances before stated, with the addition of certain declarations of the deceased to Mr. Harrison, to the effect of the alterations which the papers alluded to, but which he delayed, first, until he had seen his professional advisers, and afterwards until the arrival of a friend from Jamaica, which never occurred.

The same objections were urged to those papers as in the last case; and Sir John Nicholl was of a similar opinion as to their being merely memoranda, contemplative of some future testamentary disposition, but never intended to operate in their present form. He therefore pronounced against them, rejected the allegation, and granted the probate of the will only.

Hendy and Hendy, by their Guardians, v. *Hendy and Others.*—This was a proceeding relative to the validity of the will of Thomas Hendy, late of the Haymarket, deceased, which was propounded on the part of Thomas and Charlotte Hendy, minors, two illegitimate children of the deceased, and the residuary legatees named in it, and opposed by William Hendy, the deceased's brother. The widow and the other brothers and sisters were also cited to become parties to the proceedings, but did not appear.

It appeared, that the deceased was a master carman in the Haymarket. He died on the 11th of January, 1814, leaving a widow, from whom he had been separated for many years, and several relations. He had also two illegitimate children, who resided with him, and possessed a considerable portion of his regard and affection, one of whom is since dead. He had repeatedly declared his intention of providing for them by will, to Mr. John Darbon, of King-street, Marylebone, and other friends of his; and accordingly, some time in August, 1813, made his will, in his own handwriting, appointing Mr. Darbon to be executor, and giving him all his

property, in trust for the two children, with the exception of two guineas to himself for a ring, and a legacy of 20*l.* to his wife. About the latter end of August, being very ill, he sent for Mr. Darbon, and upon his entering the room, took the will from a small drawer or desk, and delivered it to him, saying; "I will be obliged to you to take care of this instrument, which is my will, and put it in your iron chest, for in case of my death my drawers might be ransacked." It was enclosed in an envelope, sealed with a masonic seal, and addressed, to "Mr. John Darbon, wine-cooper, Marylebone-street, Golden-squa. The Will of Thomas Hendy." Mr. Darbon accordingly deposited it in his iron safe, where it remained until the deceased's death. On the morning afterwards (12th of January) Mr. William Hendy, the brother, having called upon Mr. Darbon, he returned the call, taking with him the will, and a letter he had received from the deceased in the November between the making of the will and his death, to this effect.—"Mr. Dar-"bon, I have seen my brother, "William Hendy, with whom I "have had a great deal of talk "respecting the two children. I "would wish you to take him by "the hand, he being a man of "business, and having more time "to spare than you, and he and "his wife will take the children "under their care. This I beg, "in case of my dying. I remain, "your's, sincerely, Thomas Hen-"dy. Mr. Darbon read this letter and the will to Mr. William Hendy, who expressed great dissatisfaction at them, and, pretending that he did not rightly understand them, desired that they might be read again, which, whilst Mr. Darbon was doing, he suddenly snatched them from him, and refused to return them; observing, with an oath, that "rather than return them, he would "suffer himself to be hanged." Mr. Darbon returned home, and whilst the contents of the will and the letter were fresh in his memory, reduced them into writing, and these papers were exhibited properly verified on oath. He then went with a police officer to Mr. Hendy's, who denied all knowledge of the will and letter. He was taken before the Magistrates at Marlborough-street, but persisting in his denial, was bound over to answer for the assault at the Quarter Sessions. He had afterwards several interviews with Mr. Darbon, in the course of which he acknowledged that he had destroyed the papers, expressed the greatest contrition for his offence, and intimated his intention of destroying himself. Mr. Darbon represented to him the dreadful nature of such a crime, but in vain, for a few days afterwards he threw himself into the Thames, having previously made an ineffectual attempt upon his life with a pistol. The rest of the evidence went principally to prove that the will had been in existence, by persons who had seen it in the possession of Mr. Darbon, sealed and endorsed in the manner described, and that the deceased had often expressed himself in terms confirmatory of it and its contents.

Nothing was offered in opposition, and

Sir John Nicholl, alluding to

the leading circumstances of the case, was of opinion that they were fully proved, and he had therefore no hesitation in pronouncing for the validity of the substance of the will, as contained in the affidavit of the children's guardian. He also observed that Mr. Darbon had acted in a manner highly creditable to himself in taking the active part he had to obtain justice for the children under circumstances certainly of some difficulty.

Shadwell and Shadwell v. *Shadwell.*—This was a question on the admission of an allegation, pleading certain alterations in the will of Lancelot Shadwell, Esq, late of Lincoln's Inn, and Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square.

It appeared that the deceased was an eminent conveyancer, and died on the 1st January last, possessed of various estates and of personal property to the amount of about 23,000*l.* He left a widow and thirteen children, seven by his former wife, and six by the last. He had, on the 5th of February, 1802, duly made his will attested by three witnesses. Several alterations, however, had since taken place in his family circumstances. Four children had been born, two of whom are now living: his eldest daughter had married against his wishes: two of his sons had died abroad, and the nature of his property was much altered. He had in consequence repeatedly expressed his intention of altering his will, particularly on account of his daughter's marriage; and one day when at his country house at Plaistow, said he was going to town for that purpose, and on his return said he had made the alterations he intended. After his death one of the wills of Feb. 5, 1803, was found in a closet of which he kept the key amongst other papers of importance, with several alterations on it in the deceased's handwriting, such as the striking through the amount of some of the legacies, and the names of some of the children, and substituting others, and confirming another will he had made, merely relating to some trust property in his name at the Bank.

The admission of the allegation pleading these facts, was opposed, on the ground that they were not sufficient to repel the presumption, that the alterations were deliberative merely, and not intended to operate by the deceased; and in support of this argument, the counsel relied much on the circumstance of the deceased being the eminent conveyancer he was, in consequence of which, as they contended, he must have been so alive to the consequences of having his will in so imperfect a state, as to render it very improbable that he should do so if he really meant the alterations upon it to take effect.

Sir John Nicholl thought a very different inference was to be drawn from the professional knowledge of the deceased. He knew very well that mere verbal alterations would be sufficient as to any bequests of personal property; and it was very likely that he who was so much engaged with the business of others should (without meaning to cast any reflection on the

memory of so eminent a man) attend to his own in the hurried manner manifested by the paper in question. The nature of the alterations themselves shewed that he intended them to operate; the language was such as would be used in more formal instruments, and for every one of the alterations there was a strong reason assigned in the allegation. He then entered into a detail of them, drawing inferences to this effect. The name, seal, and attestation were also all left perfect. All these circumstances, then, led to the inference, that he considered he had altered his will sufficiently for the alterations to take effect, and this was confirmed by his declaration in Oct. 1810, of having done so when displeased with his eldest daughter's marriage, and by his never having declared an intention of proceeding to make another will, though he lived a sufficient time for it; and as his death was not stated to have been sudden, his last illness was most likely gradual enough to suggest to him the necessity of so doing, had he intended it.

The alterations, therefore, if proved under the circumstances stated in the allegation, must be considered as part of the will, altering *pro tanto* to the extent they express. The allegation was accordingly admitted to proof.

Sherard and Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, bart. v. *Sherard.*—This was a question as to the appointment of executors under the will of the Rev. Philip Castel Sherard, late of Upper Harley-street, Middlesex, deceased.

By his will, dated August 24, 1809, he appointed his brothers, George, Robert, and Caryer Sherard, executors and trustees, and gave them 1000*l.* to be divided amongst them in case they should accept the trusts. By a codicil, dated the 30th of August, 1809, he revoked the appointment of his brother Robert as an executor, and appointed in his stead, his wife; and the attestation to this instrument expressed, that it was signed, &c. by the testator, "as part of his last will and testament."

By a second codicil, dated December 5, 1812, he made an alteration to this effect:—"I Philip Castel Sherard, of Upper Harley-street, have made a Will some time ago, in which I appointed my brothers George Sherard, Robert Sherard, and Caryer Sherard, trustees and executors for the purpose of carrying that my will into execution. I do now appoint my friend Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, baronet, a trustee and executor, for the purpose of carrying my said will into execution, instead of my two brothers Robert Sherard and Caryer Sherard, as he is more conversant with my affairs then they are, and I invest him with all the powers and rights which I had in the beforementioned will invested Robert Sherard and Caryer Sherard with, for the purpose of executing my will; and my intention is, that my brother George should remain trustee and executor, and that Sir Simon Haughton Clarke be joined with him *only*. And I hereby revoke the appointments of Robert Sherard and Caryer Sherard as trustees and executors, but wish all

the rest of my will to be put in execution, and considered as my last will and testament."

It was contended on the one hand, that the construction to be put upon the second codicil was, that the deceased did not mean that it should revoke the appointment of Mrs. Sherard as an executor; that had he so intended, he would have made the revocation in the same strong terms as those by which he had in the 1st codicil revoked the appointment of one of his brothers, and not in words of a remote and doubtful implication; and that by confirming "the rest of his will, he had confirmed the appointment of Mrs. Sherard, that appointment forming part of the rest of his will."

On the other hand it was argued, that when two testamentary papers contradict each other, it was held as a rule of law in courts of construction, that the latter should operate; that the latter paper, or second codicil in this case, being by implication contradictory to the former as to the appointment of executors, must operate singly in that respect, and as making no mention of Mrs. Sherard, probate must be granted without her.

Sir John Nicholl observed, that the question was, whether the appointment of Mrs. Sherard was revoked. The appointment was made by a very formal instrument, and its revocation must therefore be in express terms, or by necessary implication. It was evidently not expressly revoked; and the question therefore was, whether it was so by necessary implication, which, he was of opinion, it was not. The direction in the second codicil, that the testator's brother, George, should remain an executor, and Sir Simon Haughton Clarke be joined with him only, did not by the word "only" necessarily shew a revocation. In interpretation, the Court must hesitate in giving a positive meaning to every word: and that this had no such positive meaning was to be inferred from what followed—the express revocation of the appointment of the two brothers without revoking that of the wife. By confirming the rest of his will, the deceased had also confirmed his wife's appointment. There were three executors throughout, the deceased always contemplating a joint appointment. There appearing, then, no revocation either in express terms or by necessary implication, the court directed Mrs. Sherard to be joined in the probate with the other executors.

Henshaw and Hadfield v. *Atkinson and Atkinson.*—For many days this very important cause had been under discussion before a Commission of adjuncts, composed of the following learned judges:—The Hon. Mr. Baron Wood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bailey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dallas, the Hon. Mr. Baron Richards, Dr. Burnaby, Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Phillimore, and Dr. Gostling. It was a question as to the validity of the will and codicils of the late Mr. Henshaw, of Oldham, in Lancashire, who died worth near 150,000*l.*

The will bore date in November, 1807; the two first codicils in January, 1808; the third in May following, and the fourth in

July, 1809; and the testator's death happened on the 4th of March 1810, on which day he was found drowned. The parties who would have been entitled to his property, if dying intestate, were his second wife (whom he married at the age of 67, and who had a family by a former husband) and his niece who was unmarried, and who had offended him by having had an illegitimate child. These parties endeavoured to set aside all the testamentary papers which were supported on the other side by the executors, Mr. John Atkinson, formerly an eminent manufacturer at Manchester, and Mr. Joseph Atkinson, a Quaker, not at all connected with the preceding

The substance of the will was to leave 200*l.* per annum to Mrs. Henshaw; 2000*l.* to each of her three daughters; the land and buildings at Oldham equally between her sons, and George Hadfield, the illegitimate child abovementioned; various legacies of 100*l.* 500*l.* 1000*l.* &c. to different legatees, about sixty in number; and the residue to found a Blue-coat School and Blind Asylum, the trustees of which were to be named by a subsequent codicil.

The first codicil gave 20,000*l.* to the Blue-coat School, and declared Mrs. Henshaw entitled to her savings during marriage.

The second gave legacies of 6,000*l.* in all, to other charities.

The third named the Trustees referred to in the will, and gave 18,000*l.* to Mr. John Atkinson, who was one of the number.

The fourth revoked the devise of a small piece of land, in the will, the testator intending, had he lived, to build the Blue-coat School on it.

The will was executed at an attorney's office in Manchester. The codicils were all in Mr. John Atkinson's hand-writing, and each executed at his house by the testator in presence of two witnesses.

This cause was first heard in the Consistorial Court of Chester, where the will and all the codicils were *pronounced for*. It was thence appealed to the Archiepiscopal Court of York, where the former judgment was affirmed with *costs*. The appellants, however, brought it again by appeal to the Court of Delegates, where it was argued for five days in the summer, before six judges, who pronounced themselves satisfied of the validity of the will and all the codicils, except the third, on which, being equally divided, they *gave no judgment*. It became therefore necessary to have a rehearing before part of the former commission, assisted by adjuncts: and the present argument, which lasted for six successive days was conducted on the part of the appellants by Drs. Swabey and Jenner, and Messrs. Warren and Williams; and on that of the respondents by Mr. Hart, Drs. Stoddart and Lushington, and Mr. Cross.

It was contended against the will and codicils generally, that the deceased had been of a weak and decaying capacity ever since 1800, when he had a paralytic attack; that Mr. John Atkinson had obtained an entire ascendancy over him, principally by assisting him in June 1807, to set aside the will of his brother Henry Henshaw; that by means of this influence, Mr. Atkinson had per-

suaded the deceased to alter those testamentary dispositions by which he had bequeathed his property to his wife and family, and to devote the mass of his fortune to the endowment of eleemosynary institutions, leaving Mrs. Henshaw the slender pittance of 200*l.* a year—that he had urged him to do so not by a single testament, but by a series of codicils, with the intention of keeping him in a course of testamentary disposition, in order that he might seize some favourable opportunity, when the testator was in the humour, of procuring a bequest to himself. The Learned Counsel for Mrs. Henshaw, in language the most energetic, dwelt upon the conduct of Mr. Atkinson in obtruding himself into the family of the testator, and diverting him from those benevolent intentions towards his family, which, till his interference, had uniformly actuated him. They represented to the Court, the artful and insidious proceedings of the defendant in deporting himself as a friend towards Mrs. Henshaw, dining at her table, and expressing his regard for her; when, at the same time, he must have been conscious, that by his persuasion, her husband, by what he had left her, had comparatively disinherited her. They argued from the voluminous evidence before the Court, and by the last act of the testator, *which was self-destruction*, the impaired and weakened state of his intellects. They contended that it was not necessary to prove a deranged mind: it was sufficient that the facts of the case presented the testator before the Court as a man who had been afflicted with paralysis, and as a man, with respect to whom his regular medical attendant had advised that he should be strictly watched, to prevent that catastrophe which eventually occurred. They insisted, that when a testator, thus vacillating between the extremes of sanity and insanity, was practised upon by a person who had obtained an absolute control over him, such as Atkinson unquestionably had over the testator, the will made, under such circumstances, was not the will of the testator, but was in truth the will of the party by whom he was influenced.

Against the third codicil it was specially urged, that being in the hand-writing of a party benefited under it, common proof of its execution by the deceased, in presence of witnesses, and of his testamentary capacity at the time, would not suffice to establish the act; but that there must be specific proof that he knew the contents, by some declaration coming from him, either before, at, or after the execution: and several cases from the year 1723 to the present time were cited, to show that this was the rule of the Ecclesiastical Court. Lastly, it was contended that a sum of 3,000*l.* mentioned in this codicil as having been previously given by the testator to Mr. Atkinson, was, in reality only lent, which seemed to show, that the testator could not have understood what he signed.

In support of the will and codicils generally, it was replied that, upon all the evidence, there could not be a doubt but that the testator was a man of extraordi-

nary activity of mind, that he was so described by the learned physician (Dr. Ferriar of Manchester) who had attended him for a slight paralytic attack in 1800, from which he perfectly recovered in a few weeks, and who saw him frequently afterwards till his death; that his having been so affected in 1800 could afford no inference against his acts in 1807, 1808, and 1809, done in the presence of unimpeached witnesses, who spoke fully to his capacity. That his letters, many of which were before the Court, shewed extreme shrewdness in resisting attempts at circumvention and fraud; and that the conduct of the opposing parties themselves was conclusive against their plea, they having, whilst the testamentary acts were going on, joined in a great variety of most important transactions of business with him, and having all of them derived great benefit from his liberality and judicious kindness toward them on those occasions: that there was not a tittle of evidence to shew that any one provision in any of the papers was suggested to Mr. Atkinson; and as to the charities, it was most manifest, that they were the favourite objects of the testator's thoughts, after providing, with remarkable liberality, for all his friends and connections, particularly for Mrs. Henshaw's family, who had large fortunes of their own, greatly owing to his good management of their property, and to his having given her sons a large share of his own business. It was stated, that Mr. Atkinson far from intruding himself into the family, had been one of the oldest friends the testator had, from a period long antecedent to his second marriage; that he had been on all occasions of difficulty resorted to as an arbitrator and adviser by the testator and all his connections, and had rendered them all most essential services; that in the affair of Henry Henshaw's will, George Hadfield had voluntarily released his interest to the amount of 60,000*l.* acknowledging under his hand and seal, that that will was executed when Henry Henshaw was in a state of incapacity; that it did not appear that Mr. Atkinson had advised Hadfield to this step at all; but if he had, it was probably the best advice that could have been given, as no man would, without very strong reasons, have been induced to give up 60,000*l.* That, in short, there was not one syllable in the whole voluminous mass of evidence to show that any undue means whatever had been resorted to by Mr. Atkinson to obtain an influence either with the deceased, or with any of his connections; that it was true the deceased had a high opinion of him, and always spoke of him in such terms as to induce their common acquaintance to believe he would leave him something very considerable. That this furnished a reasonable motive for, and solution of, the bequest in the third codicil; that if this codicil was in Mr. Atkinson's hand-writing, those in which he was not at all benefited were so too; that it was written in a large, plain, legible hand, all on one side of a sheet of paper; that the bequest to Mr. Atkinson occupied the upper half of the page, the other

part being filled with the appointment of the trustees; that the testator not being a man of education, wished to have the aid of Atkinson, merely as to style and orthography; but that he signed in a clear strong hand, and *wrote in the date* in words at length. It was admitted that the writing by a legatee is always a circumstance proper to awaken the vigilance of a Court, as to the necessary proof of execution and capacity, but that at Common Law if these be proved, the party setting up the will has discharged his burthen of proof; and it was denied that the cases cited, had shewn any different rule to prevail in the Ecclesiastical Courts; that indeed the fullest proof of execution and capacity must give way to positive proofs of fraud; but that the burthen of proving fraud lies strongly on the party suggesting it; that what is said of the 3,000*l.* is merely loose inference, from words not technically used, and in a transaction not clearly before the court; that at all events there is nothing to show that the testator himself did not consider this sum as an ultimate gift, and that it would be contrary to all justice to build upon a vague conjecture a charge of fraud so deeply involving the character of a person who, upon the evidence, stands high in point of respectability. That even if it were necessary to corroborate the proof of execution and capacity, by specific proof of knowledge of the contents of this codicil, the case supplied such corroboration; for it was in evidence that the testator was fully aware of having appointed the trustees of the charities, which was done by this codicil; and it would be absurd to say that he had a sufficient capacity to understand the lower half of a paper lying open before him, and not to understand the upper half, when he executed the whole as his will in the most deliberate and formal manner.

After the arguments on both sides had been fully gone through, the Court adjourned for a week, and re-assembled on Wednesday last, when, after remaining four hours in deliberation, they declared as before, that they were satisfied of the validity of the will, and all the codicils except the third, but being equally divided on that *they gave no judgment.*

Doe. dem. *Barford* v. *White*,—Mr. Serjeant Blossett moved for a new trial of this ejectment before Mr. J. Heath, at the last Cambridge Assizes, on the ground that the birth of a child after the death of the husband, the wife being then four months pregnant unknown to herself and her husband, operated as a revocation of the husband's will. The rule of law is, that marriage and the birth of a child impliedly revoke a bachelor's will; but in the case of Shepherd v. Shepherd, in the Prerogative Court, it was held by Dr. Hay, that a married man's will shall not be set aside by the birth of children. In the case of Doe v. Lancashire, 5 T. R. 49, it was held that marriage and the birth of a *posthumous* child amount to an implied revocation of a will of lands made before marriage; but in that case the pregnancy was known to the husband.

The court sanctioned the opin-

ion of Mr. J. Heath, that this was no revocation of the will; this was a step beyond Doe v. Lancashire; and it would have been better if the law had held only that marriage should operate as an implied revocation of a will; that was such an alteration of the relations of a man, as might reasonably be supposed to revoke his will; but there would be no end to revoking it upon the birth of every new child; besides, a husband might intentionally suffer his will to stand, from a suspicion that the child with which his wife was pregnant was not his. And Lord Ellenborough mentioned an instance of a sailor who, having early in life left his whole estate to a woman of very ordinary rank, went abroad and married a lady of fortune, and at last died possessed of a very large estate, which went to the woman in whose favour he had first made his will, notwithstanding he had acquired the greater part of it by marriage.

Taylor and others v. *Diplock*.—This was a question as to a grant of administration of the effects of Job Taylor, late staff or quarter-master-serjeant in the Royal Artillery, deceased. He had made his will, appointing his wife, Lucy Taylor, sole executrix and sole residuary legatee. Having been for some time in Portugal on foreign service, he was returning with her on board the Queen transport, when the vessel, in Falmouth harbour, struck upon a rock, owing to the violence of the weather, and sunk almost immediately afterwards. Nearly 300 persons on board perished, and amongst them Taylor and his wife. Taylor died possessed of property to the amount of about 4,000*l.* and a bill in Chancery was filed by the next of kin of the wife against those of the husband, to ascertain who was entitled to this property, but the proceedings were at a stand for want of a personal representative of the husband. Both parties, therefore, applied to the court for letters of administration generally, or that the court would suspend granting them to either party during the dependence of the Chancery suit, and in the mean time grant to a nominee an administration limited to the purpose of substantiating the proceedings in that suit. This latter prayer was, however, abandoned, on understanding that the court could not grant a limited administration where a general one might be granted, and was applied for; and the present question, therefore, was, to whom the general administration should be granted,—whether to the next of kin of the husband as dying intestate, his wife not having survived, so as to become entitled under his will, or to the representatives of the wife as his residuary legatee, she having survived so as to become entitled in that character.

It appeared, from the affidavits exhibited on both sides, that at the time the accident happened, Lucy Taylor was below in the cabin, and her husband on deck. The water was rushing in fast, and he offered large sums to any one who would go below and save her; but finding none would venture, he descended himself, and the vessel immediately afterwards

went to pieces. The bodies of Taylor and his wife were found close together, and it further appeared that she was a woman of a very robust constitution, and in the habit of enduring great fatigue by her management of the officers' mess, as well as that of a great many of the soldiers, whilst he was rather sickly, and had been latterly much afflicted with an asthma.

It was contended on the part of the husband's next of kin, that by the principles of the Roman civil law, which had been adopted into the law of this country, and were in fact the only principles governing a case of this kind, it was laid down that where two persons perished together in a common calamity, and it became a question which of the two was the survivor, the presumption of law should always be in favour of the person possessing the more robust constitution and greater strength, as being thereby the better fitted to struggle with the difficulties of his situation, and resist for a longer time the operation of death. Thus where the father and son shall perish together, the presumption of survivorship is in favour of the son, if above the age of puberty, but of the father if under; the same as to a mother and daughter; and as to husband and wife, the presumption is in favour of the husband. This, however, like all other legal presumptions, was liable to be repelled by evidence to the contrary; but in this case it was contended, from the situation of the wife at the time the accident happened, it was most probable that she had perished before her husband descended to her rescue. Upon both grounds, therefore, of principle, and of fact, the Court must conclude, that the husband was the survivor, and accordingly grant the administration to the next of kin.

On the part of the wife's next of kin, it was contended, that the presumption of law alluded to was only applicable to cases where parties perish together, in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of obtaining any evidence as to which of them was the survivor. Where, however, evidence as to that fact was produced, as in the present case, the case must be decided upon that evidence only. Here it appeared that the parties had perished by the same accident, and their bodies were afterwards found together, and that the common course of nature had, in this instance, been inverted by the wife being the more strong and robust of the two. The court must, therefore, necessarily conclude that she was the survivor, and accordingly grant the administration of her husband's effects to her representatives.

Sir JOHN NICHOLL observed, that this case presented itself for decision under very singular circumstances. He recapitulated them, and observed, that the question as to the administration had not been gone into; but that with respect to the general administration, the counsel had argued upon the legal presumption of survivorship, and whether or not that presumption was sufficiently repelled by the facts in evidence. He agreed in the doctrine, that had been laid down, of the presumption being in favour of the husband, but it was a necessary

preliminary question upon whom the burthen of proof rested. The administration to the husband being the point in issue, his next of kin had *prima facie* the first right to it; but there being a residuary legatee, this right became superseded. The parties claiming under this latter character were not residuary legatees themselves specifically, but merely derivatively from one who was. They were, therefore, one step further removed from the property. The presumption of law was certainly always in favour of the heir at law with regard to freehold, and equally so of the next of kin with regard to personal property; the statute of distribution disposing of an intestate's property amongst his next relatives, solely upon the presumption that such was his intention, unless the contrary should be expressed. It was therefore incumbent upon the representatives of the wife, in this case, to prove her survivorship, as the party in whom the property vested, and from whom in consequence, they derived their claim to it. He then entered into an examination of the facts in evidence, and was of opinion, that they were insufficient to repel the presumption of the husband's having survived the wife, which the court was bound to assume from the circumstance of their having been overwhelmed by one common calamity, and perished together; observing in particular, that though the wife might be very active and laborious in her domestic duties, yet the natural timidity of her sex might prevent exertion in the moment of danger, whilst the husband, on the other hand, though labouring under the bodily affliction of an asthma, might still retain his manly firmness in resisting impending destruction, particularly as, from his situation in life, he must have often faced death in various shapes. He was therefore in no degree satisfied by the proofs in the cause that the wife survived the husband, and should therefore decree the administration to his next of kin. In thus deciding the law, however, he did not mean to affirm positively which of the two was the survivor, but merely that there was not sufficient proof that it was the wife, to repel the presumption of law that it was the husband. The administration was accordingly granted to the husband's next of kin.

The Attorney-General v. *Mills and Freeman.*—This was the second argument before the Lord Chancellor in this case, which came before his Lordship in appeal from his honour the Master of the Rolls. The point in argument was this; a testator devised the residue of all his effects for the purposes of promoting the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, and in England, for bringing up clergymen as missionaries, and such other charitable purposes as he should thereafter by any codicil appoint. No such appointment, however, was made; and, therefore, the question was, whether, by the ancient rules of law, the Crown could supply the appointment, by nominating some other charity to participate with the two which the testator had specified, so as to exclude his next of kin. His honour pronounced

a decree in favour of the latter.

Sir Arthur Pigot now contended, that as the difference between legacies to charities, and legacies to individuals, had been recognized for centuries, it was quite idle to contend that they were to be governed by the same rule. He claimed, for the Attorney-General, all the principles on which those cases had been decided; he claimed the benefit of them as part of the law of the land. Siderfin's case had established the rule of construction, which the Court was bound to adopt. He knew the Court could not make a will for a man; but the Court must take it for granted, that a testator knew the rules of law. In this instance, the testator had devised to two charities, which he named, and others which he intended to add; but as he neglected to specify the particular objects of his bounty, the rule was, that he had sufficiently demonstrated a charitable purpose to enable the Court to act upon it. But then, it was asked, in what proportions should the property be distributed? The learned counsel was of opinion that if a testator made a bequest to the Foundling-hospital, the Lying-in-hospital, and the Blue-coat-school, in such proportions as he should thereafter name, and then die without naming the proportions, the Court would give the property in equal thirds. In the present case, the testator did not name all the objects of his charitable purposes; but as he had specified two, the want of nominating others could not destroy his intention. But it had been said, that, in consequence of this omission, the Court could not tell in what manner to act. He submitted, however, that as the testator named no other charities, he meant to confine his bounty to the two which he had specified; by naming no others, it was evident, that he had changed his mind; and the two must either take the whole, or the Court would appoint another charity to have a third.

Mr. Leach, on the other side, contended, that as the testator died without perfecting his gift, no Court could supply the uncertainty. In Siderfin's case, the testator had perfected his gift; and accordingly the Court disposed of his property to a charity, and excluded his next of kin. Upon the whole, if the present case were considered on the language of the testator, it must be evident that he meant to give to certain specific charities, and having neglected to name them, his next of kin were entitled.

The Lord Chancellor said, that when he considered the weight of authority by which this case had been decided, he felt the most anxious wish that he should not be wrong in pronouncing his judgment. When the first argument was concluded, his lordship had no difficulty in saying, his mind was still so assailed by scruples, that he directed the second argument, which he had heard that day. He should have been glad if the case had been reheard before the Master of the Rolls; but as he was bound to discharge his duty, he meant to give judgment on Monday next, and was not quite satisfied that he ought to affirm the decree. In executing wills, the Court was

bound to adopt such constructions as the rules of law prescribed; but the same words would receive a different construction in the case of charities, from that which the law adopted in cases of individuals. A case more strongly in point than that of Siderfin's could not be cited. His Lordship had formerly seen almost all the private papers in that cause, and though the testator's gift was not complete, as the note by which he intended to specify the objects of his bounty was not found, yet the Court disposed of his property to a charity, and excluded the next of kin. The present case resolved itself into this: Did the testator, looking at this clause in his will, intend to say, "I mean to give to these two charities, and such other charities as I shall name;" thereby declaring that he gave to charities: or did the clause mean this, "Unless I name other charities, I mean not to give to charities at all?"

His Lordship had now only to say, that with a mind formed to sift and doubt, more than was consistent with his own comfort, he would pay as much attention to the case as the human mind could devote to any subject; he had a severe and arduous duty to perform, and should always feel the utmost pain in differing from persons on whose authority he placed a much greater value than on his own.

The Lord Chancellor afterwards gave judgment at great length, and with a full explanation of the law upon the subject. His Lordship stated the cases, in which the property of a testator left for general purposes, might be carried into effect, according to his views, or modified at the discretion of the Court. In the present case, there was no doubt that the objects were legitimate, but they were not definite. There were two sources of uncertainty and difficulty. In the first place, the sums or divisions of the property, allotted to the different purposes mentioned by the testator were not fixed; and, in the second place, all the objects for which it was destined, were not specified. Neither of those circumstances, however, could affect the decision of the Court, in any question regarding the rights of the testator's next of kin. The will here was pointed and definite. It designated two objects for the behoof of which the property of the testator was destined—the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, and the instruction of missionaries. The third was not specified, because the testator had not, at the time he made it, determined what it should particularly be; but he had left no uncertainty with regard to its nature; namely, that it should be a charity. This third division of the property therefore was left as little at the disposal of the next of kin, as if it had been actually destined for the propagation of the Gospel, or any other definite end. His Lordship therefore gave it as his judgment that the third proportion of the legacy should neither be absorbed by the two specific distinctions mentioned in the will, nor revert to the natural heirs of the testator, but be devoted to such charitable purposes as should be thought proper by the Court; and that the master should point out such as might be beneficial.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Fellowes, falsely called Stuart, v. Stewart, otherwise Stuart.—This was a proceeding at the instance of Miss Jane Fellowes, of St. Clement's Danes, describing herself as falsely called Stuart, and wife of William Dundas Stuart, against Capt. Wm. Stewart, of Dover, Kent, otherwise William Dundas Stuart, for nullity of a marriage that had been had in effect between them, on the ground of an undue publication of bans.

The defendant was the son of a gentleman's servant in Edinburgh, but who afterwards became a retail dealer there in spirits and tobacco. He was born on the 15th of September, 1783, and baptized soon afterwards in Tron Kirk parish, Edinburgh, by the name of Wm. Stewart only. He was educated at Heriot's Hospital, and at a suitable age apprenticed out by that institution, but disliking his situation, left it for the army, and rose to his present rank of Captain. In the autumn of 1811, being resident in Eaton-street, Pimlico, he renewed an acquaintance he had formerly had with a Mrs. Corbet of the Strand, a countrywoman of his, by whom he was introduced to Miss Fellowes, who then resided in Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road. To this lady he represented himself as the son of a gentleman of large landed property in the county of Perth, and presumptive heir to the title and estates of the Right Hon. the Earl of Moray, in Scotland, and Baron Stuart, of Castle Stuart, in England. He also described himself by the names of "Wm. Dundas Stuart," and assumed the arms of the family of the Earl of Moray. By these means he succeeded in gaining Miss Fellowes's affections; but her mother positively refused her consent, from a dislike she had taken to Captain Stewart, which was so strong, that she declared she would not have him herself if he was to offer, even though he should succeed to the title and estates of which he boasted. The parties availed themselves, however, of a temporary absence of Miss Fellowes from home to effect their purpose, and a marriage accordingly took place between them on the 30th of October, 1811, at Saint Margaret's Westminster, in his assumed name of "William Dundas Stuart," she being then but 18 years of age, and he 28. The marriage took place in pursuance of a publication of bans, effected through the medium of Miss Elizabeth Myne Jones, a friend of Miss Fellowes's. He gave her his name for this purpose, in the course of a morning's walk with her and Miss Fellowes, as "William Douglas Dundas Stewart;" and she, on her return home, committed them to paper, and the publication accordingly took place the first Sunday in those names. He afterwards, however, for some reason, thought proper to call on the church officer, and representing this as an error, persuaded him to omit the name of "Douglas," and the bans were, in consequence published the two following times with his names as "William Dundas Stuart," instead. The mother did not think proper to institute any proceedings to call the validity of the marriage in question during her daughter's minority;

but upon the minority ceasing, the daughter herself did so.

It was contended on her part, that, though the stat. 26 Geo. II. commonly called the marriage act, did not expressly enact that all marriages solemnized by publication of bans, *not* in the true names of the parties, should be void, yet several cases had occurred in which the Court, in construing the two clauses, that the minister should not be obliged to publish the bans unless the "*true*" names of the parties were delivered to him, and that all marriages solemnized without publication of bans or licence from a proper authority should be void, had held that by the "*true*" names of the parties was meant the names by which they are commonly known to the world, in order that all persons interested might have notice of what was about to take place; and, therefore, that a publication in any other names, which should prevent parties from having that knowledge, was not a publication within the meaning of the act; and the Court was, in consequence, bound to enforce the letter of the law in support of its spirit, it being described "an Act for the better preventing Clandestine Marriages;" and declare any marriage had in virtue of such a publication null and void: and the circumstances of this case being, as it was contended, such as to bring it within the range of this doctrine, it was submitted, that the marriage in question must be declared void.

It was contended on the other hand, that setting aside Captain Stewart's false representations of himself and circumstances, his real rank in life was fully equal to the expectations which Miss Fellowes was justified in forming; that she appeared herself very anxious for the alliance, and therefore the Court could not now, in a suit brought by her, consider these circumstances as forming a sufficient case of fraud to justify it in straining the letter of the law upon so slight a variation from the real name as that in which the bans had here been published.

Sir John Nicholl observed, that the ground of nullity in this case was, that the publication of bans and the marriage had both taken place in false names. The party bringing the suit was a minor, her father dead, and her mother withholding her consent. This latter fact, however, was not a ground of nullity in itself, if the publication had been in the true names; but it was material in a case of this description, as tending to shew a fraud against the spirit of the act. By the act, and the decisions which had since taken place under it, it was established that the publication must be in the true names of the parties, which were the names by which they are most usually known, and upon the ground that all parties whose rights are affected by what is to take place may have due notice. The parties themselves too have an interest in such a publication, as there might be concealed up to that time, circumstances which it was of importance that they should know, and which might have a considerable influence on their determination relative to the marriage itself. What were the true

names had in some cases been made a matter of difficulty. It had been suggested whether or not names acquired by general use and reputation could supersede the original ones, but this the Court was not called upon to decide in the present case. It might also happen that the publication might take place incorrectly, either through the inadvertency of those who give them in, or those who receive them for that purpose, but this case was also exempt from that consideration. The names were evidently assumed for the fraudulent purpose of making it appear that the party was related to a noble family in the manner he stated. He then recapitulated the leading circumstances of the case, and observed, that there was not the least reason to suppose any such relationship existed as pretended. Miss Fellowes certainly appeared rather captivated with the prospect of a coronet, and her friend Miss Jones assisted in obtaining the publication of bans. Whether the publication being in the right names on one of the Sundays, and in the wrong ones on the others, would be a ground of nullity the Court was not called upon to determine. It would certainly regard a suit on such a ground with great prejudice, but in this case none of the publications had been in the true names. What, then, could have been the motive for giving the name of "Douglas" before Miss Fellowes, and afterwards withdrawing it? Doubtless for the purpose of confirming by so many Scotch names, the impression that he was related to the noble family of Moray, as who that knew "William Stewart" the liquor-retailer's son of Edinburgh, would, on hearing the publication in the names of "William Douglas Dundas Stewart" suppose it to be the same person? It was not necessary to shew actual fraud; it was enough if leading to a possibility of fraud; *non constat* that she might not have been prevented even by the introduction of the name of "Douglas" from making inquiries into the truth of those representations by which she had been so much deluded, and the discovery of the falsity of which might have altered her intentions as to the marriage. Upon the whole of the case, therefore, he was of opinion that this was not a publication within the meaning of the act, and that the assumption of name was for the fraudulent purpose of inveigling this young lady into a marriage effected wholly by fraud. The marriage was therefore pronounced null and void, with costs against the defendant.

Stallwood v. *Tredger, falsely called Stallwood.*—This was a question as to the admissibility of a libel in a cause of nullity of marriage, by reason of the undue publication of bans, instituted by Mr. James Stallwood, of Hammersmith, Middlesex, against Maria his wife, describing her as falsely so called, and by her maiden name of Tredger only.

The suit was instituted by letters of request from the Commissary Court of Surrey, the party proceeded against residing at Lambeth, within its jurisdiction, and the libel now offered pleaded the clause in the Marriage

Act, 26th Geo. the Second, which directs "that all bans of matrimony shall be published in the parish church, or in some public chapel (in which bans have been usually published), belonging to the parish or chapelry wherein the parties dwell; if they reside in different parishes or chapelries, the bans to be published in each; and if either of them reside in any extra parochial place (having no church or chapel in which bans have been usually published), then the bans to be published in the church or chapel of some adjoining parish or chapelry, in which case the minister shall certify the publication in the same manner as if either of the parties lived in such adjoining parish, and all other the rules of publication prescribed by the Rubrick, not altered, shall be duly observed, and the marriage solemnized in one of the churches or chapels where the bans have been published, and in no other place whatsoever." It then pleaded, that in May, June, and July, 1792, the parties in this case, intending to be married, and being respectively parishioners of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, gave notice in writing to the minister of that parish, of their names, address, &c. in order to have the bans published. From the 17th of June, 1792, the church of St. Mary, Newington, was shut up, and under repair in order to be in a great part rebuilt and enlarged, and was presently afterwards unroofed, and in great part pulled down, so that from that time until the 9th of February 1794, no divine service was performed in it. The entry for the publication of bans was, however, made in the bans book of St. Mary, Newington, which was taken to the adjoining church of Saint George, Southwark, and the bans there published on Sundays, the 29th of July, and the 5th and 12th of August, 1792, the curate making a memorandum in the margin to this effect: "published at Saint George's, Southwark, Newington church being under repair." The marriage was solemnized on the 13th of August following, on the site or ruins of Newington church; and the question was, whether it was void under the clause of the act cited, as having been solemnized in a different parish to that in which the bans were published.

It was contended, in opposition to the admissibility of the libel, that this was not a case in the contemplation of the legislature, or within the mischief intended to be remedied by the act, the object of which was, "for the better preventing clandestine marriages." There were no words in the act imperative upon this point, or any enactment declaring in express terms such a marriage null and void. It would have been a good marriage before the act, and was so still, if not rendered null by it. It might be a marriage in which the persons celebrating it might be liable to punishment; it might be contrary to the directions of the statute, but it did not follow that the act itself would be null and void. There must be some words in the statute specifically declaring such a marriage null and void; but there were none such applicable to the present case; and what rendered them indispens-

able here was, that the legislature, when it intended that certain marriages should be altogether void, had used the very words which were not applied to the present case. The 3rd section of the act declared the publication of bans, where parents gave notice of their dissent, altogether void. The 8th annulled all marriages celebrated in any place but a church or public chapel, where bans of marriage have been usually published (except by special license): and the 11th declared the marriages of minors null and void. But the present case did not come within the range of either of these enactments. This was still more manifest, for by the 1st section marriages by bans were to be celebrated in the parish church of the parties; and by the 4th, those by license in the place where the parties resided. But all this was directory only. The 8th section was still necessary to render the marriage void, and that section did not apply to the present case. By former statutes 6 and 7 Wm. c. 6. many directions were given as to the mode of celebrating marriages, and penalties imposed upon the parties not complying with them, but the marriages themselves still continued valid. The present act seemed to proceed upon the same principle, and, therefore, the marriage in question, though perhaps in some degree irregular, yet not being declared null, was still to be considered as valid, as it would have been had the act never passed. Upon these grounds, it was submitted that the libel must be rejected as insufficient, though proved to sustain the suit, and the party be dismissed.

It was contended in support of the admissibility of the libel, that the act, besides being directory, was prohibitory: it directed where a marriage should be had, and prohibited where it should not, and this prohibition would be without effect unless the marriage were null and void. The sections were in different forms, and it was not necessary that all of them should contain the words "null and void," as they would, in construction, follow to all the clauses after the first without being so specified. There were various causes of nullity, which, though not specified, would equally render a marriage void, such as the omission of any material parts of the marriage ceremony, &c. The first part of the 1st clause was not so strong as the latter, which expressly directed that the marriage should be solemnized in the church or chapel where the bans had been published, and in no other place whatever; whereas the 10th section declared that as to bans published, it was not necessary to prove a residence, so that the parties in this case were perfectly at liberty to have the bans published in another church, whilst their own was under repair, but not afterwards to marry in any other than that where the publication had passed. Upon these grounds it appeared that the marriage was contrary to the directions, and within the prohibitions of the act, and, therefore, under the proper and legal interpretation of that act, null and void.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated the facts of the case which, he observed, were fully and fairly set forth in the libel. It appeared that two persons, fully and legally competent to contract matrimony, make the proper application for that purpose in the parish church where they reside. The parish church being under repair, and no divine service in consequence performed in it, a publication of bans there was impossible, because the purpose of it could not be answered. The publication was therefore made where its object could be effected, viz, in the church of an adjoining parish, resorted to by the parishioners of this, but the marriage took place in the church of the regular parish, it being in a sufficient state of repair for that purpose, though insufficient for the bans; and the question was, whether the marriage was valid or void, a question certainly of great importance. The case was entirely new; there could be no doubt of the marriage being valid before the passing of the Marriage Act, and the question therefore was, whether it was made void by that act. The clause recited did not make it void, in express terms, but only, as was contended, upon a sound construction of it, with reference to the rest of the act. This clause containing no enactment of nullity, and there being others which did, the inference was, that no nullity was intended by it; but the Court did not form its opinion upon that consideration alone. It might be weighty, but leading to difficulties; and it was not necessary to say whether bans at York and a marriage in London, might or might not, if *bona fide*, be good. The title of the act was, "for the better preventing clandestine marriages." This was its sole object; but in the present case the marriage was any thing but clandestine; there existed no impediment to it; there was nothing either to evade or avoid; but all was done publicly, and 20 years afterwards a nullity is sought for. There are, probably, hundreds of marriages of this description in other parishes, and in different parts of the kingdom. The proceeding was therefore of a most momentous nature; affecting, in its consequences, the comfort and situation in society of so many individuals thus circumstanced, and the rights of children emanating from such a state of things. This was a case not within the spirit of the law; no doubt as to its validity had been excited; if there had, an application would probably have been made to the legislature, and an Act passed to remedy it; but it was highly improper to resort to the legislature except in cases of urgent necessity. Nothing but the most imperious demand of judicial interpretation could induce the Court to hold such a marriage void, and it had no hesitation in saying, that all the legal requisites had been complied with. It had been truly said, that Courts must only interpret, not make laws; and meet, but not create doubts. The law did not require impossibilities; and it was therefore not to be presumed, that the legislature meant to introduce provisions leading to such a demand. There could be no bans in Newington because

there was no divine service performed in the church. It could not be the intention of the law, that persons in this parish should not be married whilst the church was under repair; and they could not be married any where they pleased, the act specifying the particular places. What, then, was to be done? The Court was of opinion just what had been done; for it was provided by the act that the bans, as to extra-parochial places, should be published in the church or chapel adjoining to them; and under the particular situation of the church at this time, St. Mary, Newington, was to be considered as an extra-parochial place, and St. George's church in consequence the proper place for publishing its bans. The publication in question was, therefore, a publication in Newington to all intents and purposes, and not in St. George's. It was so intended to be; it was entered in the bans'-book of St. Mary, Newington, signed as such, and an entry made explanatory of the cause of the publication being in St. George's church. The parties throughout held it as a publication of bans in Newington, and the Court held it as such. If so, then Newington church became the proper place for the celebration of the marriage, for which it was not in an unfit state, though it was for the publication of bans, and the extra-parochiality (if the term might be allowed) did not extend beyond the publication. Under these circumstances, he was clearly of opinion that the marriage was not invalid, that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law had been violated; that the act had, in fact, provided for such a case as the present; and that the publication of bans was sufficient, as, though done at St George's, it was to be considered as done at Newington.—Looking to the consequences that would result from an opposite construction of the law, they confirmed him in this opinion, though they were not the grounds of it. He therefore rejected the libel, and dismissed the party cited from the suit.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Roseberry v. *the Countess of Roseberry.* This was a proceeding for a divorce, on the ground of adultery, committed by the Countess of Roseberry, with Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart.

On the 20th of May, 1808, Lord Roseberry (then Viscount Primrose) was married to Harriett, his present Countess, a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Bouverie. In 1809, Sir Henry Mildmay married the elder sister of Lady Roseberry; and his younger brother, Mr. Paulet Mildmay, subsequently married another sister. This family connection necessarily produced a great intimacy between Sir Henry Mildmay and Lord Roseberry's family; and on the death of lady Mildmay, in 1810, he remained with them for some time, daily receiving from them those affectionate attentions best calculated to alleviate his grief for the loss he had sustained. They had the desired effect; and Sir Henry returned to society from a retirement which has unhappily since proved a source of the greatest unhappiness to this noble family. Lord and lady Roseberry were then living in the most uninterrupted state of domestic hap-

piness; her conduct, until that period, and for some time afterwards, being represented as uniformly correct in the discharge of her duties as a wife and mother. An alteration in this conduct was first noticed by the Dowager Countess of Roseberry, towards the end of the year 1813, when she observed her daughter-in-law disposed to advocate principles inconsistent with her domestic duties and previous behaviour. In March, 1814, Lord Roseberry left town for Scotland, upon the occasion of his father's illness, whose death, which was then hourly expected, shortly afterwards took place. He then returned to town, and remained about three months. It was at this time that several letters passed between Sir Henry Mildmay and lady Roseberry, which were produced in the cause, and evidently showed an undue intimacy between them. They were couched in terms of the warmest affection, and pourtrayed the feelings of Sir Henry Mildmay in the strongest language.—Lady Roseberry, too, at this time, was in the habit of often walking in Kensington-gardens, where she was met by Sir Henry, and the progress of this intimacy produced in her a great indifference of behaviour towards her husband. He remonstrated with her, and subsequently forbad Sir Henry his house; but finding they had still many opportunities of meeting, he determined to withdraw from London. Sir Henry's letters to lady Roseberry about this time expressed the greatest uneasiness at this determination, conjured her, if possible, to avert it, and expressed his determination to follow them in disguise. They repaired to the Earl's seat in Norfolk, and afterwards to another seat in Scotland; and it was here, in October, 1814, that those acts took place which formed the foundation of the present proceeding. Lady Roseberry adopted a practice hitherto very unusual with her, that of taking lonely walks by herself, rejecting the company of the Dowager Countess. The latter was rather alarmed at this, and though not suspecting that any criminality had as yet passed, she determined to watch her motions. Sir Henry, under the assumed name of Colonel De Grey, had repaired to Scotland, and taken up his abode at an inn in the neighbourhood of Lord Roseberry's, where he suffered his beard and whiskers to grow, and otherwise disguised his appearance. His lordship's family at this time consisted of himself, the Countess, the Dowager Countess, and his brother, the honourable Mr. Primrose, besides occasional visitors. They usually dined at six o'clock. The ladies retired about seven, and were joined by the gentlemen about nine. Lady Roseberry usually made some excuse for leaving her mother-in-law and retired to a suite of rooms on the ground floor of one of the wings of the building. They consisted of a library, anti-room, a bed-room, called the red bed-room, dressing-room, and some others, all of them communicating with each other, and with the windows looking out upon a terrace; just below which there was a leaden cistern, by means of which it was not difficult to ascend the terrace, and enter these rooms by any of the windows. The Dowager Countess, in the course of her

watching, had observed a man descend from the window and walk off by this way. This she communicated to the Hon. Mr. Primrose; and one afternoon, about ten minutes after lady Roseberry had retired as usual, he repaired, with some of the servants, to the doors of the bedroom, which he found fastened. They endeavoured to force one of them open, when it was opened by lady Roseberry; Sir Henry was then discovered by the side of the bed, dressed in a large blue jacket and trowsers, and a red waistcoat, covered with a profusion of pearl buttons, and armed with a brace of pistols.—His beard and whiskers were much grown, and his appearance altogether so much altered, that Mr. Primrose did not at first recognise him. The handkerchief which lady Roseberry had worn round her neck at dinner was off, and her gown unpinned, though not so as to expose her bosom indecently. The bed was indented in the centre, as if pressed by an extraordinary weight, or by persons leaning against it; and the carpet, which had been nailed down, was stretched and forced up near the bed, and was much dirtied, as if pushed with muddy feet. Lady Roseberry seemed to express contrition, and endeavoured to prevent any contest between Mr. Primrose and Sir Henry, who, after some conversation, was prevailed upon to retire through the window by which he entered.—Lord Roseberry did not see his lady afterwards. He delivered her writing-desk into Mr. Primrose's possession, who took from it the letters exhibited in the Court. Lady Roseberry remained in the house that night, but the next morning took her departure. She had been recommended to return to her father; but being joined by Sir Henry Mildmay, they were traced to London, having slept together at an inn on the road. They then took up their residence at Sir Henry's house, in Lower Brook-street, but have subsequently repaired together to the continent. An action was brought by Lord Roseberry against Sir H. Mildmay, who suffered judgment by default, and a verdict with 15,000*l.* damages, was returned against him, on the execution of the writ of enquiry.

Upon this evidence Lord Roseberry's counsel submitted that the necessary facts were fully substantiated to entitle his Lordship to the remedy he prayed.

The counsel for lady Roseberry admitted that it was impossible for them to offer any observations to resist the effect of this evidence, which they therefore left to the impartial consideration of the Court.

Sir Wm. Scott recapitulated the circumstances of the case. The letters were without date, but from some passages in them, it was easy to assign dates to them. They appeared to have been written about March and April, 1814, and alluded to a former correspondence, so that the origin of the connection did not appear. At whatever time it may have commenced, it was, however, sufficiently manifest that at this time the connection subsisted in a high degree of criminal intimacy, and it was impossible not to assent to

the observation that had been made, that letters of this nature could not have passed from any man to a lady holding the rank in society of lady Roseberry, unless she had permitted to him the last familiarity. The language of them was such as plainly evinced that he had acquired the most complete dominion over her affections and person, and had exerted it to the repeated gratification of his guilty passion. Lord Roseberry was truly miserable on first observing the alienation of his lady's affections, and had taken the course which every man of sense and honour would have taken under his circumstances. He gently remonstrated with her, and forbad Sir Henry the House; but finding this ineffectual, he withdrew his family from London. Sir Henry, however, followed, and those circumstances took place which had led to the present proceeding. He then alluded to the transactions in Scotland, and observed that though the witnesses who detailed them did not go on to express their belief of adultery, yet that such could be the only legal inference to be drawn from the facts they stated, and it was an inference which the Court was bound to draw. The subsequent adultery was more definite: the servants at the inn proved seeing them in the bed together, and others subsequently found them living together without reserve until their departure for the continent. Upon the view, therefore, which the court had taken of the evidence, it was unnecessary to add any observation, as none could add to the forcible impression which it must make on every considerate mind. It was certainly but a poor compensation to the injured husband to grant him all that was within the power of the Court to grant, in acceding to the prayer which he preferred by the present proceeding, that he be divorced from all further cohabitation with this lady: to that remedy, however, as far as it went, he was fully entitled. The sentence of divorce was signed accordingly.

Liability for an apparent Wife. —*Bennett* v. *Underhill.*—Mr. Scarlett stated that this action was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Bennett, to recover a sum of money for board, lodging, and necessaries furnished to the defendant and a lady who passed as his wife. The defendant had come from Bristol to Manchester in company with the lady, whom he had every where represented as Mrs. Underhill. He had taken lodgings for himself and her at the plaintiff's house, in the neighbourhood of that town, and had continued to occupy them till such time as he had found convenient to abandon her. For a certain period after taking the lodgings he had regularly paid what was due for the occupation of them, and the expenses incurred for the board of himself and Mrs. Underhill; but he had at last departed, leaving the lady without the means of discharging a large arrear of debt. He remembered a cause similar to this tried in the Court of Exchequer, where General Walpole was defendant. It was for board and necessaries provided for Mrs. Walpole. The General, who was a gentleman pretty far

advanced in life, had formed an intimacy with a young girl, and had permitted her to assume his name, and pass for Mrs. Walpole. Upon that occasion his learned friend, Mr. Jekyll, had made a very ingenious speech on behalf of the General; but the Lord Chief Baron observed, that if *young* gentlemen would do such things, they must pay for them, and accordingly a verdict passed against the General for every article with which the pretended Mrs. Walpole had been furnished. The present case was as clear against the defendant as any thing possibly could be. It would appear that the lady's linen was marked with the initials of "Sarah Underhill;" that her trunk had the same name upon it; that she was visited by the defendant's brother: that the defendant represented as a reason for his mother not visiting her, that he had married her without his mother's consent. It would also appear that upon the death of the defendant's sister, the supposed Mrs. Underhill had gone into such mourning as was usual for a near relation. If the defendant was not liable, the plaintiff was altogether without remedy; for with respect to the lady she could not be considered as his debtor; she had made no contract with him, and he had therefore no right to call upon her for payment.

Mary Johnson, the plaintiff's daughter-in-law, proved that the lodgings were taken as for Mr. and Mrs. Underhill. The lady was always styled Mrs. Underhill. All her linen was marked S. U. and the nails on her trunk described Sarah Underhill. She certainly considered them as man and wife, for they were very often quarrelling. Upon one occasion he proceeded so far as to strike her. The witness's mother went up stairs to see what was the matter, and she, the witness, took the liberty of walking up after her mother. Mrs Underhill said she would leave the house; upon which the defendant desired Mrs. Bennett not to mind her; he would pay the lodging, and every thing else. Upon her cross-examination, she said that the defendant took her father's lodgings; Mrs. Underhill was an entire stranger to the family. She had never known her go by any other name than that of Underhill, until subsequent to the defendant's marriage to another lady. The witness proved the visits of the defendant's brother, and Mrs. Underhill's going into deep mourning upon the death of his sister.

Sarah Cartney (Mrs. Underhill), a very handsome young woman, stated, that she had the misfortune to become acquainted with the defendant in 1811. She accompanied him to Bristol, and lived with him till 1813, when they returned to the neighbourhood of Manchester. She always passed by the name of Mrs. Underhill by his authority. She was never, while she lived with the defendant, known by any other name. She had every assurance that he would marry her; and the first intimation she had of his having deserted her, was by hearing that he had married another lady. He had quitted her upon pretence of business but a short time before, promising soon to return. She said he was apparently a man of property and substance; he kept two saddle horses,

and a pony, which she used to ride.

Mr. Topping.—He should forbear making any observation, or adducing any evidence calculated to affect the character of the person who had taken the name of Mrs. Underhill; as he felt that by so doing he should not be able to alter the verdict, which, upon the evidence, must be for the plaintiff. The truth was, the defendant, when very young, had become enamoured of this lady, but passion having ceased, and reason having assumed her empire, he had formed a more suitable and honourable connection.

Sir Simon Le Blanc observed, that when the defendant quitted his lodgings, leaving behind him the lady who had passed for his wife, if he had meant to withdraw himself from future liability, he should have given the plaintiff notice of his intention, but he had not done so: he had departed clandestinely, and no tidings were heard of him till the report arrived of his marriage. There could be no doubt that his liability continued. The Jury were of the same opinion, and their verdict was for the plaintiff, to the full amount of his demand. —Damages 47*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

WAGERS.

Chester Assizes.

Sir T. Massey Stanley Bart. v. *Hodgson.*—This was an action against the defendant, a gentleman of the first respectability on the turf, for the amount of a debt which was refused to be paid, as being against the laws of the turf. The case had been argued before, in a court of another description, but although a court of honour (the Jockey Club), the members had no power to issue writ or process, to compel the execution of their judgment. The case was as follows:—

In 1811, a party of sporting gentlemen dined at Colonel Barnston's, in Chester, amongst whom were the plaintiff and the defendant, a gentleman of fortune at Liverpool. They each had a filly a month old, and it was agreed by the parties they should run a match at Chester races, 1813, 8st. each for a 100 guineas, h. f. Sir Thomas brought his filly to the post, but no horse of the defendant's made its appearance. Sir Thomas's jockey weighed, and it afterwards came out that the defendant's filly was dead. The learned counsel observed, that the stipulation of the half-forfeit was to guard against accidents, which horses as well as men were subject to. The wager had been won up to the extent of one half of it; and the law of England would shew that the defendant was bound to pay the 50*l.* for the recovery of which the action was brought.

The Attorney-General submitted to the Court, that the act of God had rendered it impossible for the defendant to fulfil his part of the contract; and that such rule of law was equally as applicable to brutes as to mankind.

Chief Justice—"Here not so undoubtedly; a man undertakes that he will do so and so, and binds himself to the performance of it; he is responsible for the non-performance of his agreement. So with a horse; a man may bind himself that his filly

shall perform a stipulated task, which it cannnot do. The responsibility certainly lies upon the contract."

Verdict—For the plaintiff, damages 50*l.*

Chief Justice—"Gentlemen of the Jury, you will recollect that *pounds* are always *guineas* on the turf!"—The verdict was accordingly altered to guineas.

Ditchburn v. *Goldsmith.*—This was an action between inhabitants of Gravesend, upon a wager laid by the defendant, who was a preacher of the doctrines of the late Joanna Southcott, of 200*l.* to 100*l.* that she would be delivered of a male child on or before the 1st of November last. Before Mr. Serjeant Best could state the plaintiff's case, Mr. Serjeant Onslow, for the defendant, objected on the grounds of indecency and ludicrousness that this action ought not to be tried, and cited Da Costa *v.* Jones (Cowp. 729.) which was a wager upon the sex of Chevalier D'Eon, in which Lord Mansfield held such wagers void as would "affect the interest or the feelings of a third person; for instance, that such woman has committed adultery, or that an unmarried woman has had a bastard." In that case the defendant's counsel objected at the trial, that the plaintiff ought not to recover, because it was a wager upon a question tending to introduce indecent evidence: to this it was answered, that the objection was upon the record, and Lord Mansfield being of that opinion overruled the objection; but afterwards, when the case came before the whole court in arrest of judgment, his Lordship said he was sorry that the answer given to the objection made at the trial "that it appeared upon the record" had been so hastily given way to by him; for though the indecency of evidence is no objection to its being received where it is necessary to the decision of a civil or criminal right, yet the witnesses should have been told, that they might refuse to give evidence in a case where two men, by laying a wager concerning a third person, would compel his physicians, relations, and servants to disclose what they knew relative to the subject of the wager. The learned Serjeant added, that the subject of the present wager, Joanna Southcott, was a single woman.

Mr. Serjeant Best answered, that Lord Mansfield, in the very case cited, said "a wager whether the next child shall be a boy or a girl hurts no one;" and he should be able to prove, that the defendant had, in one of his public lectures, declared that Joanna Southcott was to be married by proxy, that the child might not be born a bastard.

The Lord Chief Justice (Gibbs) said, his difficulty was not whether the present action was maintainable, but whether any judge had on that account refused to try a cause.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow and Mr. Comyn, for the defendant, instanced Lord Loughborough, who in an action upon a wager "whether there are more ways than 6 of nicking 7 on the dice, allowing 7 to be the main and 11 a nick to 7," ordered the cause to be struck out of the paper; and the whole Court of Common Pleas afterwards refused leave to restore it

(2 H. B. 43); and Lord Ellenborough, who refused to try an action on a wager on a point of law in which the parties have no interest, and the whole Court of King's Bench afterwards agreed in the propriety of such refusal (2 Campb. 408).

The Lord C. J. Gibbs stopped further argument by saying, that he would suffer the cause to proceed with a view of making an end of such cases, out of mercy to the parties.

Mr. Serjeant Best then stated his case, and proved by William Gordon that the bet was made at Gravesend on the 5th of September last, and by Dr. Reece, that Joanna Southcott was never afterwards delivered of any child. Upon cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Onslow, the Doctor said that he had never heard of her having a husband, and that she passed for a single woman.

Lord C. J. Gibbs.—Now that the wager involves the question of a single woman having a child, I won't proceed with the cause.

Mr. Campbell (with Mr. Serj. Best) suggested, that the woman herself gave out that she was with child, and prophesied that that child would be a male, born before the 1st of November. Were she alive, therefore, she would have no right to complain of her feelings being hurt.

Lord C. J. Gibbs.—So I am to try the extent of a woman's chastity and delicacy in an action upon a wager. I chose to wait till the fact of her being a single woman came out. There is a wide difference between a wager, whether a married woman's next child shall be a boy or a girl, and whether a woman shall have a child at all. Call the next cause.

LIBELS.

The King v. *Sir N. William Wraxall, baronet.*—The Attorney-General obtained a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against this defendant for a libel upon Count Woronzoff, in a work lately published by the defendant, entitled—

"Historical Memoirs of my own Time." The libel related to the death of the first wife of the Prince of Wurtemburg, who afterwards married the Princess Royal of England. The author commenced his book with saying, that he related the events that he either witnessed, or of which he received the accounts from respectable testimony. The present prosecutor denied upon oath every word of this libel of which the following were the principal passages;—"I have heard this subject agitated between 1789 and 1795, when great uncertainty prevailed respecting the point, though it seemed to be generally believed that she was dead, and that her end had been accelerated or produced by poison. It was natural to ask, who had caused the poison to be administered? Was the Empress herself the perpetrator of this crime? And even if that fact should be admitted, was not the Prince of Wurtemburg tacitly a party to its commission? Though no positive solution of these questions could be given, yet when the fact of the Princess's death came to be universally understood, many persons doubted the innocence of her husband. The King

of Great Britain himself was strongly imbued with the opinion, of which he made no secret. In 1796, when the first overtures were begun on the part of the Court of Wurtemburg, for the marriage of their Prince to the Princess Royal, George the Third was so prepossessed against him, for having been supposed privy to the death of his wife, that he would not listen to the proposal. In order to remove an obstacle of such magnitude, the Prince sent over to London a private agent, instructed to ascertain from what quarter the accusation came, and furnished with documents for disproving it. That agent I personally knew, while he was here, employed on the above mission. He possessed talents, spirit, zeal, and activity, all which he exerted in the cause. Having clearly traced the imputation up to Count Woronzoff, who long had been, and who then was the Russian Envoy at our Court, he induced the Count, by very strong personal remonstrances, accompanied, as we must suppose, by proofs, to declare his conviction of the Prince's innocence, and utter ignorance of the nature or manner of his wife's end. It followed of course, that Catherine, under whose exclusive care she remained, could alone be accused of having produced it. The agent finally satisfied his Majesty that the Empress, and she only, caused the Princess to be dispatched, without the participation, consent, or knowledge of her husband, if after all she did not die a natural death. In May, 1797, the Princess Royal of England was married to the Prince of Wurtemburg, who, before the conclusion of that year, became duke, by the decease of Frederic Eugene his father. Early in the summer of 1798, a gentleman conversing with me on the subject of the first Princess of Wurtemburg's death, assured me that he had seen and perused all the papers relative to her imprisonment and decease ;which, at the desire of the Prince, and by his authority had been transmitted to George the Third; who, after a full inspection of them, became perfectly convinced of his having had no part in that dark and melancholy transaction. Lastly, he gave it as his opinion, that Catherine had alone caused her to be poisoned unless her decease resulted from natural causes. Her husband remained a widower near eight years after that event, before he attempted to obtain the hand of the Princess Royal of great Britain. During so long a period of time, he seems to have adopted no measures for repelling the calumnious report circulated all over Europe of his participation in the death of his wife: reports which had made the most unfavourable impression even in England. It is true, that George the Third became convinced of his innocence before he consented to the union of the Prince with his eldest daughter: but though the King yielded to the proofs brought upon this point, yet it was well known that he did it with reluctance and hesitation, rather giving way to the Princess's avowed wishes on the subject, than himself desiring or approving the match. So far, indeed, was he from pushing forward the alliance, that I know, from good authority, he offered

the Princess, after all the preliminaries were adjusted, and the marriage was fixed, to break it off, if she chose to decline it, taking on himself personally the whole responsibility of its failure. There remains still another important fact, which merits consideration. We have seen that Count Woronzoff originally maintained his Sovereign's innocence of the Princess's death, though he was afterwards induced to depart from that assertion: but when did he make such an admission? Much depends on the time; for Catherine died on the 6th of November 1796; and after her death, a crime more or less, might not appear to be of much consequence, where so many could be justly attributed to her. Certain it is that the negociation advanced much more rapidly after the decease of the Empress; and, on the 18th of May, 1797, the nuptials were solemnised. Over the nature, as well as over the author, of the first Princess of Wurtemburg's death, a deep or impenetrable veil is drawn. We must leave it to time to unfold, if it does not rather remain, as is more probable, for ever problematical." Upon the publication of this libel, the prosecutor wrote to the defendant to ask him who this "private agent" was, whom the author "personally knew"; and the answer which we received was, that it was so many years ago that he had forgotten; but that he never meant to libel the prosecutor, and if he would assure the author he was in error, he would expunge the whole story in a second edition of the work which was about to appear; he further promised to assert the want of its foundation in the front of that second edition.

The Attorney-General said that this would be no satisfaction to the character of Count Woronzoff, or atonement for the injury he had sustained in the minds of those who had read only the first edition and the proposal constituted an aggravation of the libel.

The court being subsequently moved to make the rule absolute; after Mr. Scarlett had shewn cause against it on the ground that the defendant could not be supposed to have been actuated by malice, Lord Ellenborough said, the rule must be absolute. The ground upon which the Court is called upon to interpose is, that there was no motive of personal malice. If that was an excuse, it would excuse the greater part of the most pestilent libels. There is generally speaking no personal motive of malice in the libels brought before us; the object, in general, is to make that which is slander, and catches the itching ears of the public, most profitable. Whether the publication gives pain or pleasure, the object looked at is a lucrative sale of that which, from its malignity, is likely to be bought. I do not know whether that is the motive of Sir N. Wraxall, but it is with reference to one of the worst publications of the kind that we are desired to give way and not exert the arm of the law. Could the person libelled have forbore to make the complaint he has urged to our justice? He is a person representing once a great potentate, and he is libelled in respect of a communication of facts most injurious to his honour and character. Could he do otherwise

than come before the Court, and coming for the reparation of his fame, will the Court deny him those means which are necessary to him for the purposes of bringing the person who has assailed his character before the tribunal of justice? It was the duty of Count Woronzoff towards himself to apply to the Court for redress, and it is the duty of the Court to grant him the effect of his application. There are a great number of anecdotes in this work, which may be entitled to a greater or less degree of respect; but the representation I have pointed at is not of doubtful effect. It is a hardy and calumnious inference which the party chooses to draw. It states that Count Woronzoff had the baseness while his sovereign lived (and it was material to him to have her favour) to assert her innocence, but that he departed from the assertion as soon as she was dead, and he could expect no further advantage from her; that he admitted her to be criminal, considering that one crime more would not be much where there were so many. It is an imputation of that sort of baseness, which independent of the truth or improbability of the other passages, warrants Count Woronzoff in his application to the Court, and warrants the Court in saying, that his application ought not to be made in vain. The Court cannot discharge its duty to the public without making this rule absolute.—The rule was made absolute accordingly.

Le Duc de Sorentino v. *Lord Blaney*.—The defendant is the author of a work, entituled, "Narrative of a forced Journey through Spain," &c. in which his Lordship introduces the name of the plaintiff in this action, stating, that on his arrival at a certain village, he (Lord Blaney) was surprised to see, among other persons, the Duke of Sorentino (mentioning him by one of his inferior titles), whom he had formerly met at Lord Nelson's; at which time he was partner in a faro bank, and a collector of *modern antiques*; that he disposed of them to young travellers who wished to acquire the characters of *cognoscenti*, and as the Marquis always introduced them with a long harangue, he was represented as very successful: that he (Lord Blaney) had bought some of them, which, though at the time he wrote they were more ancient than when he bought them, he would willingly sell for less than prime cost; that the same Duke had been obliged, in haste, to quit Palermo, having been openly detected in cheating in his Lordship's presence at Sir W. Hamilton's, and that afterwards he (the Duke of Sorentino) had been turned out of the English fleet by Lord Keith, strongly suspected of being a French spy. The book went on to state, that Lord Blaney in the course of his forced journey, meeting with the Duke of Sorentino again, knowing him to be an entertaining fellow from whom he might derive information, his Lordship determined to overlook the slight blemish of the Duke's being a professed swindler, who, on this renewal of their acquaintance, had adverted to the affair at Palermo, and treated it as a mere *bagatelle*. His Lordship then proceeded in his work to notice the

removal of the plaintiff from Italy, his marriage with a Spanish lady, his attachment to the French authorities, and his acquisition of property near the village in Spain, where his Lordship had then arrived. For this libel the Duke de Sorentino brought the present action.

The Attorney General in opening the case, reprobated the manner in which the writers of modern travels frequently attacked the characters and conduct of persons with whom they became acquainted. In this instance there was not a syllable of truth in the assertions of Lord Blaney; and as the statement was circulated on the Continent soon after its publication, it became important to the Duke de Sorentino to give it a direct positive and public contradiction; such was his motive for this proceeding. As early as possible he addressed a temperate but firm letter to Lord Blaney, charging his Lordship with having entirely mistaken the individual, declaring that he had never disposed of any antiques excepting two gems, which had been sold afterwards in England for 750*l.* to Mr. Payne Knight, and for which he took others in exchange; that he had never been turned out of the English fleet as a French spy; on the contrary, that he had been treated with the utmost attention by Lord Nelson, at whose house at Merton he spent some time and referring to the wounds he bore, as ample proof of his enmity to France; that the terrible imputation which made him shudder, that he had been detected in cheating at Palermo, was wholly false; and that Lord Blaney had confounded him with an Italian Count, who had been so guilty, and expelled the city in consequence, and that he could establish his innocence of all these offences laid to his charge by many witnesses. The letter concluded in these words, "I know well the honour and the character of a Peer and an Englishman, and I am persuaded that I risk nothing by referring to your Lordship the manner of doing me justice and of effacing the impression occasioned by an attack as outrageous as it is unjust." Such being the sentiments of his client, and being aware of the disposition of the noble defendant to make every reparation, the Attorney-General abstained from making those remarks upon the libel that, under other circumstances, he should think it well merited.

Before any witnesses were called, Mr. Scarlett, on behalf of Lord Blaney, expressed his readiness to admit all the facts necessary to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict. Lord Blaney was as sensible as the Duke of Sorentino of the injury he had done, and was, if possible, more anxious that it should be repaired. As soon as he was convinced, by the letter of the plaintiff, of the error into which he had fallen, he stopped the sale of his work, published a new and amended edition, with an advertisement stating his reasons, and doing justice to the plaintiff. As a nobleman and a soldier, Lord Blaney did not think it now unbecoming to make an apology by his Counsel, and to express his sincere regret at the unintentional mistake; it was impossible to say a single word in justification of the false

assertions he had made in his work.

The Attorney-General for his client, expressed himself satisfied with the apology, and as the object was only the vindication of character, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff.—Damages 40*s*.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

Burgess v. *Clements*.—This was an action tried before Mr. Baron Richards, at the last Oxford Assizes, by a traveller against the landlady of the Three Cups Inn, in that city, to recover the value of three boxes of Birmingham trinkets, which the plaintiff valued at 600*l*. or 700*l*. and which were stolen from a room in the inn, while the plaintiff was there as a guest. The facts of the case were these:—The plaintiff had been in the habit of frequenting the defendant's house: there was a common travellers' room, but the plaintiff, on this occasion, wished to have a private room, for the purpose of receiving customers who might come to purchase his wares, and asked for a particular room up stairs for this purpose. The landlady shewed him into a private room, the door of which opened into the gateway, and the windows of which could be looked into from the street: she gave him the key of the room to lock it when he went out, and advised him to bolt the door: the loss happened at night; the plaintiff had a candle in his room, but the curtains of the windows were down. When the defendant's son left him, he was packing up his goods; he had been out two hours before the loss was discovered; when he went out he was not sure that he even shut the door; the key was found in it, the defendant went into the room after the plaintiff went out, and put out the candle, which he had left burning: the defendant did not observe then whether the boxes were there. Under these circumstances the learned judge left it to the jury, that an innkeeper was *prima facie* responsible for the goods of his guest; but the guest might discharge him from that liability by his own conduct, and left it to them whether the present plaintiff had not done so; the Jury being of that opinion, found their verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Jervis obtained a rule nisi last term, to set aside this verdict and grant a new trial upon the authority of the 4th Resolution in Calye's case, 8 Rep. 65, which declares "an innkeeper bound in law to keep his guest's goods and chattels safe, without any stealing or purloining; and it is no excuse for the innkeeper to say, that he delivered the guest the key of the chamber in which he is lodged, and that he left the chamber door open; but he ought to keep the goods and chattels of his guest there in safety."

After some pleadings, Lord Ellenborough said, we cannot see any ground for impeaching the finding of the jury in this case, although the facts of the case might have been commented on more at large by the learned Judge than appears from this report, and he might have availed himself more decidedly of the rights of his own province in laying down the law. But the question is, whether the Jury have rightly exercised their

province. An innkeeper is bound to keep the goods of his guest, *hospitandi*, so that no loss *eveniat pro defectu hospitatoris*. The court did not mean to say that where goods are stolen, it was not *prima facie* evidence of defect of care on the part of the landlord; but under circumstances, the landlord might no doubt be exempt; as in this, where the plaintiff's conduct not only concurred, but induced the loss. Calye's case allows that where the guest introduces the thief, the landlord shall not be answerable. The questions in this case were, therefore, 1st, whether the plaintiff took the apartment *animo hospitandi*; and 2ndly, whether his own conduct did not conduce to the loss. Upon the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff asked for a particular room to shew his goods; now a landlord is not bound to find his guest exhibit-rooms for the purpose of expanding his goods—he is not bound to provide shops, but convenient lodging for his guests. The Court agreed with the case in Moor, that the mere delivery of the key of a room would not dispense with the care and attention due from the landlord, and that he could not exonerate himself by merely handing over a key to his guest; but if the guest takes the key, it is a proper question for the jury, whether he has taken it *animo custodiendi*, and for the purpose of exempting the landlord from his liability. Lord Coke also laid it down, that if the guest's servant, companion, or fellow-lodger rob him, the landlord is not liable; and in this case the plaintiff called strangers together for the purposes of a show, and invited the admission of persons into the room, upon whose approach and access the landlord had no check. This was evidence of an user of the inn for purposes alien from those *hospitandi*; and it was hard to call upon the innkeeper to protect property in a room used for these purposes. It appeared that the defendant advised the plaintiff to bolt his door, for there were strangers about; and after this suspicion had been communicated to him, he was obliged to use diligence in protecting his own property; ordinarily, a guest certainly had a right to rest on the protection of his landlord; but after the latter's fears expressed and admonition given, he was bound to use some degree of caution himself.—Rule discharged.

Halman v. *Whitmore*.—This was an action on a policy of insurance on goods on board the Venus. The vessel had been captured and re-captured, and the salvage and charges which were incurred were sought to be recovered. The vessel belonged to a Dutch merchant of the name of Nolan, and the interest in the goods was averred to be in him. At the time the insurance was effected, the Dutch were alien enemies: but a licence had been procured for the voyage by a person of the name of Bin, to the following effect:—It was granted to C. Bin on behalf of different British merchants for the ship Venus to proceed with a cargo of certain specified articles to any port between the Texel and the Scheldt bearing any colours except the French. Upon the construction of this licence as to whether it covered the interest of Nolan, at the

time an alien enemy, the question arose; and at the trial there was a verdict for the plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to move to enter a nonsuit.

Mr. Parke, Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. Barnewall, for the plaintiff, stated, that the rule had been obtained on the ground that the case of Mennett v. Bonham, 15 East 477, Flindt v. Crokett, 522, and Flindt v. Scott, 525, governed this case; but since the rule was obtained, these cases had been overruled in the Exchequer chamber by the unanimous opinion of all the Judges; the Chief Baron founding the opinion which he delivered principally on the case of Uspariche v. Noble, 13 East. 332, and read Lord Ellenborough's judgment in that case as the strongest exposition of the reasons on which the Court of Exchequer founded their judgment of reversal. He said he considered it quite impossible to distinguish the case of Uspariche v. Noble from the cases then before the Court. The learned Counsel then contended, that in those cases the license was to a British subject and others; but in this case it was to Bin, on account of different British merchants, which was much stronger in favour of the plaintiff in this case. In those cases, no ship was particularly designated; in this the ship was pointed out by name: in those cases the license was to the Baltic generally, where there were some neutral ports; in this the tract of country to which the license extended was all that of an alien enemy. It was undoubtedly law, that no alien enemy could trade with this country, unless licensed by the Crown; but it was also true, that the Crown could exempt any alien enemy from the disabilities put upon him by a state of war. That in this case the government must have contemplated that the cargo must at some period belong to alien enemies; and it was not good policy to force the risk of conveyance to this country and from it, to lie a burthen on British subjects instead of alien enemies. They also relied on the fact, that Sir Wm. Scott had, in this very case, ordered the restoration of the ship and cargo when re-captured, on the ground that they were protected by the license. The cases of Fien v. Newham, 16 East, 197, and Robinson v. Touray, and Maule v. Selwyn, were also cited.

Mr. Attorney-general and Mr. Carr, for the defendants, contended, that inasmuch as the Court of Exchequer chamber had founded itself almost entirely on the case of Uspariche v. Noble, (which had been questioned in this Court, and if not denied had at least been qualified), the reversal in that Court could only be considered in the light of a contrary opinion; and then they contended that the decision in Mennett v. Bonham was the decision more consonant to the rules of law.—They did not deny that the Crown had the power to license a trade with an alien enemy, or for his benefit; but they contended that in this case the license did not convey any such privilege to the alien enemy; and Sir Wm. Scott had held, that unless there were express words in the license au-

thorising the traffic to be on account of alien enemies, he considered himself bound to construe them as confined to private subjects, and not extending to alien enemies.

The Court were unanimously of opinion that the rule must be discharged. The license was not granted to any particular person; the government must have contemplated that the cargo at some period must belong to alien enemies. All that was necessary was, that some British subjects should have a beneficial interest in the adventure; that was satisfied in this case by the plaintiff's having the advantage of being agent for the purpose of the export and import. This case might be decided without at all touching the decisions upon which a difference of opinion existed. They considered the case in point of principle, to come within that of Robinson v. Touray. But if a British subject had not any interest in the adventure, either directly or indirectly, Lord Ellenborough was then of opinion that the plaintiff would not have been protected by the license.

The King v. *Howell and Izard.*—This was an indictment against the two defendants, who are tradesmen at Brighton, for a conspiracy to injure the Brighton Old Bank. The means to effect their purpose, as stated in the indictment, was to buy up their notes and to carry them in, demanding immediate payment; by mutilating and defacing the notes, so much that they could not be reissued, by which the stamps were spoiled; and by writing libellous sentences on each of the notes, defamatory of the credit of the Bank.

Mr. Serjeant Best, who led the prosecution, stated, that this was one of the most malicious transactions which ever came before a jury for their cognisance. It was nothing less than a conspiracy between two persons to ruin the credit of a respectable bank, composed of a partnership of their neighbours, from motives of most ill-founded private malice. The means taken to effect this purpose was stated in the indictment, first by getting and buying up all the notes of the Brighton Old Bank and demanding payment. As soon as this was done, running about every where and getting again all they could, and sending them in for payment; and so daily continuing this practice for a length of time until they threw back upon the Bank, notes to a very serious amount. But inconvenient as this might have been to the prosecutors, it did not stop here. By an Act of Parliament, Country Bankers had a right to re-issue the same stamp for three years; but these gentlemen, in a variety of ways, so mutilated the notes they returned upon the bank, that the stamp was spoiled. The notes could not be re-issued, and consequently the bankers were obliged to issue new stamps. Another mode was, to write defamatory sentences on the back of others of the same notes, so that they could not be reissued without defaming themselves. The jury would naturally be led to inquire what could be the cause of all this ma-

lignity. It was nothing more than what was a cause with some minds, namely, that the bankers had presumed to ask for their own; they had discounted a bill of 50*l.* for Mr. Howell, which lay over due for two years, and when at last payment was enforced, Mr. Howell declared, unless half of it was returned, he would carry on eternal war, and, as a prelude to hostilities, he said, he demanded a Bank of England note for a Brighton note, which he produced. From that time forward the system was pursued which he had stated, and the jury would say, whether they would suffer a respectable person to be ruined by so foul a conspiracy.

Mr. Wigney, the senior master of the Brighton Old Bank, stated, that they had discounted a bill for 50*l.* for Howell, which lay at their house for two years. He had accommodated Howell from time to time; and at last, in February, 1814, he told him his partners complained, that at every settlement of accounts they found that bill unpaid, and that payment must be enforced; in fact, the bill was paid by Izard two days afterwards; from that time their notes came pouring in daily.—Howell, and three persons employed by him, brought in to the amount of 1000*l.* in the first ten days, and shortly to the amount of 10,000*l.* He once saw Howell in the bank, after the 14th of Feb. and had some conversation with him on the subject; Howell said, if he gave him back half the 50*l.* it should be peace, if not, war; but he left the bank before the witness gave him any answer. The clerks then produced the several packets of notes brought in by Howell, Izard, and persons employed by them, some of which were cut, others torn, others dirtied and defaced, so as not to be re-issuable; others again had writing upon them injurious to the credit of the bank; and it also being proved that the defendants had declared they would so act in concert, the jury found them guilty.

M'Kellar v. *Bellamy.*—This was a bill filed against the defendant to recover from him 4,900*l.* which he had invested in the Bank in his own name, though the plaintiff claimed it as his property.

Mr. Clarke stated the particulars of the case to their Lordships, and said, that the plaintiff was a gentleman who had considerable property in India, and when he came to England from his estate, he was recommended to the friendship of the defendant, Mr. Bellamy, who rendered him many services, such as looking after his business occasionally, and once or twice assisted him in furnishing a house, whereby he saved a considerable sum of money; for all these services, Mr. M'Kellar expressed many thanks, and one day as they were going together through Cheapside, the plaintiff went into a Lottery-office, and there purchased a 4th of a ticket, declaring at the same time that if it turned out a prize worth dividing, the defendant should have half, as some recompense for the many obligations under which he lay to him. This share, however, turned out a blank, and Mr. M'Kellar declared it his intention to go on purchasing shares, until he should get some prize worth their divid-

ing. He accordingly tried his luck a second time, and again failed. Shortly afterwards Miss Bellamy, the daughter of the defendant, dreamed that No. 5 was drawn a prize of 20,000*l*. This dream was communicated to M'Kellar, who was at that time in Scotland, upon business, and he wrote up to his wife to request she would purchase a whole ticket, and at the same time to tell Bellamy to purchase a fourth of No. 5 with the money of the former prize, and to add as much as would accomplish that purpose from his own pocket.

Mr. Bellamy accordingly, the next day, repaired to Messrs. Hazard and Co. but found that all No. 5 was sold, and purchased a 4th of No. 27. which most certainly was drawn a prize of 20,000*l*. Mr. Bellamy immediately wrote down to the plaintiff, telling him that all No. 5 was sold, and that he had purchased a share of No. 27, fully intending that if the plaintiff had not liked that, and *if it had been a blank*, to have taken it for himself; but something predicted to him that he ought to multiply his daughter's number in itself, and add 2 to it, standing for 20,000*l*., and thus he got 27, which was a prize of 20,000*l* and the letter finished, by saying, "*you* are master of 4,900*l*." observing that at that time he did not consider that he had any right whatever to it. The next day, he went and lodged this money in the bank in *his own* name, and he now refused to draw it out and the money was accordingly assigned over to the Accountant-General in the name of the action. He (the learned Counsel) would be glad to know how this gentleman could claim this money. There was no contract nor consideration; and upon the same principle this gentleman might have been made to go on purchasing shares for 20 years, until he had the good luck to get a prize. Upon these grounds he submitted that Mr. Bellamy had not the smallest right to a single farthing.

Mr. Dauncey, for the defendant, argued that part of this money with which the ticket was bought was the defendant's and that it was to his ingenuity the plaintiff owed his having got the prize; and he insisted that his repeated promises were quite sufficient to compel him to divide this money.

Their Lordships, however, decreed for the plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gas Light Company.—A special adjournment of the London Sessions was held before the Recorder, Aldermen, &c. at Guildhall, for the purpose of trying a question of considerable importance to the scientific world, as well as the public at large. It was an indictment preferred against Frederick Sparrow and William Knight, laid in May last, and charging them with a public nuisance, but postponed to the present period On this occasion, however, Mr. Sparrow only appeared in court as the defendant.

Mr. Arabin stated the indictment, which charged the defendant with a public nuisance, by means of a certain manufactory of gas in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

Mr. Gurney stated the case to

the Jury. He observed, that the question was one of the most vital importance, not alone to the individuals who were experimentally engaged therein, and to the public generally, but more particularly to that class of society, whose fate it was to reside in the precincts of the manufactory which was now so justly preferred to the consideration of the court as a common nuisance and public offence. The utility of the gas lights none would have the hardihood to deny—its beauty and brilliancy were equally apparent. The lucrative advantages derived from its establishment were, no doubt, very considerable; yet, under all these circumstances, it was highly necessary that the comfort, the health, and the lives of their fellow-creatures were not to be endangered. The gas manufactory of the defendants was first established in Fetter-lane. There it was conducted, as now, by a joint-stock company; but the inhabitants of that district finding it necessary to have the establishment indicted as a nuisance, the proprietors removed their manufactory to Dorset-street, where it was commenced upon a more extensive scale. Here the process became equally offensive, and in proportion as the system enlarged, so the effects became more obnoxious and dangerous. It appeared, that in the present manufactory there were four retorts of considerable size. Beneath these there were fires constantly burning, the vapour from which was conducted by several iron tubes into a globular vessel, called a Gasometer. The smell which issued from this part of the manufactory was of a most offensive nature. There was also a process of coke, which likewise produced an insufferable stench by means of tubes, which carried off the effluvia, and was conducted to the river Thames. This was not alone offensive to the inhabitants and passengers, but even to the bargemen upon the river, in that quarter. Complaints of the evil were made on all sides, and while, in some instances, the most shameful inattention was manifested; in others, the injured applicants were received in a cavalier sort of way: and although promises had been made of remedying the nuisance so bitterly felt, still nothing had been effectually done to remove it, and it remained in all its pernicious force.

An indictment, however, being preferred in May last, by the inhabitants of the district, the defendants, it was understood, had, at a considerable expense, adopted experiments by way of improvement. These, however, had not the desired effect, and the nuisance still existed in a minor degree, but still with such contagious effects, that the comfort, the health, and the lives of the inhabitants, were exposed continually to danger. Under these circumstances, he was convinced the court would feel it their duty to pronounce a verdict of condemnation upon the party, and if the latter could not succeed in so far improving their manufactory, as to obviate the evil in question, they must then abandon their scheme altogether, however lucrative to themselves, or however beneficial to an admiring public, with whom the lives, the safety,

and convenience of a respectable part of the community was not to be compared.

After several witnesses had been examined, Mr. Gurney was proceeding to call others, when Mr. Pooley, on the part of the defendant, rose, and observed, that after hearing such a body of evidence from the most respectable individuals, and which he was not at all prepared to controvert, it would be at once disrespectful, and a waste of time to the Court, to enter into a defence, and submitted that a verdict must be recorded against his clients. He would, however, beg leave to observe that the defendant, Mr. Sparrow, had little or nothing to do with the concern in question, until the middle of March last, and that the evil complained of was rather before than after that period. This gentleman had since then manifested the most anxious desire to remove every ground of complaint, and had gone to a most enormous expense, in adapting plans for that purpose. Some of these had succeeded, but for those other improvements that were meditated, he contended there had not been time. In submitting also on the present occasion to a verdict of conviction, he promised, that the evil complained of should be most effectually removed within a given time, and trusted that the Court would forego judgment upon the party until, at least, the Sessions in January next. Mr. Knight as well as Mr. Sparrow, should plead to the conviction, and both gentlemen would adopt every means which art and money could effect in obviating the nuisance. This was an object as dear to themselves as their existence, inasmuch as the establishment promised to be one of the most lucrative nature. To obviate any serious ground of opposition to their pursuit, must be, therefore, an object of vital interest.

Mr. Gurney, on the part of the inhabitants who had preferred the indictment, consented that the judgment of the defendant might be respited until January next, when, if the nuisance was not removed, he would certainly pray the sentence of the Court upon them. He had no hope, however, that they would be enabled to effect the promised improvement; for the apertures from which issued the foul air, the extensive fires, and the consequent bodies of smoke, were connected with the very nature of the establishment itself.

The Recorder shortly addressed the Jury, and observed, that it only remained for them to pronounce their verdict, the justice of which they would be satisfied with when he read to them the opinion of Lord Mansfield upon the question of a nuisance. This was delivered in the case of two men who had commenced a chemical process in Whitechapel, the effects of which had caused noxious vapours and smells. On that occasion his Lordship held, that it was not actually necessary that the nuisance be unwholesome, or tending to indisposition; it was quite sufficient to prove, that it rendered the life of any individual or family uncomfortable.

The defendants were then found *Guilty*, their recognizances ordered to be respited, and them-

selves ordered to appear at the Sessions in January next.

Lancaster Assizes.

Before Mr. Baron Richards and a special Jury.—Holt v. *Meadowcroft.*—This was an action for diverting the water of a river called the New Roach. The plaintiff and his partners were the proprietors of several fulling and carding mills, and it was stated that they had been for upwards of 40 years in the exclusive employment of that portion of the waters of the river which flowed to their mills, and for the purpose of appropriating the waters, had erected a wear of the proper standard height. The defendant, a professional gentleman of eminence, became, by the death of a relation, possessed of a corn mill, which was situated near the plaintiff's mill. The defendant's mill was fed by a scanty stream, called Cathead Brook, but of so inefficient power that the mill could not be worked above one day in a week. The consequence of this was, the defendant could with difficulty procure a tenant for his mill, and if he found one, he was obliged to let it at very low rates. He therefore endeavoured to add to the power of the mill, and this he effected by cutting a sluice from the river to his own mill. By doing so, he greatly improved his mill, and rendered it of considerable annual value; but it was soon found that in proportion as the sluice added to the power of the defendant's, it deteriorated those of the plaintiff's, and made it impossible for the wheels, for want of water to work the same quantity of machinery they had done before. Such was the nature of the injury for which the action was brought. The cause extended to a very great length, owing to the number of witnesses examined on both sides. On the part of the plaintiffs it was proved that their mills were frequently unable to work at their usual speed, while the water was running flush down the defendant's sluice. On the other hand, it was contended by the defendant's counsel, that his client had done no more than he was by law entitled to do. He admitted that the person who became the first occupant of the waters of a river, by erecting a wear, had a right to the enjoyment of what he had so appropriated without interruption; but he was entitled to no more, and if it was observed that he had more than he wanted, and a part of the water ran over his wear to waste, in that case his neighbour had a right to take the overplus for his own use. This, he contended, was all that the defendant had done. He had so constructed his sluice above the level of the plaintiff's wear, that the water would not enter it, till after it had flowed a certain depth over the plaintiff's wear. It appeared, however, by the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses, that the greater the body of water was that flowed to waste over a wear, the heavier was the pressure upon the wheel, and of course the more facility was given to all the internal operations of the machinery. Of this opinion were the jury, and they accordingly returned their verdict in favour of the plaintiff. The question was considered of very considerable importance to persons interested

in this species of property; and the defendant's counsel intimated his intention of bringing the subject before the Court of King's Bench.

Lord Le Despencer v. *Eveleigh, Clerk.*—This was an issue directed by the court of Exchequer to try whether certain woodlands belonging to the plaintiff were titheable; and secondly, whether the *locus in quo* was within the district called the Weald of Kent. The cause, from the amount of property which depended upon its result, excited a very considerable degree of interest. The main question was, as to the boundary that divided the Wealds of Kent. Upon this depended whether the plaintiff's property was or was not tithe free; for by an ancient and immemorial custom the Wealds of Kent are exempt from tythe. It was therefore the object of the plaintiff to shew that his estate was within the boundary line, and with this view, he contended, that the road known as the Pilgrims'-road, was the true and exact boundary line. This road passed along the range of white chalk hills that run from West Peckham by Maidstone, and on to the eastern parts of the county. As a proof that this was the boundary, the Solicitor General said he should prove that all the lands south of this line were tithe free, and he should also prove that they were subject to an ancient custom, called Land Peerage, in virtue of which the trees on the waste were not the property of the Lord of the Manor, but of the tenants nearest to them. A vast number of witnesses were examined, who clearly deposed to the Pilgrims'-road being the boundary line, and to the lands south of that line being tithe free. Earl Stanhope stated his opinion to that effect in the most positive manner. He spoke of it as a circumstance which tradition verified—he said his father had assured him the Pilgrims'-road was the boundary, and that no tithe was paid within it. The case consequently, on the part of the plaintiff, appeared to have been completely made out. On the part of the defendant it was contended by Mr. Serjeant Best, that the Pilgrims'-road and chalk hills did not form the boundary, but that the boundary of the Kent Wealds was the Red-hills. He said he should prove that tithe was paid within the line described by the plaintiff as the boundary, and if he did so, there would be an end of the plaintiff's case. He accordingly produced as many witnesses as the plaintiff, all of whom as positively and distinctly stated that the Red-hills were the boundary. It was also proved, that nearly all the parishes within the district, which the plaintiff said was part of the weald, paid tithe to the clergymen. Endowments, terriers, and a variety of ancient documents, shewed the whole district to be titheable. It followed, that the foundation of the plaintiff's case was taken away, and the jury, after a trial of ten hours, without suffering the learned judge to sum up the evidence, returned a verdict for the defendant, by which the right of the clergy to tithes, within a wide district, is completely established.

Before the Lord Chancellor.—*Cholmondeley (Earl of)* v. *Clinton (Lord).*—Whether an attorney or solicitor employed for one of the parties in a cause, and discharging himself from being so employed, can legally become the solicitor or attorney of the other party in the same cause? This question, so important not only to solicitors and attorneys, but to every branch of the profession of the law, and to the public, now remains for decision in the Court of Chancery. It was brought forward upon motion in the above cause, under the following state of facts, being all that appeared to the Lord Chancellor necessary to be attended to for the decision of the general question. Messrs. Seymour and Montriou, or some such name, partners, were employed as the solicitors for the defendant, Lord Clinton. In September last, they agreed to dissolve the partnership; and one of the conditions in the contract of dissolution was, that Mr. Seymour alone was to remain Lord Clinton's solicitor, to which stipulation Lord Clinton assented. Lord Cholmondeley afterwards appointed Mr. Montriou his solicitor in this cause, and that appointment, after consulting several legal friends, Mr. M. thought himself justified in accepting. The motion on the part of Lord Clinton, or Mr. Seymour, or both, was that the Court should restrain Lord Cholmondeley from appointing Mr. Montriou, and Mr. Montriou from accepting the appointment, or acting for Ld. Cholmondeley in this cause; and also that Mr. M. might be restrained from communicating to Lord Cholmondeley such material facts as had come to his knowledge, while he was solicitor for the defendant, Lord Clinton. It appeared that, while the partnership subsisted, Mr. Seymour alone had been the confidential solicitor of Lord Clinton; and that Mr. Montriou had, according to his own affidavit, been concerned merely in the open management of the cause, or public part of it, and that he knew nothing of a secret nature to communicate to Lord Cholmondeley; and Sir A. Pigott stated, that Mr. M. was perfectly ready to deny, in the most positive terms, on oath, that he was the person who had given Lord Cholmondeley the anonymous information which had led him to institute this suit in behalf of himself and Mrs. Damer; and it was admitted on all hands, that for any thing that then appeared, Mr. M. might have honestly thought he was justified in accepting the appointment, though it was insisted that he was in possession of confidential information.

In the course of the argument in support of the motion, it was asked, speaking to the general question, whether it was proper to place the suitors of the Court in such a situation that their solicitors might, in the middle of a cause, discharge themselves, and take the opposite side in the same cause, in opposition to the general principles that solicitors were bound to keep the secrets of their clients? The Court, dealing with its own officers, had clearly jurisdiction to order in terms of the motion; and even if the right were out of the question, a sense of propriety ought to prevent

Lord Cholmondeley and Mr. M. from placing themselves in the relation of client and solicitor in this cause. On the other hand, it was asked, how far it was intended to carry the principle,—whether clerks having got some confidential knowledge of a cause in the offices of their masters were to be prevented from accepting appointments on the other side, after they set up for themselves? &c. But suppose it were a general rule, that a solicitor who had been employed for one party could not discharge himself and take an appointment from the other party in the same cause, this case must be an exception, as Lord Clinton had agreed to the discharge.

The Lord Chancellor.—When a client employed two partners as his solicitors, he was entitled to the services of both. If they dissolved the partnership, he must retain one or both, or neither. Whether a man would choose to entrust important interests to two, who were unwilling to act together, was a question to which the answer could not be doubtful. If he employed neither, were either of them to be at liberty to take the opposite side; and if he employed only one of them as the least evil, was the other to be considered as discharged by him? No: the discharge was the consequence of the contract of dissolution between the partners, and not the act of the client. As to honour, and delicacy, and propriety, and so forth, he had only to say, as Lord Thurlow had said in a case where the question was, whether a noble Lord who then sat by Lord Thurlow ought to allow interest on a debt which he admitted he ought to have paid, "Go to him with your arguments about delicacy and propriety,—I have nothing to do with any thing but the right." So he (Lord Eldon) said in this case—"Go to Lord Cholmondeley and Mr. Montriou with these arguments—I have only to do with the dry question of right." He therefore dismissed entirely from his mind all the facts of this case, except as they bore on the question of right, and on those consequences, as far as they could be foreseen, which the decision of the question of right in one way or the other would involve. It appeared that the intention of the Court had never before, as far as he could ascertain, been called judicially to a question of this kind. They were therefore totally without any precedent to guide them; and the question must therefore be decided on general principles. Whatever the decision might be, it must apply to all the Courts; and therefore it was fitting that the attention of all or most of the Judges should be called to it before it was determined; and the matter must stand over in the mean time till he had an opportunity of consulting with the Judges.

Court of Chancery, Jan. 25.—The Lord Chancellor stated as follows:—"In this case, in which a solicitor has become concerned for two opposite parties, I requested the two Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to procure for me the opinion of the

Judges. I have not yet had the opinion of the Barons of the Exchequer; but the opinion of the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas was laid before me yesterday, and that opinion is,—"That no solicitor is authorized so to act." "The same is the opinion of the Master of the Rolls, and of the Vice-Chancellor likewise."

Baillie v. *Warden.*—This was a writ of error from the Common Pleas, in an action of trespass and false imprisonment. In the Court below the names of the parties were reversed, *Warden* v. *Baillie*, and the facts that appeared were shortly these:—The late Mr. Whitbread, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bedfordshire Local Militia, issued an order that the serjeants and other non-commissioned officers, whose duty it was to make certain official returns, in order to render them more competent to their duty, should attend a school, at the head of which was placed the Adjutant. Warden was a serjeant in the Bedfordshire Local Militia, and with others was directed to attend this school, which he neglected. For this disobedience he was reprimanded by Mr. Whitbread, on the 1st December, but repeating it, he was ordered to attend parade on the 2nd December, where the Adjutant, Baillie (the defendant in the Court below), put him under military arrest. From thence he was conveyed, by order of the Lieutenant-colonel, by a military escort to the public gaol, and delivered into the hands of the gaoler, where he remained until the 24th December, when he was liberated from prison, and put under a guard in his own house; from whence he was sent to Stilton-Barracks, remaining in confinement there till the 12th of March. The action for this assault and false imprisonment was commenced on the 27th June following. Such was the plaintiff's case; and on behalf of the defendant it was urged at the trial, that the school had been established because the serjeants were incompetent to discharge the duties assigned them by the articles of war; that when another serjeant, named John Hooper, was admonished for not attending it, the plaintiff Warden addressed him in these words—"D— your eyes Jack, don't give up—don't go to school. I will soldier it with any body, but I will not go to school. I will not be made a boy of: I hope they will settle it before post, that I may write to my father, who will see me righted though it cost 200*l.*" Upon which a serjeant, named Smith, observed, that such language was enough to excite a mutiny. It was also proved for the Adjutant Baillie (the defendant below) that he acted under orders of Lieutenant-colonel Whitbread, who, in consequence of the conduct of Warden, and the language he had used, wrote to General Pigott, commanding the district, through whom Warden was brought to a General Court-Martial at Norman-cross, and being acquitted, was discharged on the 12th of March, after the sentence had been confirmed.

Upon these facts a verdict was

found for the plaintiff, in the Common Pleas, and a bill of exceptions was tendered to the learned judge, Sir James Mansfield, by the Counsel for the defendants, in which three objections were stated,—1st, That the Judge at the trial had declared and delivered his opinion to the Jury that the several matters proved on the part of the defendant, were not sufficient to bar the plaintiff of his action against the defendant. 2. That the verdict ought not to have been for the plaintiff. 3. That it ought to have been in favour of defendant. The bill of exceptions also contained a detail of all the particulars of the facts above stated. The question afterwards came before the Court of King's Bench for argument, and stood over for decision.

Lord Ellenborough this day delivered the judgment of the Court, after reading the bill of exceptions. The first question that naturally arose from the statement was, whether the original arrest of Warden by Baillie, the Adjutant, on the 2nd December, was or was not legal; but as the act of parliament required that the action should be commenced within six months after the cause of action occurred, and as the action in this case was not brought until the 27th June, it became material to consider whether any part of the confinement fell within that period of six months; for though the limitation in the statute was not specially pleaded, yet, under the general issue, the defendant might take advantage of it. The arrest under the authority of Baillie took place on the 2nd of December, but it ceased on the 4th, or at furthest on the 24th of December; and the action not being commenced till the 27th of June, that imprisonment was clearly not within the six months required by the statute, and Baillie would not be liable unless he were responsible for the subsequent confinement when he acted under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Whitbread. The question was, therefore, reduced to this point, whether Lieutenant-colonel Whitbread was warranted by law in ordering the imprisonment of Warden, first in his own house, and afterwards preparatory to the Court-martial? Certain expressions had been proved against Warden, and it was important to see whether they came under the description given in the 24th section of the articles of war, as "disorderly conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." If they did (and no doubt could be entertained upon the subject), Warden might be brought before a general Court-martial. This proceeding would not be less legal, even supposing that the original order of the Lieutenant-colonel for the attendance of the serjeants at the school was not valid; for an erroneous command would not justify disobedience or the employment of inflammatory language, to the subversion of military discipline. The only remaining question then was, whether it was lawful for the Lieutenant-colonel to order the arrest of Warden, that he might be forthcoming at the Court-martial. This power was given by

the 22nd article of war, "in case of the commission of any crime deserving punishment;" and the Court was therefore of opinion, that the alleged trespasses were covered up to the 24th of December, by the limitation in the Local Militia Act, and that all the subsequently alleged trespasses under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Whitbread, were justifiable in respect of that officer, and consequently in respect of the defendant Baillie, as acting under the orders of his superior officer. The judgment was consequently in favour of the plaintiff in error.

Circuit Court, Inverness, Sept. 22.—John Lamont, Roman Catholic Priest, residing at Aberchalder, was brought to the bar. The indictment against him was founded on the common law, and on the Act of the Parliament of Scotland, 34th of first Session of Charles II. (1661, chap. 34.) intituled, "An Act against clandestine and unlawful Marriages," whereby it is provided, that "whatsoever person or persons shall hereafter marry, or procure themselves to be married in a clandestine and inorderly way, or by Jesuits, Priests, or any other not authorized by this Kirk," shall suffer the penalties therein mentioned; "and that the celebrator of such marriages be banished the kingdom, never to return therein under pain of death." The indictment charged the prisoner, with having "celebrated a clandestine and irregular marriage, between John M'Railt, a Protestant, and Isabella Macdonald, a Roman Catholic, or Papist, without any certificate produced or required by him, that the bans of marriage between the said parties had been proclaimed, as required by law, on three different Sundays," in the church of the parish wherein they resided, "and without any due proclamation of the bans of marriage having taken place."

Mr. Lamont having pleaded not guilty, the Lord Justice Clerk inquired if there was any objection to the relevancy? Whereupon Mr. Grant, of Rothiemurchus, as counsel for the prisoner, stated, that there was no objection to the relevancy, and that the panel rested his defence on the general plea of not guilty.

The Lord Justice Clerk, however, deemed it his duty to make a few remarks on the statutory crime charged. His Lordship mentioned, that his attention was for the first time particularly called to a consideration of the statute, when on circuit at Jedburgh, in April 1812. He then bestowed his most careful attention on the subject, and thought it his duty to pronounce sentence, in terms of the act, on two persons then tried. They appeared, however, to have assumed the character of clergymen, which did not belong to them. Another case occurred before his Lordship and Lord Hermand, at Aberdeen, in September 1812, against one of the Baillies of Inverary. Special circumstances occurred in that case, which rendered it unnecessary to give any general judgment on the point of law. These cases were not exactly similar to the present; they were in various respects dif-

ferent; but on duly weighing all authorities, he thought himself bound to give effect to the statute, and had no doubt of the relevancy of the indictment against Mr. Lamont. In the course of his observations, his Lordship said nothing on the expediency or policy of the law, nor of the present prosecution.

The usual interlocutor of relevancy was then pronounced, and a jury sworn.

The Advocate Depute then stated, that the present indictment contained two specific and distinct charges; 1st, The celebrating of marriage by a person not entitled to do so, the panel being a Popish Priest: and 2nd, The celebration of marriage without the due proclamation of bans. Both these charges he thought he could have been able to establish, but on account of the necessary absence of a material witness, whom he expected to be able to adduce, he was not prepared to prove that the bans were not proclaimed, and he, therefore, abandoned that part of the charge. He expected, however, to be able to establish the other charges contained in the indictment.

Mr. Grant then mentioned, that he had not stated, and did not mean to state, any objection to the relevancy. But from the new light which had broke forth from the statement of the prosecutor, he felt himself called on to state the reasons why he thought this prosecution could not proceed. For this extraordinary prosecution itself, he could not refrain from saying, as a lawyer and a gentleman, that he considered it the most illiberal, the most unwise, and the most repugnant to all the feelings which dignify human nature that had ever fallen under his observation. The learned gentleman then contended, that from what had now been stated by the Advocate Depute, the trial could not proceed. He called the attention of the Court to the crimes stated in the major proposition, and then adverted to the particular offences with which the prisoner was charged in the minor; and as in each case it was stated, not merely that a marriage by a person not authorised, but a clandestine marriage, without proclamation of bans, was celebrated by this person, blending in both cases the incapacity of the celebrator with the omission of the proclamation, the learned gentleman contended, that unless the prosecutor would undertake to prove that the bans were not proclaimed, he must relinquish the trial. If, however, their lordships should be of a different opinion, it must of course be in the view of the Court and jury, that the prisoner was entitled to assume, that the bans had been proclaimed. He trusted, however, that the trial would be stopped.

The Lord Justice Clerk observed, that the trial could not stop, but the arguments of the prisoner's counsel were worthy of the consideration of the jury.

A number of witnesses were then examined by the Advocate Depute, and several as to the character of the prisoner, who all bore testimony to its being most respectable.

The jury were then addressed by the Advocate Depute, and

afterwards by Mr. Grant, on behalf of the prisoner.

Lord Succoth then proceeded to sum up the evidence. His lordship adverted fully to the several points of law connected with the statute founded on, and the case at issue. We understood him upon the whole to be of opinion—1st, that the statute libelled on was in full force; 2ndly, that a marriage celebrated by a Popish priest, with or without the proclamation of bans, between what parties soever, even when both are Catholics, was irregular and inorderly and that the celebrator was liable to the penalties of the statute; and, thirdly, that the Panel had celebrated an irregular and inorderly marriage.

The jury having for some time retired, returned a verdict, finding by a plurality of voices the libel not proved, whereupon the Panel was assoilzied *simpliciter*, and dismissed from the bar. The result of this trial appeared to afford much satisfaction to the crowded audience that attended. —*(Caledonian Mercury.)*

Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Nov. 13.—*Doctor Troy and the Dublin Grand Jury.*—This day, after twelve o'clock, the crier was directed by the Court to call the Rev. John Duffy, who had been served with an order to attend the Court.

Mr. Duffy appeared, and was directed to come as near as possible to the bench.

Chief Justice.—How long, Sir, since you were appointed Catholic Chaplain to Newgate?

Rev. Mr. Duffy.—I really do not know, my Lord, but the Grand Jury have appointed me for life, after a week's deliberation on my arguments, and—

Chief Justice.—Have you discharged the duties of a Chaplain since your appointment by the Grand Jury?

Mr. Duffy.—My Lord, I would have done it, if my Prelate had not prevented me.

Chief Justice.—Was any violence offered to you by any person in the gaol, which could prevent your attendance?

Mr. Duffy.—Certainly not.

Chief Justice.—Then, Sir, you have not discharged the duty?

Mr. Duffy.—My Lord, spiritual obedience is a first principle of the Catholic church, and I might as well attempt to destroy the entire Christian church, as to subvert any one of the principles.

Chief Justice.—I merely wished to ascertain the fact, whether or not you discharged the duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain to the gaol of Newgate, and I find you have not. Our conduct is directed by an Act of Parliament, which we are bound to follow without either abating or exceeding its directions. It was our province to recommend, if we thought proper, to the Grand Jury to appoint a Roman Catholic Chaplain to Newgate: we had no power to particularise any individual, and God forbid we ever should exceed our powers. The Grand Jury accordingly appointed this gentleman; but owing to some interference he has not discharged the duties of the station, and therefore must be removed by this Court, to which the Legislature has entrusted the right of inquiry into the transaction.

Rev. Mr. Duffy.—My Lord, I have not been allowed to attend.

Chief Justice.—All that is necessary for us to know is, that the gentleman did not attend. He says he was prevented * * *

Mr. Duffy—(interrupting.)—By my superior, my Lord.

Chief-Justice.—You may call him your superior, Sir, if you wish; and I am sure you think him so, but I know nothing about him. Had the gentleman been prevented by illness, or any legitimate cause of absence, we should certainly extend to him the indulgence, which in such a case he would have a right to expect. We must direct his dismissal, and desire the Grand Jury to proceed to the appointment of another.

Mr. Duffy.—My Lord, I am appointed for life, and am to receive the salary, whether in England, Ireland, France, or America. The Grand Jury have so determined.

Mr. French.—My Lord, I would beg leave to offer a few words on behalf of Mr. Duffy.

Justice Osborne.—Do you mean to deny the fact of non-attendance?

Mr. French.—Certainly not, my Lord.

Justice Osborne.—Then you can say nothing for the gentleman.

Mr French.—I declare, my Lord, 'tis very hard if a respectable officer of the Court, who is threatened with dismissal, will not be allowed the benefit of counsel.

Justice Daly.—Mr. French, if you mean to contend for the legal admissibility of the cause which prevented his attendance, I, for one, most certainly, will not hear you.

Mr. French.—No, my Lord; what I mean to shew, is, that the duty has been performed by some persons, and therefore, that it is not a case requiring the interference of the Court, as the object of the Legislature has been satisfied.

Justice Osborne.—The Statute does not permit that the duty should be done by proxy.

Mr. French.—My Lord, Dr. Troy threatened to excommunicate him.

Mr. Duffy.—Yes, my Lord, if I would even distribute the bread.

Mr. French.—He would not even allow him to distribute the bread, my Lords. I have the letter of the Prelate in my hands, in which he threatens him.

Chief Justice.—We must discharge our duty, and therefore dismiss the gentleman. I certainly lament his situation very much, but we have no discretion left to us. All I shall say in addition to what I have already stated is, that if the power of the Legislature of this Court, and of the Grand Jury, to appoint a Roman Catholic Chaplain to Newgate is denied, I certainly will not admit the authority of any other superior.

Trial of Mr. Joseph Blackburn, of Leeds, for Forgery.

York Castle, March 18.

It being generally known that the trial of this unfortunate gentleman was to come on this morning, the Court was filled to excess at a very early hour.

Sir Simon Le Blanc entered

the Court a few minutes past nine o'clock, when Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Wainewright were placed at the bar.

After the swearing of the jurors, Mr. Wainewright was removed from the bar, and the Court proceeded to the trial of Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Richardson opened the indictment, and stated the facts which he intended to establish by the testimony of the different witnesses in support of the prosecution.

Mr. John Atkinson, attorney at law, Leeds, produced a deed, which he stated to have been received from Mr. John Scott, one of the stewards of a benefit society, on the 11th of February, and which had been in his possession ever since.

Mr. J. Scott stated, that he was a steward to a Society, called the Clothiers' Benevolent Society. There is a chest, in which are deposited the deeds and securities belonging to the society; the witness took the deed, produced by Mr. Atkinson, out of this box on the first Monday in February, and delivered it to the landlady of the house where the box was kept, and received it back on the Saturday following.

Mrs. Mary Fluker, the landlady, stated, that she received a deed from the last witness on the day he had stated; that she delivered it to him again on the Saturday following, and that in this interval it was never out of her possession.

Mr. J. Scott then proceeded to state, that he delivered the deed so received from Mrs. Fluker, to Mr. Atkinson, at his office, on Saturday the 11th of February last, in the same state in which he received it.

Mr. Thomas Taylor stated, that he knew Mr. Blackburn very well; employed him to make a mortgage for him about last November, for the society known by the name of the Clothiers' Friend Society, and took his deeds for that purpose to Mr. Blackburn; the sum to be secured was 180*l*. Witness afterwards saw the mortgage-deed, which is that now produced, and which was prepared for him by Mr. Blackburn. Witness does not recollect whether any person but Mr. Blackburn was in the office when he called.

Charles Smith was employed in the office of Mr. Blackburn, to engross deeds. On the deed in question being shewn to the witness, he said it was engrossed by him in November last, and was either delivered by him to Mr. Blackburn, or left in his office.—Witness looked at the name of one of the attesting witnesses, signed "Jo. Blackburn," which he said was the hand-writing of Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Musgrave stated, that he was one of the attesting witnesses to the deed in question, and that Mr. Blackburn was the other. Witness did not go to Wakefield to register the deed, nor did he take any oath on that occasion. The word "sworn," he stated, was written opposite to Mr. Blackburn's name.

Mr. Abraham Smith said, that he is one of the stampers at the Stamp-office, in London, and has been in that situation 16 or 17 years. When the stamping for the day is concluded, the dies are

put into strong boxes, and placed in the strong room, and locked up. They are taken in and delivered out, by one of the clerks in the Stamp-office, who keeps the key of the room. Witness states, that they never, on any occasion, stamp any labels without being attached to the parchment, and, of course, that the stamps are never issued in a separate state. There is a die for 2*l*. Witness then examined the stamp on the deed, and stated that the numerals II and the word *Pounds* were not a genuine impression from the die used by the Commissioners, but were forged and counterfeit, but that the device on the King's arms and the rest of the stamps, were genuine. Witness proceeded to point out the difference betwixt the impression of the genuine stamp and that affixed to this deed, which consisted in this: In the genuine stamp the whole of the impression was struck at once, both the King's arms and the letters; but in the stamp on the deed now produced it was evident that the numeral letters II had been impressed by one instrument, and the word *Pounds* by another, and these marks had been made upon a genuine stamp, from which the original letters had been by some means erased. He also looked at the back of the deed, and he said it was clear it had not been stamped at the office, because if it had, the impression would have penetrated the parchment, and made an indentation thereon. Witness stated that the stamps were under the management of the Commissioners. Nothing material occurred on his cross-examination; he repeated that the King's arms on the blue paper had come from the stamp-office at one time or other, but that both the numerals II, and the word *Pounds*, were forged.

William Kappen, Esq. Secretary to the Stamp-office, also proved the fact of the stamp being a forged one.

Mr. John Atkinson is an attorney at Leeds; he stated that he received a great number of articles from Farmery, the constable; received the dies on the 13th of February, and the stamps at the same time, which were in a box now on the table; he had kept them in his custody, locked up, ever since the time he received them, and they were now in the same state they were delivered to him. Witness also received from Robert Barr the contents of a parcel, which was sealed up, and which consisted of a great variety of blue stamps for deeds.

Mr. Butterworth was examined by Mr. Park; he stated that he was an engraver at Leeds, that he was employed by a person whom he afterwards knew to be Jaques, to engrave for him on a copper-plate the words, *This Indenture*, in German text characters; he did not give his name, or say on whose account he came. The engraving was executed according to his order, and Jaques came from time to time for impressions from the plate, which were taken upon parchment. Witness afterwards made another plate for Jaques, with the same words, but in less characters, and from this plate impressions were from time to time taken, by order of Jaques. The first plate was engraved about June, 1810; witness kept the

plates in his possession. Jaques did not mention to him that the plates were for Mr. Blackburn: and the witness was paid for the plates, and the working of them, by Jaques. Witness did not know that Jaques was clerk to Mr. Blackburn. On his cross-examination, he said that he never saw Mr. Blackburn upon the subject; and that his name was never mentioned to him by Jaques on any occasion. Jaques represented himself as a writer for attornies. He never gave his own name, nor did the witness ask him, as he paid him for the work he had done.—Witness did not know his name until December last.

Mr. Samuel Topham is an engraver at Leeds; has been in that business about six years; knows Mr. Blackburn, and was employed by him in the way of his business, in October, 1812, in making for him a number of pieces, resembling wafer seals; they were made of brass, and consisted partly of numerals and partly of words; the whole number he made was 14. Mr. Topham was then shewn a number of dies, produced by Mr. Atkinson, which were only 13 in number. After looking at them for some time, he said they were the same he had made for Mr. Blackburn; they were made under his direction, and witness employed a person to fix the handles to them. Witness does not recollect to whom they were delivered, but they were paid for by Mr. B; the sum he received for them was 1*l.* 12*s.* Witness said he could not undertake to swear positively that the dies were the same he had made for Mr. Blackburn; but he believed they were. In answer to a question from the Judge, he said he did not keep impressions from the dies he had made for him.—Witness was now desired to examine the stamp affixed to the deed, and to state whether the impression "II *Pounds*" was, in his opinion, an impression from the dies made by him. After comparing the impression with the dies, he said he could not state positively whether it was or not; he could not speak to it, and being further pressed, whether he could not form an opinion upon it, he replied that he could not form any idea upon the subject.

Mr. Abraham Smith, the stamper from London, being asked the same question that was proposed to Mr. Topham, stated, after comparing the die with the impression on the stamp, that he had no doubt but that it had been made from the die; they corresponded so exactly, that the one must be an impression from the other; he also stated that the impression "II *Pounds*," must have been made by two dies, and not by a single instrument.

William Kappen, Esq. examined the dies with great attention, and after fixing them with great care upon the impression of "II *Pounds*" in the stamp, gave it as his opinion, that it was made by the dies he held in his hand. Mr. Butterworth having examined the engraving, *This Indenture*, at the head of the deed, said he had no doubt but it was an impression from the plate he engraved for Jaques, and which he had before produced in Court.

William Kappen, esq. then proceeded to describe the different articles, in a box produced by Mr. Atkinson, and which contained a great variety of articles found on

searching Mr. Blackburn's house. These consisted of a number of stamps, which had apparently been cut off from deeds, and other instruments of different denominations, from the value of 50*l.* to 18*d.* There was also a small paper of gum found. Some of these were contained in envelopes, with an indorsement describing their contents, in Mr. Blackburn's handwriting. All those with the indorsement were described as spoiled stamps. There was also a kind of sketch or design of the words, denominating the value of different stamps, similar to the dies engraved by Mr. Topham, and which had figures and writing. Mr. Atkinson said, he believed the writing part was in the handwriting of Mr. Blackburn, but could not speak to the figures, or the words resembling printing; but Musgrave, who had formerly been Mr. Blackburn's clerk, said he believed the whole was the writing of Mr. Blackburn.

The prisoner, after a pathetic address, called upward of twenty witnesses to character, who stated, that they had known him a very considerable time, and that they always considered him as a man of the greatest honour in his profession, and of the strictest integrity.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc then charged the jury.

The jury retired about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and in about a quarter of an hour returned into Court, and pronounced the fatal verdict of *guilty*.

William Bagnall, the elder, *William Bagnall*, the younger, and *Thomas Bagnall*, a father and his two sons, were placed at the bar, and tried under the act of the 42nd of the King, for coining and counterfeiting certain silver pieces, resembling the dollars issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet stated the case to the Court. By the Act of Parliament upon which the present indictment was framed, the offence with which the prisoners were charged was punishable with fourteen years transportation.

John Foy, a police officer, deposed, that the prisoners lived at No. 9, Seward-street, Clerkenwell, and that he having received information from some of the neighbours whose houses overlooked Bagnall's workshop, repaired there, accompanied by his brother and two others. They waited till they heard the machine at work, and then two of them knocked at the front door, whilst two entered from behind. The elder Bagnall opened the door, and on securing him they found four dollars apparently new, and resembling those issued by the Bank, in his hand. The eldest son was observed to drop six similar pieces on the approach of the officers. The machine, or press, was so heavy that to work it with ease and expedition, he believed would require the exertions of three persons. Besides the pieces found on the two elder prisoners, there was an iron tray containing one Spanish dollar, several with the impression hammered out, and a paper parcel containing thirty fit for currency. To the identity of these, as well as of the dies for making the impression, he could speak positively, having made his marks upon them at the time. On taking the prisoners into custody, the elder

Bagnall observed, that he trusted the officer would represent the business in the most favourable light, as he had not employed base metal, but had only changed the impression of genuine Spanish dollars.

The testimony of Foy was confirmed, in all its material parts, by the other witnesses.

Mr. Alley now took an objection, founded on the expression of the act, which, in the part enacting the penalty, only referred to the "said" dollars. Now, the "said" dollars, it appeared, by a preceding clause, were dollars issued at five shillings currency, but the dollars which the prisoners were charged with having counterfeited were issued and circulated for five-and sixpence. However nice the distinction might appear, such distinctions were always received, when they could be at all established in favour of the accused; so that in the case of a man who had stolen a horse, it was determined that he was not within the reach of the statute which inflicted the penalty of death on the offence of stealing horses; and a new act was made in consequence.

Mr. Barry, on the same side, argued, that this was not the offence distinctly pointed out by the preamble of the act, which authorised the Bank to issue dollars at five shillings, on obtaining an Order in Council for that purpose. It did not appear by the evidence, however, that the Bank had ever obtained an Order in Council to enable them to issue dollars at the nominal value of five-and-sixpence.

Sir Simon Le Blanc over-ruled both objections, on the ground that the dollars now in circulation, only purported to be, and were originally issued as five-shilling-pieces. That they at present circulated at the rate of five shillings and sixpence, was for the sake of public convenience, and upon an undertaking on the part of the Bank, to take them back at a future period at that value.

The elder Bagnall then put in a written paper, in which he solemnly declared that he never had the intention to commit a fraud, nor any knowledge that he was transgressing the laws of his country. He had made the dollars in the course of his business as a dye-sinker, and in the execution of an order which he had received from a person, who said he intended to circulate them in Holland. Whatever the Court might determine with respect to himself, he hoped they would consider his sons as innocent, and as acting under his influence. He should call witnesses, who he trusted would prove that up to this period of his unintentionally erring, he had maintained the character of an honest man.

Several witnesses gave the prisoners an excellent character, and stated that the machine in question was employed by the Bagnalls, as dye-sinkers and ornamental engravers.

The jury, after a few minutes consideration, found all the prisoners guilty; but recommended the two sons, one of whom is 26, and the other 18 years of age, to pardon, as acting under paternal influence.

Abstract of an Act for extending the Trial by Jury to Civil Causes in Scotland.

In the preamble it is said, that whereas Trial by Jury in Civil Causes would be attended with beneficial effects in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, it is however expedient, that such trials, for a time to be limited, should in the first instance be confined to issues directed by either division of the Court of Session. The Court of Session is in consequence empowered in all cases wherein matters of fact are to be proved, to direct issues to be sent to a court to be appointed for the Trial by Jury.

The court instituted for this purpose is to consist of one Chief Judge, and two other judges, nominated under the seal of Scotland from the Senators of the College of Justice, or Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and to hold their places *ad vitam* or *ad culpam*. The issues sent to this court may be tried before one or more of these commissioners, the chief commissioner being considered the presiding judge. The causes may be tried either in Edinburgh, or in time of vacation, in the circuit towns. The judge or presiding judge, to make a return to the Division or Lord Ordinary directing the issue, of a copy of the jury's verdict, and to report the proceedings on the trial, if directed. The jury to be summoned in the same manner as at present to the High Court of Justiciary; the number summoned, not to be less than 36, nor more than 50. The names of all such as are not challenged, to be put in a balloting box, and 12 to be drawn out for the trial. Either of the parties to be allowed to apply for a special jury. Verdicts to be given by the agreement of the whole number of jurors: and if they do not agree within twelve hours, to be discharged, and another jury summoned; or else the division of the Court of Session which directed the issue, may dispose of the cause in the manner at present practised. The Court of Session and the Commissioners of the Jury Court may from time to time appoint a committee, for the framing of rules and regulations respecting the form of process and manner of proceeding in the Jury Court. The provisions of this act to endure for seven years and no longer; and returns to be made to parliament of the proceedings had under the act, once in every year, for the purpose of framing such future regulations as may be necessary.

PATENTS.

From November 1814, *to September* 1815.

Robert Dickinson, for improvements in the art of saddlery.

Ditto, for improvements in the manufacture of barrels and other packages.

Robert Salmon, for improved movements in working cranes, mills, &c.

Edward Glover, for an apparatus for extracting bolts, nails, &c.

Hen. Julius Winter, for a method for giving effect to various operating processes.

John Fr. Wyatt, for a new kind of bricks or blocks applicable to various purposes.

Joseph C. Dyer, for improvements in machinery for manufacturing cards, for carding wool, cotton, silks, &c.

James Smith, for a self-acting sash-fastening.

W. Everhard Baron von Doornich, for improvements in the manufacture of soap.

John Valance jun., for an apparatus for securing brewers' vats or store-casks

Robert Dickinson, for improvements in implements relative to navigation.

Edward Jordan and *William Cooke*, for an apparatus for the detection of thieves.

Frederick Köenig, for improvements in his method of printing by machinery.

John White, for a method of making candles.

Joseph Harris, for improvements in military clothing.

John Cattler, for improvements in fire-places, stoves, &c.

Christopher Dill, for a mastic cement.

James Collier, for an apparatus for raising water &c.

Frederic marquis de Chabanes, for a method of extracting more caloric from fuel, and applying it to warming rooms.

John Carpenter, for an improved knapsack.

Jean Raudont, for improvements in dioptric telescopes.

James Miller, for improvements in the apparatus for distillation.

John Wood, for improvements in the machinery for spinning cotton-wool, &c.

Joseph and *Peter Taylor*, for improvements in weaving mixed cloths of cotton, worsted, silk, &c.

James Thomson, for improvements in printing cloth of cotton or linen, or both.

William Griffith, for an improved toast-stand.

R. Jones Tomlinson, for improvements in constructing the roofs of buildings.

William Moult, for a mode of evaporation and sublimation.

Joseph Burrell, for a safe-guard on getting in and out of carriages.

Jonah Dyer, for an improved machine for shearing woollen cloth.

Samuel Brown, for an improved rudder and apparatus for governing ships.

Ralph Dodd and *George Stephenson*, for improvements in the construction of locomotive engines.

William Michell and *John Lawton*, for a lock and key applicable to various purposes.

Thomas Deakin, for a portable kitchen.

Dudley Adams, for improvements in the construction of tubes and other parts of telescopes.

William Wood, for the manufacture and application of materials to render ships and other vessels water-tight.

Robert Dickinson, for improvements in the fabrication of sundry tools and implements.

John Mills, for improved elastic stays.

Eliz. Beveridge, for an improved bedstead.

Thomas Potts, for the production of pure fresh warm air.

Jonathan Ridgway, for a method of casting and fixing metallic types upon cylinders.

William Bell, for improvements in the apparatus for writing or designs.

Henry Houldsworth, for a method of dicharging air and steam from pipes for heating buildings.

Charles Gent and *Square Clark*, for an apparatus for winding silk.

Richard Smith, for improvements in smelting and refining metals.

Thomas Bagot, for a machine for passing boats from a higher to a lower level, and the contrary, without loss of water.

William Vaughan Palmer, for a method of twisting and laying of hemp, flax, ropes, &c.

William Losh, for a plan for furnaces to heat boilers and convert liquids to steam for the purpose of working machinery.

Joshua Shaw, for improvements in the glazier's diamond.

William Bell, for a method of making wire.

Michael Billingsley, for improvements in the steam-engine.

Sam. John Pauley and *Durs Egg*, for certain aërial conveyances to be steered by philosophical, chemical, or mechanical means.

Jacob Wilson, for improvements in bedsteads and furniture.

William Bush, for a method for preventing accidents from horses falling with two-wheeled carriages.

Peter and *John Martineau*, for methods of refining certain vegetable substances.

J. J. Alexander Maccarthy, for a method of paving streets, roads, &c.

Charles Pitt, for a method for the secure conveyance of small parcels, &c.

Samuel Pratt, for a wardrobe travelling trunk.

Archibald Kenrick, for improvements in mills for grinding coffee, malt, &c.

John Pugh, for a new method of making salt-pans.

Jonathan Ridgway, for a new method of pumping.

John Kilby, for improvement in the art of brewing malt liquors.

John Lingford, for a self-regulating truss.

Ben. Stevens, for an improved method of making soap.

Richard Trevithick, for improvements on the high pressure of steam-engines.

Julien Jorrett, *John Postel*, and *Lewis Contesse*, for a method of extracting gold and silver from refiners' cinders.

John Taylor, for a mode of producing gas for the purpose of affording light.

Charles Witlow, for working manufactures from certain plants of the genuses Urtica and Asclepias.

Robert Brown, for improvements on the machinery of ploughs.

James Gardner, for improvements on a machine for cutting hay and straw.

William Pope, for improvements on wheel-carriages, and methods of making them go without animals.

Grace Eliz. Service, for new methods of manufacturing straw.

John Taylor, for methods of refining sugar.

Charles Sylvester, for improvements in bobbin lace.

Robert Baynes, for improvements in verticle windmill sails.

Robert Dickinson, for improved means for the propulsion of vessels through the water.

Samuel Balden and *John Burtenshaw*, for a machine for the better heating of ovens.

William Madely, for an improved drilling machine.

John Lewis, for an improved shearing machine.

David Mushet, for improvements in the manufacturing of iron.

William Edridge, for an improved fire-engine.

Joseph Harvey, for a machine for the better striking and finishing of leather.

Richard Dixon, for improvements in the construction of trunks and portmanteaus.

John Street, for improvements in the making and working of bellows.

John Edwards, for a method of preventing leakage in ships and other vessels.

John Chesholms, for a method of constructing register and other stoves.

Stephen Price, for a machine for shearing woollen cloths.

Thomas Field Savery, for a salt possessing the property of the Sedlitz water.

James Carpenter, for an improved curry-comb.

William Bemman, for improvements in ploughs.

Thomas Ashmore, for a new mode of making leather.

A General Bill *of all the* Christenings *and* Burials *within the* Bills *of* Mortality, London, *from December* 13, 1814, *to December* 12, 1815.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls 990—Buried 1085.
Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls 4990—Buried 3864.
Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry 12,210—Buried 9385.
Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster 5224—Buried 5226.

DISEASES AND CASUALTIES.

Abortive and stillborn	804	Evil	7	Pleurisy	18	Broken Limbs	1
Abscess	105	Fevers of all kinds	1309	Quinsy	5	Bruised	2
Aged	1757	Fistula	3	Rash	1	Burnt	32
Ague	5	Flux	65	Rheumatism	9	Drowned	132
Apoplexy and suddenly	421	French Pox	22	Scrophula	3	Excessive Drinking	8
Asthma	630	Gout	67	Scurvy	4	Executed	8
Bedridden	2	Gravel, stone, and strangury	16	Small Pox	725	Found Dead	25
Bile	5	Grief	5	Sore throat	5	Fractured	2
Bleeding	23	Headmoldshot, horshoe-head, & water in the head.	383	Sores and ulcers	11	Frighted	5
Bursten and rupture	34			Spasm	36	Killed by falls and several other accidents	76
Cancer	88	Imposthume	4	St. Anthony's fire	9		
Chicken Pox	3	Inflammation	953	Stoppage in the Stomach	23	Killed themselves	47
Childbed	232	Influenza	1	Surfeit	1	Murdered	1
Colds	16	Jaundice	90	St. Vitus's dance	2	Overlaid	1
Colick, gripes, &c.	26	Lethargy	1	Teeth	447	Poisoned	1
Consumption	4210	Livergrown	46	Thrush	118	Scalded	10
Convulsions	3324	Lumbago	3	Tumor	3	Shot	1
Cough and hooping Cough	729	Lunatic	228	Water in the chest	30	Suffocated	9
Cramp	4	Measles	711	Worms	3		
Croup	87	Miscarriage	2			Total	363
Diabetes	6	Mortification	306				
Dropsy	792	Palpitation of the heart	6				
Epilepsy	1	Palsy	163	Bit by dogs	2		

Christened, Males 12,281—Females 11,133—In all 23,404. | Buried—Males 9,882—Females 9,678—In all 19,560.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5,200	Twenty and thirty	1,425	Sixty and seventy	1,621	A hundred	2
Between two and five	1,916	Thirty and forty	1,824	Seventy and eighty	1,221	A hundred and one	1
Five and ten	870	Forty and fifty	2,075	Eighty and ninety	674	A hundred and three	1
Ten and twenty	677	Fifty and sixty	1,886	Ninety and a hundred	167		

Decreased in the burials this year 223.

PRICE OF STOCKS FOR EACH MONTH IN 1815.—*Lowest and Highest.*

1815.	Bank Stock.	3 p. ct red.	3 p. ct. cons.	4 p. ct. cons.	5 p. ct. Navy.	Long. Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Irish 5 p. cent.	Omnium.
January ...	251 260	65 3/8 66	65 65 5/8	82 1/8 83 1/8	94 95	16 5/16 16 1/2		15 pr. 20 pr.	3 pr. 6 pr.			2 1/8 dis. 1 dis.
February ...	257 3/4 259	64 1/4 65 5/8	64 1/4 65 3/8	81 1/8 82 3/4	93 3/4 94 7/8	16 1/4 16 1/2	192 1/2 193 3/4	7 pr. 18 pr.	2 pr. 6 pr.	68 1/2 70 1/8	93 1/2	3 1/4 dis. 1 3/4 dis.
March	257	63 3/4 64	58 5/8 63 7/8	81 1/4 81 5/8	89 7/8 94	16 1/4	191 1/4	1 dis. 8 pr.	3 dis. 5 pr.	65 1/8	93 7/8	10 7/8 dis. 3 1/2 dis.
April	223 232	55 1/8 56 5/8	58 56 3/4	71 5/8 73 3/4	86 89 1/8	14 1/4 14 1/2	175 1/2	4 dis. 14 pr.	5 dis. 10 pr.	61 3/4 62	85 85 1/4	
May	227 1/2 229 1/2	56 3/8 58 3/8	57 1/4 59 3/8	71 5/8 73	86 3/8 87 5/8	14 3/8 14 5/8	175 176 1/2	11 pr. 13 pr.	5 pr. 11 pr.	63	85	
June.....	219 230	53 3/4 59	58 5/8 59 3/8	69 1/8 74	87 3/4	13 7/8 15	177	7 dis. 10 pr.	4 dis. 5 pr.			9 1/2 pr. 13 pr.
July	227 1/2 233	56 5/8 59	56 1/4 59	72 74 3/8	84 3/8 86 1/2	14 1/4 14 7/8	174 1/4 176	9 dis. 4 pr.	7 dis. 3 pr.	60 1/4 60 7/8		7 1/4 pr. 12 3/4 pr.
August....	224 228 1/2	56 57 1/4	55 5/8 57 1/8	71 73	83 3/4 85 5/8	14 3/8 14 5/8	171 1/2 176	8 dis. 1 dis.	5 dis. 1 pr.	59 3/4	85 1/2	par. 8 5/8 pr.
September .	226	56 1/2	56 57 1/8	71 7/8 72	84 5/8 85 3/8	14 1/2	170 171	8 dis. 5 dis.	1 dis. 4 dis.	59		5 7/8 pr. 7 1/2 pr.
October ...	231 242 1/2	57 7/8 60 1/2	57 1/8 61 5/8	72 5/8 75 1/4	85 7/8 90 1/8	14 1/2 15 1/8	170 178	6 dis. 5 pr.	3 dis. 5 pr.	62 3/8		7 3/4 pr. 16 3/8 pr.
November..	239 240 1/2	60 1/8 60	61 3/8 62 3/8	74 7/8 75 7/8	90 3/4 92 1/4	15 1/8 15 3/4	180 189 1/2	5 pr. 8 pr.	4 pr. 6 pr.	65 1/8 67 1/8	90	15 3/8 pr. 16 3/8 pr.
December .	237 238 1/4	59 1/2 60 1/4	60 1/4 19	74 1/8 75	90 1/2	15 15 1/8		3 dis. 5 pr.	par. 5 pr.			13 1/4 pr. 15 1/8 pr.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES IN ENGLAND,

From Dec. 20, 1814, *to Dec.* 20, 1815, *inclusive.*

January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
104	104	103	115	77	78	94	177	97	67	133	136

Total Bankruptcies .. 1285. Increased from the last year .. 219.

Average Price of Corn per Quarter in England and Wales, 1815.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan.	60	8	38	5	29	10	22	5	36	9
Feb.	64	3	37	2	29	7	22	0	37	1
Mar.	66	5	39	4	29	2	22	6	35	4
Apr.	71	9	39	0	31	1	24	8	36	4
May	70	6	39	3	31	0	25	4	37	5
June	68	11	37	3	31	0	25	7	37	5
July	67	8	37	10	31	9	26	2	37	2
Aug.	68	6	40	1	33	1	26	11	37	4
Sept.	64	0	39	6	32	4	25	9	36	2
Oct.	57	5	35	9	29	0	22	8	34	5
Nov.	56	7	35	9	28	3	21	8	34	5
Dec.	55	9	34	7	27	3	20	11	32	2

Average of the Year.

64	4½	37	10	30	3¼	23	10½	36	0

Price of the Quartern Loaf according to the Assize of Bread in London, 1815.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
January	0	11¼	May	0	11¾
February	0	11¼	June	0	11¾
March	0	11¾	July	0	11¾
April	1	0	August	1	0¼

The assize was then abolished by Act of Parliament.

A Statement of the Quantity of Porter brewed in London, by the twelve first houses, from the 5th of July, 1814, *to the 5th of July*, 1815.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	337,621	Combe, Delafield, and Co.	105,081
Meux, Reid, and Co.	182,104	Goodwyn and Co	72,080
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	172,162	Elliott and Co.	56,922
Whitbread and Co.	161,618	Taylor and Co.	51,294
Henry Meux and Co.	123,100	Cocks and Campbell	38,107
Felix Calvert and Co.	119,333	Hollingsworth and Co.	32,256

Statement of the Quantity of Ale brewed by the Seven principal Houses from July 5, 1814, *to July 5*, 1815.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Stretton and Co	27,074	Hale and Co	10,134
Wyatt and Co.	22,146	Ball and Co	7,935
Charrington and Co.	20,444	Thorpe and Co.	5,433
Golding and Co.	14,491		

LIST OF THE PRINCE REGENT'S MINISTERS,

As it stood at the opening of th Session, Nov. 8, 1814.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl of Harrowby	Lord President of the Council.
Lord Eldon	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Westmoreland	Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Liverpool	First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)
Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart	Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.
Lord viscount Melville	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl Mulgrave	Master General of the Ordnance.
Lord viscount Sidmouth	Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Lord viscount Castlereagh	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Earl Bathurst	Secretary of State for the Department of War and the Colonies.
Earl of Buckinghamshire	President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.
Right hon. C. Bragge Bathurst	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Right hon. W. W. Pole	Master of the Mint.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Right hon. George Rose	Treasurer of the Navy.
Earl of Clancarty	President of the Board of Trade.
Right hon. F. J. Robinson	Vice-President of the Board of Trade.
Right hon. Charles Long	Joint Paymaster-general of the Forces.
Lord Charles Somerset	
Earl of Chichester	Joint Postmaster-general.
Earl of Sandwich	
Viscount Palmerston	Secretary at War.
Right hon. Charles Arbuthnot	Secretaries of the Treasury.
S. R. Lushington	
Sir William Grant	Master of the Rolls.
Sir William Garrow	Attorney-General.
Mr. Serjeant Shepherd	Solicitor-General.

PERSONS IN THE MINISTRY IN IRELAND.

Viscount Whitworth	Lord Lieutenant.
Lord Manners	Lord High Chancellor.
Right hon. Robert Peel	Chief Secretary.
Right hon. W. Vesey Fitzgerald	Chancellor of the Exchequer.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 1815.

(Kept near London.)

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			
	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.	RAIN, INCHES.
January ...	30.1	29.0	29.57	48	24	32.16	
February...	30	28.6	29.3	50	20	36.5	3.25
March	30.27	28.5	29.58	56	28	44.2	3.5
April	30	28.9	29.56	64	28	48	1.5
May.....	30	28.47	29.48	71	32	54	1.25
June.....	29.9	29	29.5	74	44	61.5	3.5
July	29.88	29.3	29.56	78	52	63.5	1.25
August ...	30	29.9	29.65	75	40	63.1	2
September .	29.89	29.4	29.76	78	38	59	
October	29.97	29.2	29.55	61	40	51.65	3
November .	31.1	28.6	29.72	58	25	42.32	2
December .	32.2	28.4	29.33	48	20	35.1	1.75
The Year...			29.54			49.25	23

Mem. The Months comprise some days of the preceding Month.

STATE PAPERS.

BRITISH.

THE REGENT'S MESSAGE.

G. P. R. *May 22.*

"HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform his faithful Commons, that in consequence of events which have recently taken place in France, in direct contravention of the treaty entered into at Paris last year for preserving the peace of Europe, he has judged it necessary to enter into engagements with his Allies, to adopt such steps as circumstances may require against the common enemy, and for preventing the revival of measures which could only have for their object to destroy the peace and liberties of Europe; and his royal Highness confidently relies upon the House of Commons to support him in such steps as he may find it necessary to take, in conjunction with his Allies, at this momentous crisis.

"His Royal Highness has given orders that copies of the treaties into which he has entered with the Allies should immediately be laid before the House, for its information."

REGENT'S MESSAGE.

June 22.

"G. P. R.

The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having taken into his serious consideration the signal and splendid victory gained by the army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, on the 18th of June instant, over the French army under the command of Buonaparte in person, which has added fresh renown to the British arms, and contributed largely to the independence of Europe, recommends to the House of Lords to concur in such measures as may be necessary to afford a further proof of the sense entertained by Parliament of the Duke of Wellington's transcendant services, and of the gratitude and munificence of the British nation."

Message from the Regent, June 27.

G. P. R.

"The Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that a marriage, to which his Royal Highness duly gave his consent, has been solemnized between his Royal brother the Duke of Cumberland and the daughter of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh, neice to her Majesty, and relict of the Prince of Salm; and from the proofs of attachment which the House of Commons have always manifested towards the

the family of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent confides in their making such provision on this occasion as the rank and station of their Royal Highnesses may appear to require."

Speech of the Prince Regent on proroguing Parliament, July 12.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot close this Session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

" At the commencement of the present session I entertained a confident hope, that the peace which I had concluded, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, would meet with no interruption; that, after so many years of continued warfare, and of unexampled calamity, the nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they had been so long contending; and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burthens of his Majesty's people, and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of his dominions.

" These expectations were disappointed by an act of violence and perfidy of which no parallel can be found in history.

" The usurpation of the supreme authority in France by Buonaparte, in consequence of the defection of the French armies from their legitimate sovereign, appeared to me to be so incompatible with the general security of other countries, as well as with the engagements to which the French nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the military resources of his Majesty's dominions, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience had proved to be the source of such incalculable woes to Europe.

" Under such circumstances, you will have seen with just pride and satisfaction the splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies.

" Whilst the glorious and ever-memorable victory obtained at Waterloo, by Field-Marshals the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, has added fresh lustre to the characters of those great commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this country beyond all former example, it has at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the war, by delivering from invasion the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, and by placing, in the short space of fifteen days, the city of Paris, and a large part of the kingdom of France, in the military occupation of the allied armies.

" Amidst events so important, I am confident you will see how necessary it is, that there should be no relaxations in our exertions, until I shall be enabled, in conjunction with his majesty's allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I thank you for the very liberal provision you have made for

for the services of the present year.

"I deeply lament the continuance and increase of those burthens which the great military exertions of the present campaign, combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expenses of the former war, have rendered indispensable, and which his Majesty's loyal subjects, from a conviction of their necessity, have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness.

"You have already seen, however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to a speedy termination.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms at the opening of the campaign has led to the restoration of the kingdom of Naples to its ancient Sovereignty, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion.

"I have further the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the authority of his most Christian Majesty has been again acknowledged in his capital, to which his Majesty has himself repaired.

"The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America has been followed by a negociation for a commercial treaty, which, I have every reason to hope, will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both.

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labours of the Congress at Vienna have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty, which, as the ratifications have not yet been exchanged, could not be communicated to you, but which I expect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in Parliament.

"I cannot release you from your attendance without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support which you have afforded me, that I ascribe the success of my earnest endeavours for the public welfare; and on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present session.

"In the further prosecution of such measures as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honourable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his Majesty's subjects: and they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such manner as may best provide for the general tranquillity of Europe, and maintain the high character which this country enjoys amongst the nations of the world."

PROCLAMATION.

Whitehall, Oct. 19, 1815.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that a considerable number of persons at Shields, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, and in the neighbourhood of those places, have unlawfully

fully assembled themselves together in a disorderly and tumultuous manner, for the purpose of compelling the ship-owners and others concerned in the trade of the above-mentioned ports, to comply with certain regulations prescribed by them with respect to the navigating ships and vessels proceeding to and from those ports; and have actually detained and prevented divers ships and vessels from sailing from the said ports, and have proceeded to other acts of violence: and whereas it has been further represented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that these misguided persons have formed themselves into committees, and have administered illegal oaths, with a view to the purposes before-mentioned; and have also upon various occasions used force or intimidation to compel persons to join such unlawful assemblies, and to prevent their engaging with the said ship-owners; his Royal Highness being duly sensible of the mischievous consequences which must inevitably arise from such illegal and dangerous proceedings if not speedily suppressed, and deeming it indispensably necessary to have recourse to the most effectual measures, with a view of bringing to justice the persons concerned therein, has already caused an adequate military and naval force to be assembled and stationed in those parts where the disturbances have prevailed, for the purpose of assisting the civil power (if necessary) in supporting the same, and is hereby pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to promise his most gracious pardon to any person or persons who have been concerned in the illegal proceedings before-mentioned (except the President or person acting as President, in any such Committee, or any person having actually administered any such unlawful oath, or having used any actual force or intimidation for any of the above-mentioned purposes), who shall come forward and give information against any of the persons who have administered the said oaths, or assisted in the administering the same, or who have acted in a Committee of any such unlawful assembly as aforesaid, or who shall have used force or intimidation to compel persons to join those unlawful assemblies, or who shall have prevented any persons from engaging themselves in the service of any of the ship-owners before-mentioned: and, as a further encouragement, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is hereby pleased to promise to any person or persons (except as aforesaid) who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of any of the illegal proceedings before-mentioned, so that they or any of them may be duly convicted thereof, the sum of One Hundred Pounds for each and every person so convicted; the said sum to be paid by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury.

SIDMOUTH.

PUBLIC INCOME OF GREAT BRITAIN,

For the Year ending Fifth January, 1815.

An Account of the ORDINARY REVENUES *and* EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES *constituting the* PUBLIC INCOME *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT: Total Sum to be accounted for.	Drawbacks, Discounts, Charges of Management, &c. paid out of the Gross Revenue.	NET PRODUCE, applicable to National Objects, and to Payments into the Exchequer.
ORDINARY REVENUES:			
Permanent and Annual Taxes.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs	11,156,004 8 10¾	2,466,935 19 5¾	8,689,068 9 5
Excise	22,620,069 4 8	3,168,966 9 6½	19,451,102 15 1½
Stamps	6,150,971 19 4½	324,608 14 8¾	5,826,363 4 7½
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,207,511 0 6¾	318,426 9 1¾	7,889,084 11 5
Post Office	2,282,638 19 9½	573,432 5 2½	1,799,206 14 6¾
Pensions and Salaries — 1*s.* in the £.	19,798 12 7½	294 9 5½	19,504 3 2
Salaries — 6*d.* in the £.	12,593 7 1½	600 17 5	11,992 9 8½
Hackney Coaches	27,759 8 7½	3,677 15 9	24,081 12 10½
Hawkers and Pedlars	18,521 12 10	2,610 12 10¼	15,910 19 11¾
Total Permanent and Annual Duties	50,495,868 14 5½	6,859,553 13 7	43,636,315 0 10¼
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.			
Alienation Fines	12,134 8 9	1,147 8 0	10,987 0 9
Post Fines	5,686 14 8½	187 5 2	5,499 9 6½
Seizures	7,497 11 5	- - -	7,497 11 5
Compositions and Proffers	606 10 11	- - -	606 10 11
Crown Lands	106,498 10 5¾	2,321 5 7½	104,177 4 10¼

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT: Total Sum to be accounted for.			Drawbacks, Discounts, Charges of Management, &c. paid out of the Gross Revenue.			NET PRODUCE, applicable to National Objects, and to Payments into the Exchequer.		
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.									
War Taxes.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Customs	3,845,046	4	5½	499,375	6	4½	3,345,670	18	1
Excise	6,833,476	13	4	432,379	0	10½	6,401,097	12	5½
Property Tax	15,109,802	13	4½	295,701	8	1½	14,814,101	5	2½
Arrears of Income Duty, &c.	1,208	1	3½		2	16 11½	1,205	4	3½
Lottery, Net Profit (of which one-third part is for the service of Ireland)	356,866	13	4	22,012	13	11	334,853	19	5
Monies paid on Account of the Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland	3,534,255	6	10	-	-		3,534,255	6	10
On Account of Balance due by Ireland on joint Expenditure of the United Kingdom	2,770,000	0	0	-	-		2,770,000	0	0
On Account of the Commissioners, appointed by Act 35 Geo. 3. cap. 127, and 37 Geo. 3. cap. 27, for issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, &c.	60,200	0	0	-	-		60,200	0	0
On Account of the Interest, &c. of a Loan granted to the Prince Regent of Portugal	57,170	3	0	-	-		57,170	3	0
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	119,226	9	10¾	-			119,226	9	10¾
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	121,220	2	6¼	-	-		121,220	2	6¼
Total, independent of Loans	83,436,764	18	8½	8,112,680	18	7½	75,324,084	0	1
Loans paid into the Exchequer, (including the amount of those raised for the Service of Ireland)	36,078,047	18	7	-	-		36,078,047	18	7
Grand Total	119,514,812	17	3½	8,112,680	18	7½	111,402,131	18	8

CONSOLIDATED FUND AND PERMANENT TAXES.—INCOME AND CHARGE, 1815.

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS. Consolidated after reserving the sum of £.105,000 per annum, to be carried to Duties pro Anno 1809, per Act 49 Geo. 3. £3,255,115 3 6½			
Isle of Man Duties 4,756 14 6			
Quarantine Duty 12,349 10 0¾			
Canal & Dock Duty 9,700 16 6½			
	3,281,922	4	7¾
EXCISE. Consolidated after reserving the several Sums carried per Acts 45 and 46 Geo. 3, cap. 44, and 31, to Duties pro Annis 1805 and 1806	14,204,013	0	0
STAMPS. Consolidated, after reserving as directed per Act 48 Geo. 3, cap. 149 £.3,930,939 16 2½			
Licences for selling Lottery Tickets .. 3,216 11 3			
	3,934,156	7	5½
INCIDENTS	6,089,018	9	11
Fines of Leases	352	0	0
Surplus duty on Sugar, Malt, and Tobacco, annually granted	1,446,198	0	2
Ditto Annual Malt, Anno 1812, and 1813	521,721	0	0

CHARGE.	Actual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1815. £.	s.	d.	Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1815. £.	s.	d.
Total Charge for Debt created prior to 5th Jan. 1805	21,770,222	18	2½	20,858,620	12	0¾
CIVIL LIST.						
For the Support of His Majesty's Household, per Act 17 Geo. 3	898,000	0	0	898,000	0	0
Ditto 44	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
Ditto 52	70,000	0	0	70,000	0	0
COURTS OF JUSTICE.						
Judges of England and Wales in Augmentation of their Salaries	13,050	0	0	13,050	0	0
Deficiences of Judges Salaries in England	13,339	9	7½	Uncertain.		
Additional Salaries to the Welsh Judges	3,200	0	0	3,200	0	0
Aaron Graham, Esq. Inspector of temporary Places of Confinement for Felons	350	0	0	350	0	0
John Baldwin, Esq. Receiver of the Seven Police Offices	21,033	11	7	Uncertain.		
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Ditto, Thames Ditto	6,775	12	6			
VICE ADMIRALTY JUDGES:—						
J. W. Compton, Esq. Vice-Admiral, Judge at Barbadoes	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.
Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, 1809 to 1814	49,403	9	0
Arrears of 2s. Aid, Anno 1725, and Land Taxes, 1800 to 1814	1,080,132	16	9½
Ditto Income Duty, Anno 1799, 1800 and 1801	1,174	18	5
Arrears of Assessed Taxes, Anno 1798	-	-	
Money reserved on Account of Nominees appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, in Tontine, 1789	23,654	5	8¼
Monies paid by divers persons	1,679,278	10	7
Total Income of duties, applicable to paying the Charge prior to 1805, and the Incidental Charges as they stood on the 5th of January, 1815	32,311,025	2	7¾
Duties pro Anno 1805.			
Brought from Consolidated Customs..	248,795	0	0
Ditto .... Ditto .... Stamps	52,313	16	8½
Taken from Consolidated Letter Money	296,027	5	7
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes, Duty on Horses for Riding	140,411,	7	4½
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, Salt, Auctions, Bricks and Tiles, Coffee, Cyder and Perry, Glass, Vinegar and Wire	584,243	0	0

CHARGE.	Actual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1815. £.	s.	d.	Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1815. £.	s.	d.
Henry Moreton Dyer, Esq. Ditto, Bahamas	689	5	3½	To cease		
Alexander Croke, Esq. Ditto, Nova Scotia	3,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
John Sewell, Esq. Ditto. Malta	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Henry John Hinchliffe, Esq. Ditto, Jamaica	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
William Territ, Esq. Ditto Bermudas.	3,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Sheriffs of England and Wales	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Clerk of the Hanaper	-	-		Uncertain.		
Mint.						
Master of his Majesty's Mint in England	13,800	0	0	Uncertain.		
Ditto, Scotland	1,200	0	0	Uncertain.		
Thomas Morrison, Esq. ½ Deficiency of Mint Fees	1,923	10	7½			
Salaries, Allowances, &c.						
The Speaker of the House of Commons to complete his Salary of 6,000l. per ann.	2,028	6	0	Uncertain.		
Marquis of Bute, late one of the Auditors of Impress	5,250	0	0	Dead.		
Edward Roberts, Esq. an annual Sum, formerly paid to the Auditor	650	0	0	650	0	0
George Pepler, Esq. Inspector of Tontine Certificates	650	0	0	Uncertain.		

Interest, Management, &c. on Loan for Ireland	276,825	3	8
Total	1,598,615	13	4
Duties pro Anno 1806.			
Duty on Wine 1803, 1804.	427,572	0	0
British Spirits, 1806	314,700	0	0
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties	567,838	19	0
Ditto out of Consolidated Stamps	6,917	1	4
Interest, Management, &c. on Loan for Ireland	133,798	17	8
Total	1,450,826	18	0
Duties pro Anno 1807.			
Brought from War Taxes to pay the Charge of Loan	1,200,000	0	0
Interest, Management &c. on Loan for Ireland	222,765	7	4
Total	1,422,765	7	4
Duties pro Anno 1808.			
Surplus of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes	146,540	16	0
Surplus of Consolidated Stamps	150,000	0	0
Interest, Management, &c. on Loan for Ireland	148,647	11	11
TOTAL	445,188	7	11

Chief Cashier at the Bank, for Fees at sundry Public Offices	1,056	13	6	Uncertain.		
Ditto South Sea Company, for do. do	275	19	0			
Dean and Chapter of Westminster, per Act 50 Geo. 3. cap. 119	419	11	2	419	11	2
Ditto. Ditto. Ditto	38	5	0	38	5	0
For the Encouragement of the Growth of Hemp and Flax in Scotland	2,956	13	8	2,956	13	8
Messenger of the Great Seal, per Act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 89.	520	0	5	520	0	0
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.						
William Mackworth Præd, Esq. Chairman	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, Bart.	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Francis Percival Eliot, Esq.	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Richard Dawkins, Esq.	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
John Whishaw, Esq.	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
John Sargent, Esq.	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
John Anstey, Esq.	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Salaries and Contingencies in the Office of the said Commissioners	35,080	18	0	Uncertain.		
COMMISSIONERS OF WEST-INDIA ACCOUNTS.						
John Halket, Esq.	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
James Chapman, Esq.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
John Wilson, Esq.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Salaries and Contingencies in the Office of the said Commissioners	6,433	13	6	Uncertain.		

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.
Duties pro Anno 1809.			
Brought from Consolidated Customs ..	105,000	0	0
Ditto War Taxes, to pay the Charge of Loan	1,040,000	0	0
Charges of Loan for the Service of Portugal	57,170	3	0
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	177,204	16	3
Total	1,379,374	19	3
Duties pro Anno 1810.			
Brought from Consolidated Stamps ..	1,458,403	17	5
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	305,681	1	8
Total	1,764,084	19	1
Duties pro Anno 1811.			
Brought from War Taxes.....	466,000	0	0
British Spirits, 1811.....£.718,674			
Foreign ditto 64,383			
	783,057	0	0
Total	1,249,057	0	0
Duties pro Anno 1812.			
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise	618,782	0	0
Estimated Amount of the additional Duty on the Postage of Letters by said act, cap. 88.....	229,306	1	1

CHARGE.	Annual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1815. £.	s.	d.	Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1815. £.	s.	d.
Miscellaneous and Pensions, (See Appendix C. No. V. Public Expenditure)	374,199	1	1¾	378,636	8	2
Total of Incidental Charges upon the Consolidated Fund, as they stood on the 5th January, 1815	1,561,120	10	7¼	1,454,020	18	0
Debt incurred in respect of £.22,500,000, raised pro An. 1805....	1,716,992	0	3¾	The same.		
20,000,000,....Ditto .... 1806....	1,339,288	0	0	The same.		
12,000,000 part of 14,200,000 .. Ditto .... 1807....	1,435,522	15	2¼	The same.		
4,000,000 Exchequer Bills, funded pro 1808	878,055	2	11¾	The same.		
7,932,100.... Ditto 1809	1,377,933	2	3¼	1,378,013	14	10¼
8,311,000.... Ditto 1810	1,276,589	10	2½	The same.		
7,018,700.... Ditto 1811	1,495,929	14	9	The same.		
5,431,700.... Ditto 1812	2,214,575	9	3½	2,215,632	7	4¾
12,000,000.... Ditto 1813	4,384,326	6	7½	4,150,416	7	10¼
22,000,000.... Ditto 1814	2,285,924	12	10	3,643,028	6	0
RECAPITULATION.						
Total Charge for Debt incurred prior to 1805	21,770,222	18	2½	20,858,620	12	0¾
Total of Incidental Charges	1,561,120	10	7¼	1,454,020	18	0

Male Servants, Carriages, Horses for Riding, Ditto and Mules, Dogs, Horse Dealers' Licences, Game Certificates	473,223	12	4	Total Charge for Debt incurred in 1805	1,716,992	0	3¾	The same.	
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	308,653	10	3	Ditto ... Ditto ... 1806	1,339,288	0	0	The same.	
Total	1,629,975	3	8	Ditto ... Ditto ... 1807	1,435,522	15	2¼	The same.	
				Ditto ... Ditto ... 1808	878,055	2	11¾	The same.	
Duties pro Anno 1813.				Ditto ... Ditto ... 1809	1,377,933	2	3¼	1,378,013	14 10¾
Duty on French Wines	590	0	0	Ditto ... Ditto ... 1810	1,276,589	10	2½	The same.	
Permanent Duty on Customs	712,879	18	3¼	Ditto ... Ditto ... 1811	1,495,929	14	9	The same.	
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	506,388	13	5	Ditto ... Ditto ... 1812	2,214,575	9	3¼	2,215,632	7 4¾
Total	1,219,858	11	8	Ditto ... Ditto ... 1813	4,384,326	6	7½	4,150,416	7 10¾
				Ditto ... Ditto ... 1814	2,285,924	12	10	3,643,028	6 0
Duties pro Anno 1814.									
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	75,331	9	1	Total Charge upon the Consolidated Fund in the Year ended 5th January, 1815 £.	41,736,480	3	3	41,842,109	9 8¼
Brought from Money reserved in the Exchequer, being in part of £.22,000 Annuity to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	5,500	0	0						
Total	80,831	9	1						
Total Income of Consolidated Fund in the year ended 5th January, 1815	44,551,603	12	0						

An Account of the Net Produce of all the PERMANENT TAXES *of* GREAT BRITAIN; *taken for two Years ending respectively 5th January* 1814 *and 5th January* 1815.

	In the Year ended 5th Jan. 1814.			Ditto, 5th Jan. 1815.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS.....	2,943,392	11	3¼	3,608,910	3	6¼
Ditto..... Ditto.. (Isle of Man)..	7,343	4	3½	4,756	14	6
Ditto..... Ditto.. (Quarantine)..	13,311	5	8	12,349	10	0¾
Ditto..... Ditto.. (Canal & Dock Duty)	43,653	19	9½	29,700	16	6½
Ditto..... Ditto .... (Permanent Duty)	390,156	18	10	712,879	18	3¼
Ditto..... EXCISE	15,871,782	1	8½	15,835,210	0	0
BRITISH SPIRITS .....1806.....	288,839	19	5¼	314,700	0	0
Ditto..... Ditto.....1811.....	8,535	18	1	718,674	0	0
FOREIGN Ditto .....——.....	28,375	0	0	64,383	0	0
CONSOLIDATED STAMPS.	5,340,712	10	4	5,598,574	11	8
LOTTERY LICENCES..... ...	3,774	3	7	3,216	11	3
LAND TAXES.....	1,084,860	7	2¼	1,080,610	19	9¼
INCIDENTS.						
Consolidated Letter Money	1,406,000	0	0	1,450,000	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars.....	18,040	0	0	15,700	0	0
Seizures	22,638	4	7	7,497	11	5
Proffers	584	15	2	605	14	3
Compositions	2	0	0	0	16	8
Fines and Forfeitures.....	1,014	15	4	611	3	0
Rent of a Light House	6	13	4	—		
Ditto .... Alum Mines.....	864	0	0	864	0	0
Alienation Duty.....	4,069	12	0	4,302	5	4
Hackney Coaches and Chairs 1711	10,527	0	0	10,210	0	0
Ditto ..., Ditto 1784	14,660	0	0	13,520	0	0
Houses 1778	439	0	9	—		
£.10 per cent..... 1793	-	-	-	1	2	0
Hair Powder Certificates ... 1795	100	0	0	—		
Horse Dealers' Licences.... 1796	100	0	0	—		
Windows 1798	83	13	6	—		
Riding Horses ..... ——	42	2	0	—		
Armorial Bearings ..... ——	200	0	0	—		
Male Servants ..... ——	9	10	0	—		
Four-Wheeled Carriages.... ——	18	0	0	—		
Dogs..... ——	11	0	0	—		
Arrears of Taxes ..... ——	1,092	19	4	—		
Ditto .... Assessed Taxes.. ——	-	-	-	30	5	10½
Windows 1802	-	-		40	0	0
Houses ..... ——	234	3	8	—		
Horses for Husbandry .... ——	—			—		
Ditto .... Riding ..... ——	100	0	0	—		
Male Servants ..... ——	100	0	0	—		
Dogs ..... ——	400	0	0	—		
Two-Wheeled Carriages .... ——	200	0	0	—		
Windows 1804	7,903	3	4½	1,147	1	3
Houses ..... ——	4,038	15	6½	1,777	3	7
Horses for Riding ..... ——	979	12	1	1,072	8	10½

		In the Year ended 5th Jan. 1814.			Ditto, 5th Jan. 1815.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Horses and Mules	1804	148	4	1¾	1,343	9	2¼
Horse Dealers' Licences	——	74	16	4	322	17	9
Servants	——	1,178	5	5½	1,312	1	0
Hair Powder Certificates	——	1,010	2	9	502	10	6
Armorial Bearings	——	634	14	2½	503	18	6
Carriages	——	4,328	12	11¾	2,109	1	4
Dogs	——	98	6	11	909	6	0
£. 10 per cent	1806	1,730	2	0	341	19	11¾
Consolidated Assessed Taxes	1808	6,262,463	5	1	6,400,258	17	7
6d. per lb. on Pensions	1809	1,210	3	10½	—		
1s. Ditto on Salaries	——	1,412	11	7¾	—		
6d. Ditto on Pensions	1810	1,932	5	3	—		
1s. ditto on Salaries	——	119	9	10	—		
6d. Ditto on Pensions	1811	765	0	0	772	15	8½
1s. Ditto on Salaries	——	1,993	0	0	180	1	6
6d. Ditto on Pensions	1812	5,600	0	0	730	0	0
1s. Ditto on Salaries	——	11,800	0	0	600	0	0
6d. Ditto on Pensions	1813	1,200	0	0	6,700	0	0
1s. Ditto on Salaries	——	2,000	0	0	14,200	0	0
6d. Ditto on Pensions	1814	-	-	-	2,300	0	0
1s. Ditto on Salaries	——	-	-	-	1,900	0	0
Surplus Duties annually granted, after discharging £. 3,000,000 Exchequer Bills charged thereon. — Sugar and Malt		392,969	17	1½	471,250	0	1½
Additional Ditto		692,359	0	0	831,339	8	10
Tobacco		170,109	13	3¼	143,608	11	2½
Annual Malt		430,882	0	0	521,721	0	0
Land Tax on Offices, &c.		60,918	1	1¼	51,612	7	0
		35,566,134	12	9¾	37,945,864	4	0¾
Duties annually granted to discharge three millions Exchequer Bills charged thereon. — Sugar and Malt		2,778,062	18	5¾	2,617,902	13	5½
Additional Duty		211,437	0	0	235,099	11	2
Tobacco		337,393	6	8¾	244,799	8	9½
		38,893,027	18	0½	41,043,665	17	5¾

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of Great Britain, unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years, &c. (App. A. 1. 2.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,776,530	12	0½
II. Interest on Exchequer Bills (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,256,707	8	4
III. Civil List (C)	-	-	-	1,028,000	0	0			
IV. Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, viz. — Courts of Justice	-	-	-	74,437	19	0			
Mint	-	-	-	16,923	10	7½			
Allowance to Royal Family	-	-	-	368,040	12	1½			
Salaries and Allowances	-	-	-	67,559	9	10			
Bounties	-	-	-	6,158	9	0			
							1,561,120	10	7½
V. Civil Government of Scotland (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,032	3	4
VI. Other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts; (E) viz.									
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c.	-	-	-	244,308	19	3			
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue	-	-	-	27,700	0	0			
Militia and Deserters Warrants	-	-	-	138,494	10	2½			
							410,503	9	5½
VII. The Navy (F)	-	-	-	11,334,907	10	1			
The Victualling Department	-	-	-	5,774,585	5	5½			
The Transport Service	-	-	-	4,852,074	3	3			
							21,961,566	18	9½
VIII. Ordnance (G)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,480,729	9	3
IX. The Army (H) viz.	-	-	-						
Ordinary Services	-	-	-	16,532,945	10	0			
Extraordinary Services and Subsidies	-	-	-	27,287,234	12	3			
	-	-	-	43,820,180	2	2			
Deduct the Amount of Remittances and Advances to other Countries, included in Appendix I.	-	-	-	10,024,623	18	7½			
							33,795,556	3	6½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
X. Loans, &c. to other Countries (I) viz.									
Ireland	-	-	-	8,723,985	18	3½			
Austria	1,475,632	11	2						
Denmark	121,917	16	0						
France	231,931	16	10						
Hanover	739,879	7	7½						
Holland	267,759	7	5½						
Oldenberg	10,007	17	5						
Portugal	1,500,000	0	0						
Prussia	1,330,171	5	1						
Russia	2,555,473	6	7						
Sicily	316,666	13	4						
Spain	586,338	7	11¼						
Sweden	800,000	0	0						
Miscellaneous	88,845	9	2						
				10,024,623	18	7¼			
XI. Miscellaneous Services (K) viz.							18,748,609	16	10¾
At Home	-	-	-	1,937,018	5	11¼			
Abroad	-	-	-	447,573	13	3¼			
							2,384,591	19	2½
							126,489,948	11	5½
Deduct Sums, which, although included in this Account, form no part of the Expenditure of Great Britain; viz.									
Loan, &c. for Ireland	-	-	-	8,723,985	18	3½			
Interest £.1 per Cent and Management on Portugusse Loan, per Act 49 Geo. 3, c. 71	-	-	-	57,170	3	0			
Sinking Fund on Loan to the East India Company	-	-	-	120,807	19	9			
							8,901,264	1	0½
							*117,587,984	10	5

* This includes the sum of £. 413,699 10s. 6d. for Interest, &c. paid on Imperial Loans.

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN, *as the same stood on the 1st of February*, 1815.

TOTAL DEBT UNREDEEMED.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
At 3 per cent.						
Bank of England and Annuities, 1751	12,686,600	0	0			
South Sea Old and New Annuities	25,984,684	13	11½			
Consolidated Annuities	362,928,558	4	5¼			
Reduced Annuities	168,794,022	0	1			
At 4 per cent.						
Consolidated Annuities	74,077,744	2	2			
At 5 per cent.						
Consolidated Annuities	106,062,254	13	7			
Annuities, 1797 and 1802	1,438,938	14	0			
Total CAPITALS				751,973,002	8	2¾
Annual Interest	22,391,877	19	11¼			
Annuities for Lives or for Terms of Years	1,303,585	14	5¾			
Charges of Management	238,294	10	0			
Annual or other Sums payable to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, by sundry Acts of Parliament	11,480,049	14	2¾			
Total of Annual Expense				35,413,807	18	7¾

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT *and* DEMANDS OUTSTANDING *on the 5th Day of January*, 1815.

	Amount Outstanding.					
	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
EXCHEQUER:						
Exchequer Bills provided for	31,941,700	0	0			
..... Do.... unprovided for	26,000,000	0	0			
				57,941,700	0	0
TREASURY:						
Miscellaneous Services	483,410	14	9¾			
Warrants for Army Services	19,622	15	7¼			
Treasury Bills	1,784,564	0	0			
				2,287,597	10	5
ARMY	-	-	-	1,047,363	2	3
Barracks	-	-	-	116,204	9	2
Ordnance	-	-	-	793,919	4	6
Navy	-	-	-	6,361,076	7	7½
Civil List Advances	-	-	-	32,663	16	4¾
				68,580,524	10	4¼

FOREIGN STATE PAPERS.

Convention between Great Britain and the United Netherlands, signed at London on the 13th of August, 1814.

Article I. Great Britain agrees to restore the Dutch Colonies, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, to be disposed of in a supplementary Convention.

2 and 3. Great Britain cedes to the Netherlands the Island of Banca, in the Eastern Seas, in exchange for Cochin and its dependencies, on the coast of Malabar. The places and forts in the respective settlements to be exchanged in the state in which they were at the signing of the present Convention.

4. Grants the same privileges to the subjects of the Netherlands in British India as are granted to the most favoured nations. No forts to be erected in the Dutch settlements which are within the limits of the British Sovereignty in India, and only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of police to be maintained.

5. The places to be restored on the American Continent to be given up within three months; those beyond the Cape of Good Hope within six, from the date of the Convention.

6. No person in the places to be restored to be questioned for their former political opinions.

7. The natives and aliens in the countries in which a change of sovereignty takes place are allowed six years for the disposal of their property, and retiring if they think fit.

8. The Sovereign of the Netherlands engages to prohibit all his subjects, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share whatsoever in that inhuman traffic, the Slave Trade.

9. Stipulates for the ratification within three weeks, or sooner if possible.

The first additional article stipulates, that to provide for the defence and incorporation of the Belgic provinces with Holland, and also a compensation in virtue of the 9th article of the treaty of Paris, for the cessions made by Sweden, which Holland should furnish, Great Britain engages to defray the following charges:—

1st. The payment of one million sterling to Sweden, in satisfaction of the claims aforesaid, and in pursuance of a Convention executed with his Swedish Majesty's Plenipotentiary to that effect.

2ndly. The advance of two millions sterling, to be applied in concert with the Prince Sovereign

of the Netherlands, and in aid of an equal sum to be furnished by him towards augmenting and improving the defences of the Low Countries.

3rdly. To bear, equally with Holland, such further charges as may be agreed upon between the said High Contracting Parties and their Allies, towards the final and satisfactory settlement of the Low Countries in union with Holland, and under the dominion of the House of Orange, not exceeding in the whole, the sum of three millions, to be defrayed by Great Britain.

In consideration of the above engagements, the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice are ceded to Great Britain, but with condition that the Dutch proprietors have liberty under certain regulations to trade with Holland. It is also agreed that Dutch ships may resort freely to the Cape of Good Hope for the purposes of refreshment and repairs, without being liable to other charges than such as British subjects are required to pay.

Second Additional Article.—The small district of Bernagore, situated close to Calcutta, is ceded to his Britannic Majesty, upon a payment of such sum annually to his Royal Highness, as may be considered by Commissioners to be appointed by the respective Governments, to be just and reasonable.

Declaration against the Rajah of Nipaul.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council, is pleased to publish the following Declaration of the causes of the war in which the British Government is engaged with the State of Nipaul, for general information.

The British Government having been compelled to take up arms against the Nipaulese, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General has judged it proper to make known to the powers in alliance and friendship with the Hon. Company, the origin and progress of the transactions which have terminated in this crisis; in the full conviction that the exposition will establish beyond dispute the extraordinary moderation and forbearance of the British Government, and the injustice, violence, and aggression of the State of Nipaul.

The course of the Gorkah conquests having approximated their frontier to that of the Honourable Company, and of its ally the Nawaub Vizier, and the protected Sikh Chieftains, throughout an extent of country stretching from the eastern border of Morung to the banks of the Sutlege, it was scarcely to be expected that differences should not occasionally arise between the inhabitants of the contiguous districts belonging to the two States, and even among the local public officers of each government; but a just and firm line of conduct on the part of the two governments, combined with a sincere disposition to maintain uninterrupted the relations of amity, and to respect the rights of each other, could not have failed to arrest the progress of those unhappy disputes which have terminated in war.

While the conduct of the Bri-

tish government has been uniformly regulated in its relations with the Nipaulese, by the most scrupulous adherence to the principles of justice and moderation, there is scarcely a single district within the British frontier throughout the whole of the extensive line above described, in which the Gorkahs have not usurped and appropriated lands forming the ascertained dominions of the Honourable Company. Questions originating in the usurpations of the Nipaulese have arisen in Purnea, Tirhoot, Sarun, Goruckpore, and Baricilly, as well as in the protected territory between the Sutlege and the Jumna; and each case might be appealed to in proof of the moderation and forbearance of the British government, and the aggressive and insolent spirit of the Nipaulese. It will be enough, however, to advert in detail to two instances only, namely, those which have occurred in Sarun and in Goruckpore, which more particularly demonstrate the systematic design of the Nipaulese to encroach on the acknowledged possessions of the Honourable Company, and in fact have been proximate causes of the war.

In the former district (Sarun) they have at different times established their authority over portions of the territory of Betteah; but the British government abiding by those principles of moderation and forbearance so conspicuous in all its transactions with the Nipaulese, contented itself for a considerable period with remonstrances and representations, trusting that the justice of its cause would become apparent to the Nipaulese government, and produce the proper effect on the mind of its Rajah and his Ministers. The repeated complaints of its subjects, and the occurrence of a new instance of encroachment in the Tuppah of Nunnore, forming a portion of Betteah, which led to an affiair in which Subah Luchinger, an officer of the Nipaulese government was slain, at last induced the British government to depute one of its Civil Officers on the spot, where he was met by Deputies from the State of Nipaul, in concert with whom proceedings were held and evidence taken for the purpose of ascertaining the claims of the parties. The result left no doubt of the right of the British government, and of the unjust and violent procedure of the Nipaulese.

A more striking proof of the spirit of rapacity and unjust aggression by which the Nipaulese were actuated, cannot be adduced, than the fact; that after having agreed in the investigation referred to above, and after the actual deputation of officers by each government, the Nipaulese suddenly seized an additional tract of country belonging to the Company, at a very short distance from the scene of their former aggressions. This violent and unjust procedure would have warranted an immediate demand for restitution, or even the actual re-occupation of the lands by force, and it may now be subject of regret to the British government that this course was not pursued. Far, however, from resenting or punishing this daring outrage as it deserved, the British government resolved to persevere in the amicable course which it had pursued in other cases, and permitted Mr. Young,

the gentleman deputed to meet the Nipaulese Commissioners, to extend his inquiries to the lands newly seized as above stated, as well as those which formed the original object of his deputation.

The pretext by which the Nipaulese attempted to justify their occupation of the lands in Nunnoar, which consisted of no less than 22 villages, was, that they were included in the Nupah of Rotehut, forming a division of Pergunah Sunnown, which Tuppah was restored to the Nipaulese in the year 1780, with the rest of the Terraice of Muckwanpore, which had been conquered by the British arms under Major Kinloch. The utter groundlessness of this pretext was proved by the evidence taken by Mr. Young, which clearly established that the disputed lands were situated in the Tuppah of Nunnoar, a portion of Pergunnah Suurawan which had been reserved by the Company at the time of the restitution of Rotehut and Muckwanpore.

[The declaration goes on to charge the Nipaulese with having acted on a premeditated system of gradual encroachment, which, owing [to the unexampled forbearance and moderation of the British government, they had already found to be successful; and that the assertion of the 22 villages having been included in the Tuppah of Rotehut, was merely brought forward to give a colour to their conduct. The attempt to fix on the subjects of the Honourable Company the guilt of the murder of Subah Luchingir, and to urge, because the Rajah of Betteah and his followers, were not punished for that act, that they were justified in their subsequent proceedings, is rebutted by the uncontested fact, that Luchingir had, previously to the occurrence of the affray in which he died, possessed himself of some villages in Betteah, and was preparing to extend his encroachments.—The declaration then proceeds.]

As the final resolution of the British government, with respect to the usurped lands in Betteah, was in part influenced by the conduct of the Nipaulese, relative to the disputed territory of Bootwul Sheoraj in Goruckpore, it will be proper to advert to the circumstances of that transaction in this place.

It is notorious, and it has also been proved by reference to authentic records, and by the unimpeached testimony of living witnesses, that the whole of Bootwul to the very foot of the hills, with the exception of the town of Bootwul alone, was held by the Rajahs of Palpah, from the Nawaub Vizier, for a considerable period antecedent to the treaty of cession in 1801: and that it was transferred to the Company by the terms of that treaty, being specifically included in the schedule thereunto annexed. It is no less matter of notoriety that the district of Bootwul actually came into the possession of the British government by virtue of the cession, and that a settlement was made by the collector of Goruckpore with the agent of the late Rajah of Palpah, at that time a prisoner at Catmandhoo, for an annual rent of thirty-two thousand rupees, without the semblance of an objection on the part of the Rajah of Nipaul. So it remained

until the year 1804, when the Nipaulesecommenced that system of gradual encroachment below the hills, which terminated in their occupation of nearly the whole district of Bootwul. The Tuppah of Sheoraj was occupied by the Nipaulese antecedently to the cession; but it is no less certain, that it was a part of the territory of the Vizier, and, together with the rest of the low lands skirting the hills in the district of Goruckpore, included in the cession.

The Nipaulese pretended to found their claim to Bootwul and Sheroraj, and to the other portions on the lands below the hills, on the circumstance of their having formed the Terraice, or low lands of the hill countries of Bulpah, Goolmee, Pentaneh, Kamchee,&c. which the Nipaulese have conquered. Admitting that the low lands were possessed by the chiefs of the neighbouring hill principalities, the admission does not affect the question, since it was perfectly ascertained, that for a considerable period before the Goorkah conquest, they formed a part of the dominions of Oude, and the conquest therefore of the independent hill principalities cannot give to the conquering power any just claim to other lands, which though in the occupation of the same chiefs, were held independent tenures from another State.

The system of gradual, and at times, almost imperceptible encroachment, pursued by the Nipaulese, prevented the British government from having recourse to such measures as would have re-established its authority in the usurped lands. The remonstrance and discussions which followed the first usurpation in that quarter, continued with frequent interruption, for a period of some years, during which the Nipaulese extended their encroachments. At length a proposition was made by the Rajah of Nipaul, that commissioners should be appointed to treat on the spot, and decide the respective claims of the parties, under the express condition that both governments would abide by the issue of it. The proposition was acceded to: Major Bradshaw proceeded to Bootwul, and met two commissioners from Catmandhoo: after much delay and procrastination, the proceedings were brought to a close; the most irrefragable proofs both oral and documentary, established the right of the British government to the whole of the low lands. The Nipaulese commissioners, unable to reject the force of this evidence. and restrained by the order of their court, from admitting the right of the British government. pretended that they were not authorized to come to a decision, and preferred the case to the Rajah's government for orders. The British government then applied to the Rajah to give up the lands, in consequence of the result of the investigation, which he refused. In this state the affair necessarily remained until the ensuing season, 1813—14. In the mean while, Major Bradshaw proceeded, as soon as the state of the country admitted of his marching to the frontier of Betteah, where he was to be met by commissioners from Nipaul, empowered to adjust,

in concert with him, the depending claims in that quarter, no practical measure having yet resulted from the inquiry conducted by Mr. Young.

Major Bradshaw, soon after his arrival, renewed a demand which had been made by the British government, but not enforced at the time, for the restoration of the twenty-two villages of Gunnoar, previously to any examination of the question of right. This demand was acceded to by the Nipaulese, and the villages were re-occupied by the officers of the Honourable Company, subject to the ultimate disposal of them, according to the issue of the intended inquiry. The Governor-General in Council, after due deliberation, now conceived, that, in point of fairness, nothing more could be required than that the Commissioners of both governments should meet for the purpose of discussing the question on the basis of investigation actually closed, and of supplying any defects which might be considered in that investigation by further inquiry on the spot. This proposal being made by Major Bradshaw, with an offer to produce further documents, they declared they would not meet him, nor hold any communication with him; and, revoking the conditional transfer of the reversed lands, demanded that Major Bradshaw should instantly leave the frontier. The British Government finding all conciliatory proposals rejected with insult, ordered the troops to march, and the Nipaulese forces, and the public officers of that government, retiring on the advance of the British troops, the civil officers of the Honourable Company were enabled to establish their authority in the disputed lands.

The commencement of the rainy season shortly rendered it necessary to withdraw the regular troops, in order that they might not be exposed to the periodical fevers which reign throughout the tract in that part of the year. The defence of the recovered lands was, of course, unavoidably entrusted to the police establishments. The apparent acquiescence, however, of the Nipaulese in what had taken place, left no room for apprehension: especially as no real violence had been used in obliging the Nipaulese to retire from the district. On the morning of the 29th of May last, the principal police station in Bootwul was attacked by a large body of the Nipaulese troops, headed by an officer of that government, named Munraj Foujdar, and driven out of Bootwul, with the loss of 18 men killed and wounded. Among the former was the Darojah, or principal police officer, who was murdered in cold blood, with circumstances, of peculiar barbarity, in the presence of Munraj Foujdar, after surrendering himself a prisoner. Another police Tannah was subsequently attacked by the Nipaulese troops, and driven out with the loss of several persons killed and wounded. In consequence of the impracticability of supporting the police Tannahs by sending troops into the country, at that unhealthy season, it became necessary to withdraw them, and the Nipaulese were thus enabled to re-occupy the whole of the disputed territory, which they have since

retained. The British government had not ceased to hope that an amicable adjustment of its differences with the State of Nipaul might still be accomplished, when the perpetration of this sanguinary and atrocious outrage, by which the State of Nipaul at once placed itself in the condition of a public enemy of the British government, put an end to the possibility of any accommodation, except on the basis of unqualified submission and atonement. Still the Governor General would not proceed to actual hostilities without giving to the Rajah of Nipaul one other opening for avoiding so serious an issue. Therefore his Excellency wrote to the Rajah of Nipaul, to apprize him of what must be the consequence of the insolent outrage which had taken place, unless the government of Nipaul should exonerate itself from the act by disavowal and punishment of the perpetrators. This letter received an answer wholly evasive and even implying menace.

The requisite submission and atonement having thus been withheld, the British government had no choice left, but an appeal to arms, in order to avenge its innocent subjects and vindicate its insulted dignity and honour. The unfavourable season of the year alone prevented it from having instant recourse to the measures necessary for chastising the insolence, violence, and barbarity of the Nipaulese, whose whole conduct not only in the particular cases above detailed, but in every part of their proceedings towards the British government, for a series of years, has been marked by an entire disregard of the principles of honour, justice, and good faith, aggravated by the most flagrant insolence, presumption, and audacity, and has manifested the existence of a long determined resolution on the part of the court of Catmundhoo, to reject all the just demands of the British government, and to refer the decision of the questions depending between the two states to the issue of a war.

Ever since the murder of the police officers in Bootwul, and during the unavoidable interval of inaction which followed, the Nipaulese, with a baseness and barbarity peculiar to themselves, have endeavoured to destroy the British troops and the subjects of the Company on the frontier of Sarun, by poisoning the water of the wells and tanks in a track of considerable extent. The fortunate discovery of this attempt baffled the infamous design, and placed incontrovertible proof of it in the hands of the British government.

The impediment to military operations, arising from the season of the year, is now removed, and the British government is prepared by the active and vigorous employment of its resources, to compel the State of Nipaul to make that atonement, which it is so justly entitled to demand; the British government has long borne the conduct of the Nipaulese with unexampled patience, opposing to their violence, insolence, and rapacity, a course of procedure uniformly just and moderate. But forbearance and moderation must have their limits, and the British government having been compelled to take up arms in defence of its rights, its interests,

and its honour, will never lay them down, until its enemy shall be forced to make ample submission and atonement for his outrageous conduct, to indemnify it for the expense of the war, and to afford full security for the maintenance of those relations, which he has so shamefully violated.

If the misguided councils of the state of Nipaul shall lead it obstinately to persist in rejecting those just demands, it will itself be responsible for the consequences. The British government has studiously endeavoured, by every effort of conciliation, to avert the extremity of a war, but it can have no apprehension of the result; and it relies with confidence on the justice of its cause, and on the skill, discipline, and valour of its armies, for a speedy, honourable, and decisive termination of the contest in which it is engaged.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-general.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.

Lucknow, Nov. 1, 1814.

Published by command of his Excellency the Vice President in council.

J. MONCKTON.
Acts. Sect. to Govt.

A Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America; signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed the Right Honourable James Lord Gambier, late Admiral of the White, now Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Henry Goulburn, Esq. a member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State; and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws—and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quinsey Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. 1. There shall be a firm and Universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties as herein-after mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereafter-mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property, originally captured in the said forts or places,

and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong.

Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made, in conformity with the fourth article of this Treaty.

No disposition made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall in any manner whatever be construed to affect the right of either.

Art. II.—Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties as hereinafter-mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities. And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees north, to the latitude of 50 degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: that the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies: forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean, south of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; ninety days for every other part of the world south of the equator, and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world without exception.

Art. III.—All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratification of this Treaty as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge in specie the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

Art. IV.—Whereas it was stipulated by the 2nd Article in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend "all islands within twenty leagues of any part

of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia;" and whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan, in the said bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to the aforesaid Treaty of 1783, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia;—in order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz.—One Commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two Commissioners, so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783: and if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive.

It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty, as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to

state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, that such Sovereign or State shall decide, ex-parte, upon the said report alone; and his Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

Art. V.—Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, have yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north to the above mentioned north-west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed, it is agreed that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrew's, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above-mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions; the said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be a true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longtitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper: and both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VI.—Whereas by the former treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the Lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that Lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake, until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said Lake to the water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior;" and whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said river, lakes, and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic Majesty or of the United States. In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorised to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the State of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of 1783. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VII.—It is further agreed, that the said two last mentioned Commissioners after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorised upon their oaths, impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods; to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it, to be surveyed and

marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularise the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VIII.—The several boards of two Commissioners, mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expenses attending the said commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed, and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties.

It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case of any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands had by such decision or decisions been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

Art. IX.—The United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore

to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

And his Britannic Majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

Art. X.—Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

Art. XI.—This Treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) Gambier.
(L. S.) H. Goulburn.
(L. S.) Wm. Adams.
(L. S.) John Quincey Adams
(L. S.) J. A. Bayard.
(L. S.) H. Clay.
(L. S.) Jon. Russell.
(L. S.) Albert Gallatin.

Declaration relative to the Slave Trade.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, the 30th of May, 1814, assembled in Congress:—

Having taken into consideration that the traffic known under the name of the *African Slave Trade* has been regarded by just and enlightened men of all ages, as repugnant to the principles of humanity and of universal morality; that the particular circumstances to which this traffic owes its origin, and the difficulty of abruptly interrupting its progress, have, to a certain degree, lessened the odium of continuing it; but that at last the pub-

lic voice in all civilized countries has demanded that it should be suppressed as soon as possible; that since the character and the details of this traffic have been better known, and the evils of every sort which accompanied it completely unveiled, several European governments have resolved to suppress it; and that successively all powers possessing colonies in different parts of the world have acknowledged, either by legislative acts or by treaties and other formal engagements, the obligation and necessity of abolishing it; that by a separate article of the last Treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France engaged to unite their efforts at the Congress at Vienna to engage all the powers of Christendom to pronounce the universal and definitive abolition of the slave trade; that the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot better honour their mission, fulfil their duty, and manifest the principles which guide their august Sovereigns, than by labouring to realize this engagement, and by proclaiming in the name of their Sovereigns the desire to put an end to a scourge, which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity.

The said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations as to the means of accomplishing so salutary an object, by a solemn declaration of the principles which have guided them in this work.

Fully authorised to such an act, by the unanimous adherence of their respective courts to the principles announced in the said separate article of the Treaty of Paris, they in consequence declare, in the face of Europe, that, looking upon the universal abolition of the Slave Trade, as a measure particularly worthy of their attention, conformable to the spirit of the age, and to the general principles of their august Sovereigns, they are animated with a sincere desire to concur, by every means in their power, in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure, and to act in the employment of those means with all the zeal and all the perseverance which so great and good a cause merit.

Too well informed of the sentiments of their Sovereigns not to foresee, that, however honourable may be their object, they would not pursue it without a just regard to the interests, the habits, and even the prejudices of their subjects, the said Plenipotentiaries at the same time acknowledge that this general declaration should not prejudge the period which each particular Power should look upon as expedient for the definitive abolition of the traffic in slaves. Consequently the determination of the period when this traffic ought universally to cease, will be an object of negociation between the different powers: it being, however, well understood, that no means proper to ensure and accelerate its progress should be neglected; and that the reciprocal engagement contracted by the present declaration between the Sovereigns who have taken part in it, should not be considered as fulfilled until the moment when complete success shall have crowned their united efforts.

In making this declaration known to Europe, and to all the

civilized nations of the earth, the said Plenipotentiaries flatter themselves they shall engage all other governments, and particularly those who, in abolishing the traffic in slaves, have already manifested the same sentiments, to support them with their suffrage in a cause, of which the final triumph will be one of the greatest monuments of the age which undertook it, and which shall have gloriously carried it into complete effect.

Vienna, Feb. 8, 1815.

Note from the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Naples, to Lord Castlereagh.

Vienna, Feb. 11, 1815.

The undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Naples have had the honour of addressing to his Excellency my Lord Viscount Castlereagh, Principle Secretary of State of his Britannic Majesty for Foreign Affairs, an official Note, dated the 29th of December last, soliciting the conclusion of the definitive Peace between the Crowns of Naples and Great Britain.

His Excellency my Lord Castlereagh was so good as to assure the undersigned first Plenipotentiary of his Neapolitan Majesty, that he would occupy himself with the object of that note. It has nevertheless remained to this day without any result.

Although the King cannot but be keenly affected by this silence, from the eargerness with which he is desirous of entering into more intimate relations with England, he has too much dependence on the sincerity and justice of the English Government, to allow him to doubt for a moment of its fidelity in fulfilling the engagements which it has contracted towards him.

If all those reasons which the undersigned urged in their note of the 29th of December last required to be corroborated by others still more powerful, they might recall to his Excellency my Lord Castlereagh the Convention which he proposed at Troyes, with the three other principle Coalesced Powers, by which the Britannic Government, recognising the political existence of the King of Naples, solicited an indemnity in favour of the King of Sicily, as an indemnification for the kingdom of Naples.

Austria, Russia, and Prussia adhered by separate acts of accession, stipulated at Troyes, the 15th of February, 1814, to that Convention, which has irrevocably consecrated the principle of the political existence of the King of Naples.

It belonged next to the Powers in whose hands were all the disposable countries conquered from the enemy, to find and to proportion the indemnity to be given to the King of Sicily,

His Neapolitan Majesty could concur no otherwise in this than by his good offices; and he has fulfilled on this point the engagements which he contracted by his Treaty of Alliance of the 11th of January, 1814, the undersigned having declared by the note which they have had the honour of addressing to his Excellency my Lord Castlereagh, under date of the 29th of December last, that they were ready to concur in the

arrangement which might be proposed for that effect.

Thus, under whatever point of view the Britannic Government wishes to view its position with regard to the King of Naples, it can only consider as just and reasonable the demand which the undersigned are charged with reiterating to his Excellency my Lord Castlereagh, of proceeding to the prompt conclusion of a definitive Treaty of Peace between the two Crowns.

No person can be better qualified than my Lord Castlereagh to enlighten the English Government with respect to the affairs of Naples. Having concurred in the negociation which preceded and which followed the accession of his Neapolitan Majesty to the Coalition, he was the organ of the engagements entered into by the English Government towards the Court of Naples, and his character for justice and probity is too well known to allow the undersigned to suppose that his political conduct will vary in any manner, and they are certain that he will support in London the engagements which he contracted in the name of his Government towards the King of Naples, as well as the promises and verbal declarations made by him during the last campaign of the coalesced armies, and principally at Chaumont and Dijon.

The undersigned beseech his Excellency my Lord Castlereagh to accept the assurances of their very high consideration.

(Signed)
The Duke de CAMPOCHIARO.
The Prince de CARIATI.

AMERICA.

President's Message to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of the Treaty of Peace and amity between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the Commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged. While performing this act, I congratulate you and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honourable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress, had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative counsels, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valour of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes of the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence the gallant men whose achievements, in every de-

partment of military service, on the land and on the water, have essentially contributed to the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty of itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause which are at once the reward, and the incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment will doubtless engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war.

Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates, that a certain degree of preparation for war is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace.

The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbour defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia; and for cultivating the military art in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of Government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object, but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce to all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labour.

The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present Session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised, as shall secure to the United States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no object that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the Legislative Sessions will soon separate you, fellow citizens, from each other, and restore you to your

constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country.

"The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful; and while we accord in grateful acknowledgments for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1815.

Bay of Juan, March 1, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Frenchmen!—The defection of the Duke of Castiglione delivered up Lyons, without defence, to our enemies, the army of which I confided to him the command, was, by the number of its battalions, the bravery and patriotism of the troops which composed it, fully able to beat the Austrian corps opposed to it, and to get into the rear of the left wing of the enemy's army, which threatened Paris.

The victories of Champ Aubert, of Montmirail, of Chateau Thierry, of Vauchamp, of Mormans, of Montereau, of Craone, of Rheims, of Arcy-sur-Aube, and of St. Dizier; the rising of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Comté, and of Bourgoin, and the position which I had taken on the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its magazines, from its parks of reserve, from its convoys and all its equipages, had placed it in a desperate situation. The French were never on the point of being more powerful, and the flower of the enemy's army, was lost without resource: it would have found its grave in those vast countries which it had mercilessly ravaged, when the treason of the Duke of Ragusa gave up the capital and disorganized the army. The unexpected conduct of those two Generals who betrayed at once their country, their Prince, and their benefactor, changed the destiny of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy was such, that at the conclusion of the affair which took place before Paris, it was without ammunition, on account of its separation from its parks of reserve.

Under these new and important circumstances, my heart was rent, but my soul remained unshaken. I consulted only the interest of the country. I exiled myself on a rock in the middle of the sea. My life was, and ought to be, still useful to you. I did not permit the great number of citizens, who wished to accompany me, to partake my lot. I thought their presence useful to France; and I took with me only a handful of brave men, necessary for my guard.

Raised to the throne by your choice, all that has been done without you is illegitimate. For twenty-five years France has had new interests, new institutions, and new glory, which could only be secured by a national Government, and by a Dynasty created under these new circumstances. A Prince who should reign over you, who should be seated on my throne by the power of those very armies which ravaged our territory, would in vain attempt to support himself with the principles of feudal law: he would not be able to recover the honour and the rights of more than a small number of individuals, enemies of the people who, for twenty-five years, have condemned them in all our national assemblies. Your tranquillity at home, and your consequence abroad, would be lost for ever.

Frenchmen! In my exile I heard your complaints and your wishes: you demanded that government of your choice which alone was legitimate. You accused my long slumber; you reproached me for sacrificing to my repose the great interests of the country.

I have crossed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind: I arrive amongst you to resume my rights which are your's. All that individuals have done, written, or said, since the capture of Paris, I will be for ever ignorant of: it shall not at all influence the recollections which I preserve of the important services which they have performed. There are circumstances of such a nature as to be above human organization.

Frenchmen! There is no nation, however small it may be, which has not had the right, and which may not withdraw itself from the disgrace of obeying a Prince imposed on it by an enemy momentarily victorious. When Charles VII. re-entered Paris, and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry V.; he acknowledged that he held his throne from the valour of his heroes, and not from a Prince Regent of England.

It is thus that to you alone, and to the brave men of the army, I account it, and shall always account it, my glory to owe every thing.

By the Emperor.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Grand Marshal performing the functions of Major-General of the Grand Army.

(Signed) Count BERTRAND.

Note from the King of Saxony to the Allied Powers.

"The King of Saxony has seen with the deepest affliction, in the documents which Princes Metternich and Talleyrand and the Duke of Wellington were charged to communicate to him, the determination which the five Powers have come to with regard to the fate of Saxony.

"Without any other principle but that of convenience, and without any regard to the internal relations of the nation, a line has been traced across the country, which would at once tear from it two-fifths of its population, and more than one half of its territorial extent, as well as the means indispensable for the subsistence

of what shall remain to the King.

"It is to such sacrifices that the King has been invited to give his assent, while it is added, that no negociation will be entered into as to accessary points, until his Majesty shall have categorically declared himself on the territorial cession.

"His Majesty can by no means acknowledge the validity of these arrangements, made without the presence and assent of his Plenipotentiary. The King having recovered his liberty, there is no longer any obstacle to treating with him; his rights cannot be pronounced upon without his consent, and he cannot admit that his states should be considered and retained as conquered countries. Drawn on by the force of circumstances, and by the obligations which he was under the necessity of contracting in a war which he had neither provoked nor declared, the King took no part in it but as an auxiliary; it did not depend on his Majesty, either at the commencement, or during the progress of the grand contest, to join the cause of the Allies, however sincere his wish to that effect, manifested in an unequivocal manner, and latterly, by a formal application addressed to the Allied Sovereigns. The Saxon nation, full of confidence in the coalesced Powers, has made every effort, and endured with resignation all the sacrifices which have been exacted of it. The right of conquest would not, therefore, apply either against the King or his people, even though the Allies had not proclaimed, as they have done, that their efforts were exclusively directed against usurpation, and that they were far removed from every idea of conquest,

"His Majesty having only in view the good of his people, and sincerely desirous of seeing his old relations of peace and good understanding re-established with all the courts of Europe, flatters himself that the five Powers will be pleased to pay regard to his representations, and that they will lay to heart his interest and those of his states. He again claims the admission of his Plenipotentiary to the Congress, in order to treat with the Ministers of the Allied Powers.

"His Majesty likewise requests, that the Provisional Government of Saxony may be enjoined to suspend all measures which bear relation to the projected partition.

"The King, in fine, accepts, with profound sensibility, the offer of the mediation of the august Sovereigns who have hitherto interested themselves in his favour; and the conviction which his Majesty feels of his rights, and of the equity of his claims, convinces him that these monarchs will in future grant him without restriction their powerful support.

"The undersigned Cabinet Minister and Secretary of State, fulfils the pleasure of the King in transmitting to their Excellencies this note, begging that they will be pleased to submit it to their august Sovereigns, as well as to the Committee, and to accompany it with their good offices.

"*Presburgh,*
March 11, 1815."

DECLARATION.

The Powers who have signed the treaty of Paris, assembled in Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Buonaparte, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity and the interest of social order, to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them.

By thus breaking the convention which established him in the Island of Elba, Buonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended: by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe, that there can be neither peace nor truce with him. The Powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Buonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations, and that as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance.

They declare, at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain entire the treaty of Paris, of 30th of May, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts that the general peace, the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours, may not again be troubled, and to guarantee against every attempt which shall threaten to replunge the world into the disorders and miseries of revolutions.

And although entirely persuaded that all France, rallying round its legitimate Sovereign, will immediately annihilate this attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium; all the Sovereigns of Europe, animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same principles, declare, that if, contrary to all calculations, there should result from these events any real danger, they will be ready to give the King of France and to the French nation, or to any other Government that shall be attacked, as soon as they shall be called upon, all the assistance requisite to restore public tranquillity, and to make a common cause against all those who should undertake to compromise it.

The present declaration inserted in the Register of the Congress assembled at Vienna on the 13th of March, 1815, shall be made public.

Done and attested by the Plenipotentiaries of the High Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris.

Vienna, March 13, 1815.

Here follow the signatures, in the alphabetical order of the Courts.

Austria.	Prince METTERNICH,
	Baron WESSENBERG.
Spain.	P. GOMEZ LABRADOR.
France.	Prince TALLEYRAND,
	Duke of DALBERG,
	LATOUR DU PIN,
	Count ALEXIS DU NOAILLES.
Great Brit.	WELLINGTON,
	CLANCARTY,
	CATHCART,
	STEWART,

Portugal.	Count PALMELA SALDANAH LOBO.
Prussia.	Prince HARDENBERG, Baron HUMBOLDT.
Russia.	Count RASUMOWSKY, Count STACKELBERG, Count NESSELRODE,
Sweden.	LOEWENHELM.

Substance of Treaties between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, respectively; signed at Vienna, on the 25th of March, 1815.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the having taken into consideration the consequences which the invasion of France by Napolean Buonaparte, and the actual situation of that kingdom, may produce with respect to the safety of Europe, have resolved, in conjunction with his Majesty the, &c. &c. &c. to apply to that important circumstance, the principles consecrated by the Treaty of Chaumont.

They have consequently resolved to renew, by a solemn treaty; signed separately by each of the four Powers with each of the three others, the engagement to preserve, against every attack, the order of things so happily established in Europe, and to determine upon the most effectual means of fulfilling that engagement, as well as of giving it all the extension which the present circumstances so imperiously call for.

Article I—The High-Contracting Parties above-mentioned, solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective states for the purpose of maintaining entire the conditions of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris the 30th of May, 1814; as also the stipulations determined upon and signed at the Congress of Vienna, with the view to complete the disposition of that treaty, to preserve them against all infringement, and particularly against the designs of Napolean Buonaparte. For this purpose they engage, in the spirit of the declaration of the 13th of March last, to direct in common, and with one accord, should the case require it, all their efforts against him, and against all those who should already have joined his faction, or shall hereafter join it, in order to force him to desist from his projects, and to render him unable to disturb in future the tranquillity of Europe, and the general peace under the protection of which the rights, the liberty, and independence of nations had been recently placed and secured.

Art. II.—Although the means destined for the attainment of so great and salutary an object ought not to be subjected to limitation, and although the High Contracting Parties are resolved to devote therein all those means which, in their respective situations, they are enabled to dispose of, they have nevertheless agreed to keep constantly in the field, each, a force of 150,000 men complete, including cavalry, in the proportion of at least one-tenth, and a just proportion of artillery, not reckoning garrisons; and to employ the same actively and conjointly against the common enemy.

Art. III.—The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage not to lay down their arms but by common consent, nor before the object of the war, designated in the first article of the present Treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Buonaparte shall have been rendered absolutely unable to create disturbance, and to renew his attempts for possessing himself of the supreme power in France.

Art. IV.—The present Treaty being principally applicable to the present circumstances, the stipulations of the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly those contained in the sixteenth article of the same, shall be again in force, as soon as the object actually in view shall have been attained.

Art. V.—Whatever relates to the command of the combined armies, to supplies, &c. shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

Art. VI.—The High Contracting Parties shall be allowed respectively to accredit to the Generals commanding their armies, Officers, who shall have the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, for the purpose of giving information of military events, and of every thing relating to the operations of the army.

Art. VII.—The engagements entered into by the present Treaty, having for their object the maintenance of the general peace, the High Contracting Parties agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to the same.

Art. VIII.—The present Treaty having no other end in view but to support France, or any other country which may be invaded, against the enterprizes of Buonaparte and his adherents, his most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede hereunto; and, in the event of his Majesty's requiring the forces stipulated in the second article, to make known what assistance circumstances will allow him to bring forward in furtherance of the object of the present Treaty.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

As circumstances might prevent his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from keeping constantly in the field the number of troops specified in the 2nd. Article, it is agreed that his Britannic Majesty shall have the option, either of furnishing his contingent in men, or of paying at the rate of thirty pounds sterling per annum for each cavalry soldier, and twenty pounds per annum for each infantry soldier, that may be wanting to complete the number stipulated in the 2nd Article.

MEMORANDUM.

Foreign Office, April 25, 1815.

The Treaty of which the substance is above given, has been ordered to be ratified, and it has been notified on the part of the Prince Regent to the High Contracting Parties, that it is his Royal Highness's determination, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct the said ratifications to be exchanged in due course, against similar acts on the part of the respective powers, under an explanatory declaration of the following tenour as to Article VIII, of the said Treaty:—

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, on the exchange of the Ratification of the Treaty of the 25th of March last, on the part of his Court, is hereby commanded to declare, that the 8th article of the said Treaty, wherein his most Christian Majesty is invited to accede, under certain stipulations, is to be understood as binding the Contracting Parties, upon the principles of mutual security, to a common effort against the power of Napoleon Buonaparte, in pursuance of the third article of the said Treaty; but is not to be understood as binding his Britannic Majesty to prosecute the war, with a view of imposing upon France any particular government.

However solicitous the Prince Regent must be to see his most Christian Majesty restored to the throne, and however anxious he is to contribute, in conjunction with his allies, to so auspicious an event, he nevertheless deems himself called upon to make this declaration, on the exchange of the ratifications, as well in consideration of what is due to his most Christian Majesty's interests in France, as in conformity to the principles upon which the British Government has invariably regulated its conduct.

CASTLEREAGH.

STATE PAPER,

Referring to the preceding Declaration.

The undersigned Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, having informed his august master of the communication made to him by Lord Castlereagh, respecting the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 25th of March last, has received orders to declare, that the interpretation given to that article by the British Government is entirely conformable to the principles by which his Imperial Majesty proposes to regulate his policy during the present war. The Emperor, although irrevocably resolved to direct all his efforts against the usurpation of Napoleon Buonaparte, as that object is expressed in the 3rd Article, and to act in that respect in the most perfect concert with his allies, is nevertheless convinced, that the duty imposed upon him by the interest of his subjects, as well as the principles by which he is guided, would not permit him to engage to prosecute the war for the purpose of imposing a form of government on France.

Whatever wishes his Majesty the Emperor may form, to see his most Christian Majesty replaced upon the throne, and whatever may be his constant solicitude, to contribute, conjointly with his allies, to the attainment of so desirable an object; his Majesty has nevertheless thought it right to answer by this explanation, the declaration which his Excellency Lord Castlereagh has transmitted on the exchange of the ratification, and which the undersigned on his part is fully authorised to accept.

METTERNICH.

Vienna, May 9, 1815.

Proclamation of the King of Naples.

Rimini, March 31, 1815.

Italians!—The moment is come when great destinies may be ac-

complished. Providence calls you at last, to be an independent people. One cry echoes from the Alps to the Strait of Scylla—*the independence of Italy.* What right have strangers to rob you of independence, the first right and blessing of all people? What right have they to reign in your fertile plains, and to appropriate to themselves your wealth, for the purpose of transporting it to countries where it did not originate? What right have they to carry off your sons, to make them serve, languish, and die, far from the tombs of your fathers? Is it that nature has in vain given you the Alps for a bulwark, and the invincible discrepancy of your character, a barrier still more insurmountable? No! no! let every foreign domination disappear from the soil of Italy.

Formerly masters of the world, you have expiated that fatal glory by a servitude of 20 centuries.—Let it now be your glory to have masters no longer. Every people must keep within the limits fixed to it by nature: the sea and inaccessible mountains, — these are your frontiers. Never think of passing them; but expel the foreigner who passes them, and force him to confine himself within his own. Eighty thousand Italians at Naples hasten to you under the command of their King; they swear never to rest until Italy be free; and they have proved more than once, that they know how to keep their oaths.

Italians of all countries!—Second their magnanimous efforts. Let those who have borne arms resume them; let the raw youth accustom themselves to handle them; let all citizens, friends of their country, raise a generous voice for liberty; let the whole force of the nation be drawn forth in all its energy, and in every form. The question to be decided is, whether Italy shall be free, or shall remain for ages bent under the yoke of slavery. Let the struggle be decisive, and we shall have established to a distant period the happiness of our fine country—that country, which, though still torn and bleeding, is full of ardour and strength to conquer its independence. The enlightened men of all countries, the nations which are worthy of a liberal government, the Princes who are distinguished by the greatness of their character, will rejoice in your enterprise, will applaud your triumphs. England,—can she refuse you her suffrage?—that nation which holds out to all others the model of a national and constitutional government; that free people, whose finest title to glory is to have shed its blood and treasures for the independence and liberty of nations!

Italians!—Having long invited and urged us by your wishes, you were surprised at our inaction; but the propitious moment was not come; I had not yet received proofs of the perfidy of your enemies. It was necessary that you should be convinced by recent experience, how false was the liberality of your present masters, how deceitful and lying their promises. Fatal and deplorable experience! I call you to witness, brave and unfortunate Italians of Milan, Bologna, Turin, Venice, Brescia, Modena, Reggio, and so many other famous cities,

how many of your brave warriors and virtuous patriots have been torn from their native soil! how many groan in dungeons! how many are victims of unheard of exactions and humiliations.

Italians!—You must put a period to so many calamities; arise, and march in the closest union. At the same time that your courage shall assert your external independence, let a government of your choice, a true national representation, a constitution worthy of you and the age, guarantee your internal liberty and protect your property. I invite all brave men to come and combat with me; I invite all brave men who have reflected on the wants of their country, that, in the silence of the passions, they prepare the constitution and laws which must in future govern happy and independent Italy.

JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

By the King.

MILLET DE VILLENEUVE,
Chief of the Staff.

Letter from M. De Caulaincourt to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, April 4, 1815.

My Lord,—The expectations which induced his Majesty the Emperor, my august Sovereign, to submit to the greatest sacrifices, have not been fulfilled; France has not received the price of the devotion of its monarch; her hopes have been lamentably deceived. After some months of painful restraint, her sentiments, concealed with regret, have at length manifested themselves in an extraordinary manner; by an universal and spontaneous impulse, she has declared as her deliverer, the man from whom alone she can expect the guarantee of her liberties and independence.—The Emperor has appeared, the royal throne has fallen, and the Bourbon family have quitted our territory, without one drop of blood having been shed for their defence. Borne upon the arms of his people, his Majesty has traversed France from the point of the coast at which he at first touched the ground, as far as the centre of his capital, even to that residence which is now again, as are all French hearts, filled with our dearest remembrances. No obstacles have delayed his Majesty's triumphal progress; from the instant of his re-landing upon French ground, he resumed the government of his empire. Scarcely does his first reign appear to have been for an instant interrupted. Every generous passion, every liberal thought, has rallied around him; never did any nation present a spectacle of more awful unanimity.

The report of this great event will have reached your Lordship. I am commanded to announce it to you, in the name of the Emperor, and to request you will convey this declaration to the knowledge of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, your august master.

This restoration of the Emperor, to the throne of France, is for him the most brilliant of his triumphs. His Majesty prides himself, above all, on the reflection that he owes it entirely to the love of the French people; and he has no other wish than to repay such affection, no longer by the trophies of vain ambition, but

by all the advantages of an honourable repose, and by all the blessings of a happy tranquillity. It is to the duration of peace that the Emperor looks forward for the accomplishment of his noblest intentions. With a disposition to respect the rights of other nations, his Majesty has the pleasing hope, that those of the French nation will remain inviolate.

The maintenance of this precious deposit is the first, as it is the dearest of his duties. The quiet of the world is for a long time assured, if all the other Sovereigns are disposed, as his Majesty is, to make their honour consist in the preservation of peace, by placing peace under the safeguard of honour.

Such are, my lord, the sentiments with which his Majesty is sincerely animated, and which he has commanded me to make known to your government.

I have the honour, &c.

Signed)

CAULAINCOURT,

Duc de Vicence.

His Excellency Lord
Castlereagh, &c.

(No. 2.)—TRANSLATION.

Letter from M. Caulaincourt to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, April 4, 1815.

My Lord,—The Emperor was anxious to express directly to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the sentiments which inspire him, and to make known to him the high value which he places on the maintenance of the peace happily existing between the two countries. I am commanded, in consequence, my Lord, to address to you the annexed letter, and to beg your excellency to present it to his Royal Highness.

The first wish of the Emperor being, that the repose of Europe should remain inviolate, his Majesty has been anxious to manifest this disposition to the Sovereigns who are still assembled at Vienna, and to all other Sovereigns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CAULAINCOURT,

Duc de Vicence.

His Excellency Lord
Castlereagh, &c.

(No. 3.)

Letter from Viscount Castlereagh to M. Caulaincourt.

Downing-street, April 8, 1815.

Sir,—I have been honoured with two letters from your Excellency bearing date the fourth inst. from Paris, one of them covering a letter addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I am to acquaint your Excellency, that the Prince Regent has declined receiving the letter addressed to him, and has, at the same time, given me his orders to transmit the letters addressed by your Excellency to me, to Vienna, for the information and consideration of the Allied Sovereigns and Plenipotentiaries there assembled.

I am, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

The Earl of Clancarty to Viscount Castlereagh.

Vienna, May 6, 1815.

My Lord,—Adverting to your Lordship's dispatch of the 8th ult. and to its inclosures, conveying a proposal made by the exist-

ing government in France, and your lordship's answer thereto, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Majesty's Government, that at a conference held on the 3rd inst. his Highness Prince Metternich acquainted us, that a M. de Strassant, who had been stopped on his way hither, at Lintz, from not having been furnished with proper passports, had addressed a letter to his Imperial Majesty, and therewith forwarded some unopened letters which the Emperor had directed him to unseal in the presence of the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers.

These proved to be a letter from Buonaparte, addressed to his Majesty, professing a desire to continue at peace, to observe the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, &c.; and a letter from M. de Caulaincourt to Prince Metternich, containing similar professions.

After reading these papers, it was considered whether any, and what answer should be made thereto, when the general opinion appeared to be, that none should be returned, and no notice whatever taken of the proposal.

Upon this, as indeed upon all other occasions subsequent to the resumption of authority by Buonaparte, wherein the present state of the Continental Powers with regard to France has come under discussion, but one opinion has appeared to direct the Councils of the several Sovereigns. They adhere, and from the commencement have never ceased to adhere, to their Declaration of the 13th of March, with respect to the actual Ruler of France. They are in a state of hostility with him and his adherents, not from choice, but from necessity, because past experience has shewn, that no faith has been kept by him, and that no reliance can be placed on the professions of one who has hitherto no longer regarded the most solemn compacts, than as it may have suited his own convenience to observe them; whose word, the only assurance he can afford for his peaceable disposition, is not less in direct opposition to the tenour of his former life, than it is to the military position in which he is actually placed. They feel that they should neither perform their duty to themselves or to the people committed by Providence to their charge, if they were now to listen to those professions of a desire for peace which have been made, and suffer themselves thus to be lulled into the supposition that they might now relieve their people from the burthen of supporting immense military masses, by diminishing their forces to a peace establishment, convinced as the several Sovereigns are, from past experience, that no sooner should they have been disarmed, than advantages would be taken of their want of preparation, to renew those scenes of aggression and bloodshed, from which they had hoped that the peace so gloriously won at Paris would long have secured them.

They are at war, then, for the purpose of obtaining some security for their own independence, and for the reconquest of that peace and permanent tranquillity for which the world has so long panted. They are not even at war

for the greater or less proportion of security which France can afford them of future tranquillity, but because France, under its present Chief, is unable to afford them any security whatever.

In this war, they do not desire to interfere with any legitimate right of the French people; they have no design to oppose the claim of that nation to choose their own form of government, or intention to trench, in any respect, upon their independence as a great and free people; but they do think they have a right, and that of the highest nature, to contend against the re-establishment of an individual as the head of the French government, whose past conduct has invariably demonstrated, that in such a situation he will not suffer other nations to be at peace—whose restless ambition, whose thirst for foreign conquest, and whose disregard for the rights and independence of other states, must expose the whole of Europe to renewed scenes of plunder and devastation.

However general the feelings of the sovereigns may be in favour of the restoration of the King, they no otherwise seek to influence the proceedings of the French, in the choice of this or any other dynasty, or form of government, than may be essential to the safety and permanent tranquillity of the rest of Europe: such reasonable security being afforded by France in this respect, as other States have a legitimate right to claim in their own defence, their object will be satisfied; and they shall joyfully return to that state of peace, which will then, and then only, be open to them, and lay down those arms which they have only taken up for the purpose of acquiring that tranquillity so eagerly desired by them on the part of their respective Empires.

Such, my Lord, are the general sentiments of the Sovereigns and of their Ministers here assembled; and it should seem, that the glorious forbearance observed by them, when masters of the French capital, in the early part of the last year, ought to prove to the French, that this is not a war against their freedom and independence, or excited by any spirit of ambition, or desire of conquest, but one arising out of necessity, urged on the principles of self-preservation, and founded on that legitimate and incontrovertible right of obtaining reasonable security for their own tranquillity and independence—to which, if France has on her part a claim, other nations have an equal title to claim at the hands of France.

I this day laid before the Plenipotentiaries of the three Allied Powers in conference, the note proposed to be delivered upon the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of the 25th of March. After the opinions which I have detailed as those with which the Allied Sovereigns are impressed, with respect to the object of the war, it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that the explanation afforded in this note, as the construction put by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the eighth article of that treaty, was favourably received. Immediate instructions will consequently be issued to the Ambassadors of the

Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, and to the Minister of his Prussian Majesty, to accept of this Note on the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty in question.

In order to be assured that I have advanced nothing in this dispatch which does not accord with the views of the Cabinets of the Allied Sovereigns, I have acquainted the Plenipotentiaries of the High Allied Powers with the contents thereof, and have the honour to inform you, that the sentiments contained in it entirely coincide with those of their respective Courts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CLANCARTY.

Proclamation of the King of Prussia.

"When, in the time of danger, I called my people to arms to combat for the freedom and independence of the country, the whole mass of the youth, glowing with emulation, thronged round the standards, to bear with joyful self-denial unusual hardships, and resolved to brave death itself. Then the best strength of the people intrepidly joined the ranks of my brave soldiers, and my generals led with me into battle a host of heroes, who have shewn themselves worthy of the name of their fathers, and heirs of their glory. Thus we and our allies, attended by victory, conquered the capital of our enemy. Our banners waved in Paris.—Napoleon abdicated his authority—liberty was restored to Germany, security to thrones, and to the world the hope of a durable peace.

"This hope is vanished: we must again march to the combat. A perfidious conspiracy has brought back to France the man who for ten years together brought down upon the world unutterable miseries. The people, confounded, have not been able to oppose his armed adherents; though he himself, while still at the head of a considerable armed force, declared his abdication to be a voluntary sacrifice to the happiness and repose of France, he now regards this, like every other convention, as nothing; he is at the head of perjured soldiers, who desire to render war eternal; Europe is again threatened; it cannot suffer the man to remain on the throne of France, who loudly proclaimed universal empire to be the object of his continually-renewed wars; who confounded all moral principle by his continued breach of faith; and who can, therefore, give the world no security for his peaceable intentions.

"Again, therefore, arise to the combat! France itself wants our aid, and all Europe is allied with us. United with your ancient companions in victory, reinforced by the accession of new brethren in arms, you, brave Prussians, go to a just war, with me, with the Princes of my family, with the generals who have led you to victory. The justice of the cause we defend will ensure us the victory.

"I have ordered a general arming, according to my Decree of September 3, 1814, which will be executed in all my dominions. The army will be completed; the

volunteer companies of yagers be formed; and the landwehr called together. The youth of the chief classes of the citizens, from the age of 20 upwards, are at liberty to join either the landwehr first called out, or the yager corps of the regular army. Every young man who has completed his 17th year, may, if possessing the requisite bodily strength, join the army of his own choice. I publish a particular regulation on this subject. Concerning the formation of the single corps, and of the landwehr, a notice will appear in every province from the constituted authorities.

"Thus united, with all Europe in arms, we again enter the lists against Napoleon Buonaparte and his adherents. Arise, then, with God for your support, for the repose of the world, for order, for morality, for your King and country.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

"*Vienna, April* 7, 1815.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria.

Vienna, April 14.

We, Francis the First, by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, Galicia and Lodomiria, &c. &c. Archduke of Austria.

In consequence of the treaties concluded with the Allied Powers, and further Conventions concluded with them, the provinces of Lombardy and Venice, in their whole extent, as far as Lago Maggiore, the river Ticino, and the Po, together with part of the territory of Mantua on the right bank of the latter river, also the province of the Valtelin, the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio, are incorporated with the Austrian imperial dominions, and united for ever to them as an integral part.

Animated with the most ardent desire to confer on the inhabitants of these provinces and districts an unequivocal proof of our imperial affection, and the high value we set upon this union, and also to give them an additional guarantee for the close ties which henceforth bind them to us, we have thought fit to create the above-mentioned provinces and districts into a kingdom, by the title of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, and have, therefore, published these presents for the purpose of making known to every one this our Imperial determination.

[Here follow the Articles, 15 in number.—Among other provisions it appears, that the Iron Crown and the Order with that Title are to be retained, that the kingdom is to be governed by a Viceroy, and divided into two Governments, of which Milan and Venice shall be the capitals.]

Substance of a Proclamation, by William, Prince of Orange, Duke of Luxemburg, &c. &c.

Art. I. All those who manifest themselves partizans or instruments of a certain foreign power, whether by their discourse or by any action or document, and finally, all those who attempt to create any distrust or jealousies amongst the inhabitants, to pro-

mote disunion or disturbance, to excite disorder and sedition, by persuading the people to rebellion in the streets and public places, or by any other act inconsistent with good order, according to the enormity and circumstances of the offence, shall be punished, separately or collectively, by being exposed for from one hour to six, by privation of their rank, by marks of ignominy, by imprisonment from one hour to ten, and by a fine of from 100 to 100,000 francs.

2. In case of crimes not mentioned in the preceding article, those who may have rendered themselves culpable by disturbing the public repose, as well as their accomplices, shall be condemned, besides being fined, to hard labour for a certain time, to be marked.

3. A special court, composed of eight counsellors, selected from our superior court of justice at Brussels, of the Attorney-General, or one of the Advocates General, who fill the functions of the public officers, and of the registrar of the court, is specially charged to take cognizance of, and pass judgment on all crimes and misdemeanours on the process issued by our Attorney-General.

4. The process takes place without delay, or any previous information by the Judge of Instruction; these decrees shall not be open to appeal, nor can they be repealed.

5. These decrees shall be put into execution 24 hours after their being pronounced.

Our Attorney-General is charged with their execution; and with transmitting an accurate copy of any decree executed to our Commissary General of Justice. . . . . .

(The same proclamation orders that its several decrees be published in the papers of the day; and commands the Commissaries General, and other authorities, to see to their prompt and strict execution.)

Dated Brussels, April 20, 1815, and the second year of our reign.

(Signed)

WILLIAM.

Additional Convention (concluded at Vienna, April 30, 1815,) to the Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. signed March 25, 1815.

ARTICLE.

His Britannic Majesty engages to furnish a subsidy of five millions sterling, for the service of the year ending on the 1st of April, 1816, to be divided in equal proportions amongst the three powers, namely, between his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The subsidy above stipulated of five millions sterling shall be paid in London by monthly instalments, and in equal proportions, to the Ministers of the respective powers, duly authorized to receive the same. The first payment thereof, to become due on the first day of May next, and to be made immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this present additional convention. In

case peace should take place, or be signed between the Allied Powers and France, before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy calculated upon the scale of five millions sterling, shall be paid up to the end of the month in which the definitive treaty shall have been signed; and his Britannic Majesty promises in addition, to pay to Russia four months, and to Austria and to Prussia two months, over and above the stipulated subsidy, to cover the expenses of the return of their troops within their own frontiers.

The present additional convention shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of the 25th of March.

It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(L. S.) CLANCARTY.
(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.
(L. S.) LE BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

Proclamation of Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, &c. to the Neapolitans.

At length I re-ascend the throne of Naples. Every thing concurs to make my return happy. Your unanimous wishes recall me. The general wish of the Great Powers renders justice to my rights. The firm and vigorous assistance of my august allies animates and supports me.

I put myself in march at the head of an army, not like usurpers, to deceive and disturb nations, or like adventurers, to carry off, in the disorder of the tempest and the shipwreck, that which the calm could not procure for them. I return to the bosom of my dear family: I bring to it consolation and peace: I come to restore its ancient serenity, and to efface the recollection of all past evils.

No, you are not made to carry the flame of revolt among those who are not your enemies. You are not made to debase yourselves by that sort of greatness which is born of destruction and of terror. The history of your ancestors is far more glorious. You, descendants of the Bruttians, the Campanians and the Samnites, you should cause to tremble those foreign disturbers of your prosperity, and your internal tranquillity: but never could you be the instruments of their ambition, or the victims of their artifices. Your children should not perish in frozen climates. It is for you alone to enjoy your substances, the fruits of your labours, and the produce of your happy climate.

Neapolitans, come and throw yourselves into my arms. I was born among you; I know, I appreciate your habits, your character, and your manners. I desire only to give you the most striking proofs of my paternal love, and to make the new period of my government the most fortunate epoch of the well-being and happiness of our common coun-

try. One single day should dissipate all the misfortunes of many years. The most sacred, the most invariable pledges of moderation, of gentleness, of reciprocal confidence, and of entire union will be the guarantees of your tranquillity.

Neapolitans, second with all your efforts an enterprize whose object is so great, so just, so benevolent, and which enters into the common cause of Europe, of which all enlightened nations have undertaken the defence with immense forces.

I promise you that I will not preserve the least recollection of all the faults committed by whatever person, without any exception, against the duties of fidelity towards me, during my absence from this kingdom, at whatever time committed, whether after my first or second departure. An impenetrable and eternal veil shall cover all past actions and opinions.

With this view I promise, in the most solemn manner, and on my sacred word, the most complete, most extensive, and general amnesty, and an eternal oblivion.

I promise to preserve to all individuals, Neapolitan and Sicilian, who serve in the armies by land or sea, all the pay, the rank, and military honours which they now enjoy.

May God, the witness of the rectitude and sincerity of my intentions, deign to bless them with success. FERDINAND.

Palermo, May 1, 1815.

DECLARATION.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.—To all our subjects greeting,—

France, free and respected, was enjoying, by our care, the peace and prosperity which had been restored to it, when the escape of Napoleon Buonaparte from the Island of Elba, and his appearance on the French territory, seduced to revolt the greatest part of the army. Supported by this illegal force, he has made usurpation and tyranny succeed to the equitable empire of the laws.

The efforts and the indignation of our subjects, the majesty of the throne, and that of the national representation, have yielded to the violence of a mutinous soldiery, whom treacherous and perjured leaders have seduced by deceitful hopes.

This criminal success having excited in Europe just alarms, formidable armies have been put in march towards France, and all the Powers have decreed the destruction of the tyrant.

Our first care, as our first duty, has been to cause a just and necessary distinction to be recognised between the disturber of the peace and the oppressed French nation.

Faithful to the principles which have always guided them, the Sovereigns, our Allies, have declared their intention to respect the independence of France, and to guarantee the integrity of its territory. They have given us the most solemn assurances, that they will not interfere in the internal government, and it is on these conditions we have resolved to accept their generous assistance.

The usurper has in vain attempted to sow dissentions among them, and, by a feigned modera-

tion, to disarm their just resentment. His whole life has for ever deprived him of the power of imposing upon good faith. Despairing of the success of his artifices, he seeks, for the second time, to precipitate with himself into the abyss, the nation over which he causes terror to reign; he renews all the departments of administration in order to fill them wholly with men sold to his tyrannical projects; he disorganizes the National Guard, whose blood he intends to lavish in a sacrilegious war; he begins to abolish rights which have been long since abolished; he convokes a pretended *Field of May* to multiply the accomplices of his usurpation; he promises to proclaim there, in the midst of bayonets, a derisory imitation of that constitution, which, after 25 years of disorders and calamities, had, for the first time, founded on a solid basis the liberty and the happiness of France. Finally, he has consummated the greatest of all crimes towards our subjects, by attempting to separate them from their Sovereign; to tear them away from our family, whose existence, which for so many years has been identified with that of the nation itself, is still at this moment the only thing that can guarantee the stability of the legitimacy of the government, the rights and the liberty of the people, the mutual interests of France and of Europe.

In these circumstances we rely with entire confidence on the sentiments of our subjects, who cannot fail to perceive the dangers and the miseries to which they are exposed by a man whom assembled Europe has devoted to public vengeance. All the Powers know the disposition of France. We are assured of their amicable views and of their support.

Frenchmen! seize the means of deliverance which are offered to your courage. Rally round your King, your father the defender of all your rights—hasten to him to assist him in saving you, to put an end to a revolt, the prolongation of which might become fatal to our country, and by the punishment of the author of so many evils, to accelerate the era of a general reconciliation.

Given at Ghent, the 2nd day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord, 1815, and the 20th year of our reign.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

SWITZERLAND.

Note delivered to the Diet by the Ministers of the Four Great Powers, which was read in the Sitting of the 12th of May.

"From the moment that Buonaparte returned to France, all Switzerland resolved by an unanimous and energetic determination to take up arms to defend its frontiers, and to keep off those disorders of all kinds with which Europe is menaced by the return of this Usurper.

"This measure, which fully displayed the energy of the Diet, and the wisdom of its deliberations, was perfectly in harmony with the sentiments of all Europe, which openly applauded the conduct of a people, who, though the nearest to the danger, was

seen to pronounce, without hesitation, on the events of which France is the theatre; and boldly profess sentiments so honourable, by repelling the proposals made by the pretended Government of that country to all the States, and which were every where rejected with indignation.

"In this unexpected and unparalleled crisis, the Helvetic Confederation, guided by its ancient integrity, has joined of itself the system of Europe, and embraced the cause of social order, and of the safety of nations. It has felt the conviction that so long as the volcano, rekindled in France, should threaten to influence and convulse the world, the inestimable advantages which the high allied powers take a pleasure in seeing enjoyed by Switzerland, its welfare, its independence, its neutrality, would be always exposed to the encroachments of that illegal and destroying power which no moral restraint is able to check.

"United by the same wish, of annihilating this power, the Sovereigns assembled at the Congress of Vienna have proclaimed their principles in the treaty of the 25th of March, as well as the engagements they contracted to maintain them.

"All the other States of Europe have been invited to accede to it, and they have readily answered this invitation. Thus, the moment is arrived, when the august Sovereigns, whose orders the undersigned are commissioned to execute here, expect that the Diet, on receipt of the present official communications, will, by a formal and authentic declaration, adopt the same principles, and in concert with the undersigned, resolve on the measures which may become necessary to oppose the common danger.

"But at the same time that the powers expect without any doubt, that Switzerland, agreed with them on the principal object, will make no difficulty in declaring that it is armed to attain it, and that it has placed itself in the same line of policy, they are very far from proposing to it to display any other force than such as is proportioned to the resources and the usages of its people. They respect the military system of a nation which, remote from all ambition, puts forces on foot only to defend its liberty and its independence; they know the value which Switzerland attaches to the principle of neutrality; it is not to infringe upon it, but solely to accelerate the period when this principle may be applied in an advantageous andpermanent manner, that they propose to the confederation to assume an energetic attitude, and adopt vigorous measures commensurate to the extraordinary circumstances of the times, but without forming a precedent for the future.

"It is conformably with these principles that the undersigned have received from their respective courts the necessary instructions to regulate, by a Convention which cannot but be agreeable to Switzerland, the footing upon which its adhesion is to subsist to the sacred cause which it has already embraced. They have, therefore, the honour to invite the Diet without delay to name Plenipotentiaries to enter into a nego-

ciation with them upon this subject.

"The allied Monarchs impose upon themselves the greatest sacrifices; nevertheless, they require from Switzerland, only those from which it cannot possibly withdraw itself in a crisis in which its dearest interests are at stake; and to alleviate the burden of putting on foot the forces necessary for the vigorous defence of their frontiers, as well as to insure its success, they propose to keep at the disposal of Switzerland all the assistance which the general operations of the war shall permit them to dedicate to this object.

"The Monarchs desire in this manner among this nation (the object of their particular regard and esteem) those sentiments of attachment, confidence, and gratitude to which they believe themselves so justly entitled, sentiments which they would have at heart still to increase and strengthen at the time of a general peace, by paying particular attention to the interests and the safety of Switzerland.

"The undersigned renew to his Excellency the President, and to Messrs. the Deputies to the Diet, the assurance of their distinguished consideration.

"STRATFORD CANNING,
"KRUDENER,
"SCHRAUT,
"CHAMBRIE."

"*Zurich, May* 6, 1815."

ANSWER OF THE DIET.

"At the moment when a new political convulsion shewed itself in France, Switzerland, struck with the dangers of its situation, took with vigour and celerity the measures of safety which the importance of the circumstances required. The Diet has made known by a proclamation, the object of these armaments; it has avoided all connection with the man who has taken the reins of the French government, and has refused to recognise him.

"The Ministers of the Allied Powers justly infer from this conduct, that Switzerland, united in interest and intentions with the other States, must oppose with all its might a power which threatens the peace, the tranquillity, the independence, and the rights of all nations. Such are, in fact, the resolutions of the Diet.

"The relations which it maintains with the high allied powers, and even with them alone, leave no doubt respecting its disposition or its designs; it will abide by them with that constancy and fidelity which have been at all times honourable features in the Swiss character.

"Twenty-two little republics, united among themselves for their security and the assertion of their independence, must seek their national strength in the principle of their confederation. This is what is prescribed by the nature of things, by the geographical situation, the constitution and the character of the Swiss people.

"A consequence of this principle is its neutrality recognised in its favour, as the basis of its future relations with all states. It equally results from this principle, that in the great contest which is on the eve of commencing, the part of Switzerland must

naturally consist in the vigorous defence of its frontiers. By remaining on this line, it does not estrange itself from the cause of the other powers; on the contrary, it embraces it the more sincerely, and serves it with the more advantage, as this cause becomes immediately its own. Considered in itself, the defence of a frontier 50 leagues in extent, which serves as a *point d' appui* to the movement of two armies, is a co-operation not only very effectual, but even of the highest importance. Thirty thousand men and more have been put on foot for this purpose. Resolved to maintain this development of force, Switzerland thinks on its side that it may expect from the kindness of the powers, that their armies will respect its territory, till it shall itself call for their aid. Assurances on this head are absolutely necessary to tranquillize the people, and to induce them to bear with courage so great a burthen.

The Diet believes that it has answered, by these explanations, the expectations of their Excellencies the Ministers, at the same time that it shews its confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the Monarchs who have but lately taken such an interest in the fate of this country, and thus acquired fresh claims to its gratitude.

"If there is now any thing to be done according to the principles above explained, in order to fix in a more precise manner the political relations of the confederation with the allied powers, during the continuance of the present war, and at the same time to agree on the conditions of its system of defence, the Diet is ready to hear these overtures: it has commissioned Messrs. the Burgomaster Wyss, the Avoyer Merlineu, and the Burgomaster Weiland, to enter into a negociation with Messrs. the Ministers upon these two points, which are essentially inseparable. But in every case the right is reserved to the Cantons, to take a definitive resolution on this head, and to give these arrangements legal validity by constitutionally confirming them."—*(Zurich, May 12.)*

Proclamations of the King of Prussia, on resuming possession of his Polish Provinces.

"Inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Posen,—At the same time that, according to my letters patent of this day's date, I restore to their original state those parts of the late Duchy of Warsaw which belonged originally to Prussia, and now revert to my dominions: I have also had it in view to fix your political relations: you have now also obtained a country, and at the same time a proof of my esteem for your attachment.

"You are incorporated with my Monarchy, but without being obliged to renounce your Nationality. You will participate in the Constitution which I intend to give my faithful subjects, and you will have a provisional constitution, like the other provinces of my kingdom. Your religion shall be maintained, and a suitable dotation be assigned to its servants. Your personal rights and your property shall return under the protection of the laws, upon which you will also be called upon in

future to deliberate. Your language shall be used with the German in all public transactions, and every one of you, according to his abilities, shall be eligible to public employments in the Grand Duchy, and to all the offices, honours, and dignities of my kingdom.

"My Governor, who was born among you, will also reside with you. He will inform me of your wishes and your wants, and you, of the intentions of my Government. Your fellow citizen, my high President, will organize the Grand Duchy according to my instructions, and till the organization is complete, govern in every department. He will on this occasion employ the men of business, found among you, according as they are qualified by their knowledge and your confidence. When the organization is finished, the different branches of administration will be introduced.

"It is my firm resolve that the past be consigned to perfect oblivion. My care belongs exclusively to the future, in which I hope to find the means to bring back the country, which has been tried beyond its strength, and is quite exhausted, to the road of prosperity.

"Since experience has matured you, I hope that I may depend on your acknowledgements.—Given at Vienna, the 15th of May, 1815.

(Signed)

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

To the Inhabitants of the City and Territory of Dantzic, the Circle of Culm and Michelan, the Town of Thorn, and its Territory.

"By my letters patent of today, I have restored you to your ancient connexions; I have given you back to the country to which you originally belonged, and to which you are indebted for your former prosperity. In this reunion, you will participate in the Constitution which I intend for all my faithful subjects in the Provincial Government of the Province of West Prussia.

"This re-union affords you protection and security for your property, the certainty that you will again enjoy yourselves the fruits of your industry, and the prospect of future tranquillity. With paternal care I will exert myself to assist in replacing on a firm foundation your welfare, which has suffered so severely. Exclusively occupied with the future, it is my will that every past error be forgotten.

"The circumstances of the moment prevent me from receiving in person the renewed oath of your allegiance, and I have therefore appointed my high President of East Prussia, Von Auerswald, to receive the homage from you, in my name, in the city of Dantzic, and to take the necessary measures to this effect.

"Given at Vienna, May 15, 1815.

(Signed)

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

Treaty of Peace between Saxony and Prussia, concluded at Vienna, on the 18th of May.

Article 2. The cessions of Saxony, prescribed by the Congress, are confirmed and settled anew, so that from the Elbe to the Bi-

shopric of Merseburg, the Bailiwicks of Torgau, Eilenburgh, and Prussian Delitsch, are cut off, with the exception of some reciprocally enclosed districts. The *enclavés* in the principality of Reuss, which with the circle of Neustadt become Prussian, are, Gefall, Blintendorf, Sparenberg, and Blankenberg.

4. The King of Prussia assumes, on account of his new provinces, the title of Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of both Lusatias, and Count of Henneberg.

5. Within a fortnight after the ratification, Prussia evacuates those parts of Saxony which she does not continue to hold.

6. Both divisions reciprocally renounce all feudal connections or dependence.

7. The deeds, &c. in the Archives with regard to the ceded provinces generally, shall be delivered up within three months: in regard to the divided provinces, the originals shall belong to the larger portions and authentic copies shall be given to the others.

8. As to the Saxon army, the officers and foreign soldiers of every rank shall have their choice whether they will enter the Prussian, or remain in the Saxon service: subalterns and privates whose birth-place falls to Prussia enter the Prussian service.

9. The debts of the undivided provinces become a charge on that government to which they are assigned; those of the divided provinces are taken by each proportionally.

10. The engagements entered into by the Central Tax-Committee, on account of the kingdom of Saxony, shall be performed by both governments.

11. The Treasury Bills shall also be provided for as a common debt.

13. The King of Prussia promises to settle on the most liberal footing, all that relates to the property and interests of the subjects on both sides, especially to the commerce of Leipsic.

14 and 15. A committee, common to both parties, and sitting at Dresden, shall equalize all claims under Austrian mediation.

17. The principles adopted by the Congress of Vienna, with regard to free navigation, shall especially apply to the Elbe, the Elster, and to canals.

19. Prussia furnishes yearly to Saxony, free of export duty, 150,000, or if required, 250,000 quintals of salt, at a price, which without raising the present retail price to Saxon subjects, may secure to the King of Saxony the enjoyment of a salt tax, approaching as near as possible to that which he had before the last war.

20. Grain, timber, lime, and stone, shall be reciprocally free from export duty.

21. No one shall be called to account for any share he may have had in military or political events.

22. The King of Saxony renounces all claims on the Duchy of Warsaw, and has therefore nothing to do with its debts.

23. With regard to the 2,550,000 Polish guilders which the Saxon treasury furnished to that of Warsaw, means shall be taken for their liquidation, at Warsaw.

Proclamation of the King of Prussia to the Inhabitants of Prussian Saxony.

By the patent which I have this day signed, I have united you, inhabitants of Saxony, with my subjects, your neighbours and German countrymen. The general agreement of the powers here assembled at the Congress has assigned to me your country, subjected by the fate of war, by way of indemnity, for the loss which has on one side diminished the circuit of the states guaranteed to me. Now separated, by the course of events, from a house of Princes with whom you have been faithfully connected for centuries, you pass over to another, which is allied to you by the friendly ties of neighbourhood, language, manners, and religion. When you beheld with pain your old connections dissolved, I respected that grief as furnishing an earnest of the German character, and a pledge that you and your children will obey me and my House with equal fidelity. You must be convinced of the necessity of your separation. My old subjects have made great and severe sacrifices. They have gained before the world and posterity a claim that the dangers of the days of Gros Beeren and Dennewitz should ever be far from them in future. They have given proof, that by their valour and fidelity to their King, Germany also has been delivered from the disgrace of servitude. But that they may maintain their own independence and the freedom of Germany, that the fruits of severe toils and bloody victories may not be lost, the duty of looking to their own independent existence, and that of care for the common weal of Germany, equally require that your provinces should be united to my States, and yourselves with my people. Germany has only won what Prussia has earned. This you must be convinced of; and I place confidence in your German and honest minds, that the oath of your fidelity will proceed equally from the feelings of the heart, as when I take you for my people. Through your union with my States, rich resources are opened to your industry. The wounds of war will be healed, when the present danger and the necessity for new efforts in defence of our independence are over. My cares for your welfare shall anxiously meet your own exertions. A beneficent constitution equally dividing the burthens of the State, a moderate government, well weighed laws, a correct and punctual distribution of justice, shall promote your domestic prosperity. Your military youth will faithfully join their brethren in arms. The ministers of religion will in future be the venerable instructors in the religion of your ancestors. Upon your literary establishments, for many years the nurseries of German science and learning, I will bestow especial attention; and when the Prussian throne, after the lapse of a century, has been firmly founded on the virtues of peace and war, and the freedom of our native Germany guarded, then you will participate in the distinguished rank which the Prussian name will hold, and history will also write your names,

brave Saxons, in the annals of Prussian glory.

(Signed)

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Vienna, May 22, 1815.

To the Inhabitants of the Ceded Parts of the Kingdom of Saxony.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded on the 18th of this month, and ratified on the 21st, between me and the courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, I have consented to the cession of that part of my Hereditary States, of which the Congress at Vienna had disposed, which had at the same time added the clause, that the rest of my hereditary States would not be restored till I had consented to the cessions demanded.

During my long government I have been guided in all my operations solely by my solicitude for the good of the subjects who were intrusted to me. The issue of all human enterprises is in the hand of God. All my efforts to avert so painful a sacrifice have been in vain. I must part from you, and the bonds which your fidelity and your attachment to my person rendered so dear to me, the bonds which have formed for ages the happiness of my House, and of your ancestors, must be broken. Conformably to the promise made to the Allied Powers, I release you, subjects and soldiers, of the provinces separated from my kingdom, from your oath to me and my House, and I recommend you to be faithful and obedient to your new Sovereign.

My gratitude for your fidelity, my love and my ardent wishes for your welfare, will always attend you.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

Saxenburg, May 22, 1815.

Prussian Decree respecting the Representation of the People.

We, Frederick William, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c.

By our decree of the 30th of last month, we have ordained a regular administration for our monarchy, taking into consideration at the same time the former relations of the provinces.

The history of the Prussian States shows, indeed, that the happy state of civil liberty, and the duration of a just administration founded upon order, has hitherto found in the character of the Sovereigns, and in their union with their people, all that security which the imperfection and uncertainty of all human institutions would allow.

In order, however, that these advantages may be built on a still firmer basis, and that we may give to the Prussian nation a pledge of our confidence, and to posterity an authentic document of the principles upon which our ancestors and ourself have conducted the government of our kingdom with constant regard to the happiness of our subjects; and that those principles may be durably recorded by a written document, as the Constitution of the Prussian Monarchy, we have resolved as follows:

1st. A Representation of the people shall be formed.

2nd. For this end,

(*a*) The Provincial Assemblies, where they still exist with more or less influence, are to be re-established and modelled according to the exigencies of the times.

(*b*) Where there are at present no Provincial Assemblies they are to be introduced.

3rd. From the Provincial Assemblies, the Assembly of the Representatives of the Kingdom is to be chosen which will sit at Berlin.

4. The functions of the National Representatives extend to the deliberation upon all the objects of legislation which concern the personal rights of the citizens and their property, including taxation.

5. A Committee is to be formed at Berlin without delay, which is to consist of experienced Officers of State, and inhabitants of the provinces.

6. This committee shall employ itself.

(*a*). On the organization of the Provincial Assemblies.

(*b*). The organization of the National Representation.

(*c*). On the framing of a Constitution according to the principles laid down.

7. It shall meet on the 1st of September this year.

8. Our Chancellor is charged with the execution of this decree, and is to lay before us the labours of the Committee.

He names the members of it, and presides at its meetings, but is authorized, in case of need, to name a Deputy in his room.

Given under our hand and Royal Seal. Done at Vienna, May 25, 1815.

(Signed)

L. S. FREDERICK WILLIAM.

(Countersigned)

C. F. V. HARDENBERG.

Protest of the Spanish Ambassador against the Decisions of the Congress of Vienna.

The undersigned, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of Spain, has remarked, that no mention appears in the Protocol, of that conference which took place yesterday evening. He presumes, that, instead of a conference, it was rather an act of courtesy which Messrs. the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Prussia shewed towards him, in order to communicate to him the act with which they have resolved to terminate their labours, and in which they, as he is told, have irrevocably agreed among themselves alone respecting the rights of his Majesty the King of Spain, and his Majesty the King of Etruria, in Italy, as well as respecting the singular recommendation made to his Catholic Majesty, in an article of the treaty, respecting the cession of Olivenza to Portugal, an affair with which the Plenipotentiaries of the above powers must surely have interfered by mistake, since it has at no time become the Congress, and much less of any of its parts, to interfere in that business. And as it is of the greatest importance, that either in the Protocols, or in the diplomatic archives, some record should remain of

what the undersigned yesterday declared verbally, therefore, he has the honour now to repeat it in writing. He then declared, that all that he could do, out of respect to the Powers whose Plenipotentiaries were assembled yesterday evening, was, that he must leave to his own Court the decision in relation to the communicated treaty, and till then, cannot subscribe it.

1. Because his instructions forbid him to subscribe any agreement contrary to the immediate and complete restoration of the three Duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, as he had the honour to make known to Prince Metternich in a note of the 3rd of April, which has remained unanswered, and which has not been imparted to Congress, contrary to the express wishes therein set forth.

2. Because, while Spain has desired of Austria, in its own name, the restoration of Tuscany, and subsidiarily of Parma, and while besides his Catholic Majesty takes an immediate interest in the fate of his Majesty the King of France, even had the undersigned not been summoned, like the Plenipotentiaries of other powers who signed the treaty of Paris, and admitted to the Congress of Vienna, in no way could the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Britain, &c. legitimately decide respecting the fate of Tuscany and Parma, without this concert. And certainly it will be impossible to persuade any man that that can be called entering into negotiation between two powers, when the Plenipotentiary of the one is merely invited to adopt that which the mediating powers have irrevocably fixed with the other, and which is then made the formal article of a treaty.

3. Because, among the great number of articles of which the treaty consists, there is only a small number, respecting which information was given in the conferences to the Plenipotentiaries of the eight powers who signed the peace of Paris, and as all these Plenipotentiaries are reciprocally equal, and the Powers whom they represent equally independent, it cannot be admitted that a part of them have the right of deciding and concluding, and the rest of them only that of subscribing, or refusing subscription, without an open contempt of the most essential forms, without the most manifest subversion of all principles, and without the introduction of a new law of nations, to which the Powers of Europe cannot submit without *ipso facto* renouncing their independence, and which, however general it may become, shall never be so on the other side of the Pyrennees.

The undersigned requests his Highness Prince Metternich, in his capacity of President of the Congress, to lay this note before the other Plenipotentiaries, and to permit its insertion in the Protocol of conferences.

He embraces this opportunity of renewing to his Highness the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

P. M. Gomez Labrador.

Vienna, June 5, 1815.

German Act of Confederation.

Art. I.—The Sovereign Princes and free cities of Germany, including their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands, namely, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, for those of their possessions which formerly belonged to the German Empire, the King of Denmark for Holstein, the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, unite themselves into a perpetual league, which shall be called the German Confederation.

II.—The object thereof is the maintenance of the internal and external security of Germany, and of the independence and inviolability of the different German states.

III.—The Members of the Confederation have, as such, equal rights; they bind themselves, all equally to maintain the act of confederation.

IV.—The affairs of the confederation shall be managed by a general assembly, in which all the Members of the Confederation shall be represented by their plenipotentiaries, who shall each have one vote either severally, or as representing more than one member, as follows:—

Austria 1 vote, Prussia 1, Bavaria 1, Saxony 1, Hanover 1, Wurtemburg 1, Baden 1, Electorate of Hesse, 1, Grand Duchy of Hesse 1, Denmark for Holstein 1, the Netherlands for Luxemburg 1, the Grand-Ducal and Ducal Saxon Houses 1, Brunswick and Nassau 1, Mecklenburg Schwerin, and Mecklenburg Strelitz, 1, Holstein Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg 1, Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schamberg Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck 1, the free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburgh 1; total 17 votes.

V.—Austria has the presidency in the Diet of the Confederation; every member of the league is empowered to make propositions and bring them under discussion; and the presiding member is bound to submit such propositions for deliberation within a fixed period.

VI.—When these propositions relate to the abolition or alteration of the fundamental laws of the Confederation, or to regulations relating to the Act of Confederation itself, then the Diet forms itself into a full committee, when the different component members shall have the following votes proportioned to the extent of their territories:—

Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemburg, four votes each; Baden, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Holstein, and Luxemburg, three votes each; Brunswick, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and Nassau, two votes each; Saxe Weimar, and a great number of minor German Princes, with the free towns, one vote each; total 69 votes.

VII.—Questions in the Diet shall be decided by a simple majority of votes, on ordinary occasions, the President to have the casting vote; but when in full committee, the question must be decided by a majority of at least three fourths.

VIII.—The Diet of the Confe-

deration has its sitting at Frankfort on the Main; its opening is fixed for the 1st of September 1815.

IX.—The first business of the Diet, after its opening, will be the formation of the organic regulations of the confederation, in regard to its external, military, and internal relations.

X.—Every Member of the Confederation engages to assist in protecting not only all Germany, but every separate State of the league against any attack, and reciprocally to guarantee to each other the whole of their possessions included within the Confederation.

After war has been once declared by the Confederation, no member can enter into separate negotiations with the enemy, nor conclude a separate armistice or peace.

Although the members possess the right of alliance of every kind, yet they bind themselves to enter into no treaties hostile to the security of the Confederation, or to that of any confederate State.

The Members of the League also bind themselves not to make war on each other under any pretext, nor to decide their differences by force, but to bring them under the consideration and decision of the Diet.

Besides the preceding articles, there are a variety of others relating to the internal regulations of Germany, of which the following are the most interesting:—

XIII.—In all the States of the Confederation a constitutional assembly of the States-General shall be established.

XVI—Diversity of Christian religious faith in the States of the German Confederation, can occasion no difference in respect to the enjoyment of civil and political rights.

The Diet will take into consideration in what way the civil amelioration of the professors of the Jewish religion may best be effected, and in particular, how the enjoyment of all civil rights in return for the performance of all civil duties may be most effectually secured to them in the States of the Confederation; in the mean time the professors of this faith shall continue to enjoy the rights already extended to them.

XVIII.—The confederate Princes and free cities agree to secure to the subjects of their Confederate States the following rights:—

a. The possession of landed property out of the State in which they reside, without being subjected to greater taxes or charges than those of the native subjects of such State.

b. The right of free emigration from one German Confederate State to another, which shall consent to receive them for subjects; and also the right of entering into the civil or military service of any such Confederate State; both rights, however, to be enjoyed only in so far as no previous obligation to military service in their native country shall stand in the way.

c. The Diet on its first meeting shall occupy itself with the formation of some uniform regulations relative to the freedom of the press, and the securing of the rights of authors and publishers against oppression,

XIX.—The Members of the Confederation also engage, on the first meeting of the Diet, to take into consideration the state of commerce and intercourse between the different States of the Confederation, as well as that of navigation, on the principles adopted by the Congress of Vienna,

The above act was concluded, and signed at Vienna, on the 8th of June, 1815.

Duke of Wellington's Proclamation.

I announce to the French that I enter their territory at the head of an army already victorious, not as an enemy (except of the Usurper, the enemy of the human race, with whom there can be neither peace nor truce), but to aid them to shake off the iron yoke by which they are oppressed. I therefore give to my army the subjoined orders, and I desire that every one who violates them may be made known to me.

The French know, however, that I have a right to require, that they conduct themselves in such a manner that I may be able to protect them against those who would seek to do them evil.

They must, then, furnish the requisitions that will be made of them by persons authorised to make them, taking receipts in due form and order; that they remain quietly at their homes, and have no correspondence or communication with the Usurper or with his adherents.

All those who shall absent themselves from their homes, after the entrance of the army into France, and all those who shall be absent in the service of the usurper, shall be considered as enemies and his adherents, and their property shall be appropriated to the subsistence of the army.

Given at head-quarters, at Malplaquet, this 21st day of June, 1815.

WELLINGTON.

Buonaparte's Declaration to the French People.

Frenchmen!—In commencing war for maintaining the national independence I relied on the union of all efforts, of all wills, and the concurrence of all the national authorities. I had reason to hope for success, and I braved all the declarations of the Powers against me.

Circumstances appear to me changed. I offer myself as a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May they prove sincere in their declarations, and have really directed them only against my power! My political life is terminated, and I proclaim my son under the title of Napoleon II. Emperor of the French.

The present Ministers will provisionally form the Council of the Government. The interest which I take in my son induces me to invite the Chambers to form without delay the Regency by a law.

Unite all for the public safety, in order to remain an independent nation.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Paris, June 23, 1815.

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

The King to the French people.

The gates of my kingdom at last open before me; I hasten to bring back my misled subjects, to mitigate the calamities which I had wished to prevent, to place myself a second time between the Allied and the French Armies, in the hope that the feelings of consideration of which I may be the object may tend to their preservation. This is the only way in which I have wished to take part in the war. I have not permitted any Prince of my family to appear in foreign ranks, and have chained in the courage of those of my servants who had been able to range themselves around me.

Returned to the soil of my country, I take pleasure in speaking confidence to my people. When I first re-appeared among you, I found men's minds agitated, and heated by conflicting passions. My views encountered on every side, nothing but difficulties and obstacles. My government was liable to commit errors; perhaps it did commit them. There are times when the purest intentions are insufficient to direct, or sometimes they even mislead.

Experience alone could teach; it shall not be lost. All that can save France is my wish.

My subjects have learned, by cruel trials, that the principle of the legitimacy of Sovereigns is one of the fundamental bases of social order—the only one upon which, amidst a great nation, a wise and well-ordered liberty can be established. This doctrine has just been proclaimed as that of all Europe. I had previously consecrated it by my charter, and I claim to add to that charter all the guarantee which can secure the benefits of it.

The unity of ministry is the strongest that I can offer. I mean that it should exist, and that the frank and firm march of my Council should guarantee all interests and calm all inquietudes.

Some have talked latterly of the restoration of tithes and feudal rights. This fable, invented by the common enemy, does not require confutation. It will not be expected that the King should stoop to refute calumnies and lies; the success of the treason has too clearly indicated their source. If the purchasers of national property have felt alarm, the Charter should suffice to re-assure them. Did I not myself propose to the Chambers, and cause to be executed, sales of such property? This proof of my sincerity is unanswerable.

In these latter times, my subjects of all classes have given me equal proofs of love and fidelity. I wish them to know how sensibly I feel them, and that it is from among all Frenchmen I shall delight to choose those who are to approach my person and my family.

I wish to exclude from my presence none but those whose celebrity is matter of grief to France, and of horror to Europe. In the plot which they hatched, I perceive many of my subjects misled, and some guilty.

I promise—I who never promised in vain (all Europe knows it)—to pardon to misled Frenchmen, all that has passed since the day when I quitted Lille, amidst

so many tears, upto the day when I re-entered Cambria, amidst so many acclamations.

But the blood of my people has flowed, in consequence of a treason of which the annals of the world present no example. That treason has summoned foreigners into the heart of France. Every day reveals to me a new disaster. I owe it, then, to the dignity of my crown, to the interest of my people, to the repose of Europe, to except from pardon the instigators and authors of this horrible plot. They shall be designated to the vengeance of the laws by the two chambers, which I propose forthwith to assemble.

Frenchmen, such are the sentiments which he brings among you, whom time has not been able to change, nor calamities fatigue, nor injustice made to stoop. The King whose fathers reigned for eight centuries over yours, returns to consecrate the remainder of his days in defending and consoling you.

Given at Cambrai, this 28th of June, in the year of our Lord 1815, and of our reign the 21st.

(Signed) LOUIS.

By the King.

(Signed) Prince TALLEYRAND
Min. Sec. of S. for F. Affairs.

A Supplementary Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias. Signed at London the 17th (20th) of June, 1814.

CONVENTION.

(Translation)

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in concert with their high allies, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the King of Prussia, considering that the grand object of their alliance, to ensure the future tranquillity of Europe, and to establish a just equilibrium of power, cannot be deemed to be completely accomplished, until the arrangements concerning the state of possession of the different countries composing it, shall have been definitively settled at the Congress, to be held agreeably to the 32nd Article of the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris the 30th of May, 1814, have judged it necessary, conformably to the Treaty of Chaumont of the 1st of March of the same year, to keep still on foot a portion of their armies, in order to give effect to the above arrangements, and to maintain order and tranquillity until the state of Europe shall be entirely re-established.

The High Contracting Powers have in consequence appointed their Plenipotentiaries, namely, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh one of his said Majesty's most hon. Privy, Council, &c. and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Charles Robert Count de Nesselrode, his Privy Counsellor, &c. who, after exchanging their full powers, and finding them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. His Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of all

the Russias engage to keep on a war establishment, until the definitive arrangement to be made at the above Congress, an army of seventy-five thousand troops, that is to say, sixty thousand infantry, and fifteen thousand cavalry, together with a train of artillery, and with equipments proportioned to the number of troops, which number is equal to that which his Imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia bind themselves to keep on foot for the same purpose,

Art. II.—His Britannic Majesty reserves to himself to furnish his contingent, conformably to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Chaumont of the 1st of March, 1814.

Art. III.—The High-Contracting Parties, as well as their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia engage to employ these armies only pursuant to a common plan, and conformably to the spirit, and for the object, of their alliance abovementioned.

Art. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed to it the seals of their arms.

Done at London the 29th of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)

(Signed) NESSELRODE.
(L. S.)

The Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain and Austria were the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, and the Sieur Clement Wenceslas Lothaire, Prince of Metternich, &c. &c. &c.

The Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain and Prussia were the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, and Prince Charles Augustus de Hardenberg, Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand order of the Black Eagle, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

We, William, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c.

When the government of Belgium was given into our hands by the High Allied Powers, we had previously given our formal adhesion to the conditions of the Union of Belgium with the United Provinces of the Netherlands, which had been agreed upon at London by the Plenipotentiaries of the said Powers, in the month of June, 1814, and of which the following is the tenor:—

Art. I.—This union is to be intimate and complete, so that the two countries shall form one and the same state, governed by the Constitution already established in Holland, which shall be modified by common consent, according to the new state of things.

II.—No innovation shall be made in the articles of this Constitution, which ensure equal favour and protection to all forms of

worship, and guarantee the admission of all citizens to public offices and employments, whatever be their religious creed.

III.—The Belgian Provinces shall be duly represented in the assembly of the States General, whose ordinary sittings in time of peace shall be held alternately in a town in Holland and in a town in Belgium.

IV.—All the inhabitants of the Netherlands being thus constitutionally assimilated among each other, the several Provinces shall equally enjoy all the commercial and other advantages of which their respective situations are susceptible; nor can any obstacle or restriction be laid upon one to the advantage of another.

V.—Immediately after the union, the provinces and towns of Belgium shall be admitted to the commerce and navigation of the colonies upon the same footing as the provinces and towns of Holland.

VI.—As the burthens must be in common as well as the advantages, the debts contracted till the time of the union, by the Dutch provinces on the one hand, and by the Belgic provinces on the other, shall be chargeable to the public treasury of the Netherlands.

VII.—Conformably to the same principles, the expences required for the establishment and preservation of the fortresses on the frontier of the new State, shall be borne by the public treasury; as resulting from an object that interests the safety and independence of all the provinces of the whole nation.

VIII.—The expence of forming and keeping up the dykes shall be for the account of the districts more especially interested in this branch of the public service, reserving the obligation of the state in general to furnish aid in case of extraordinary disasters, all exactly as has been hitherto practised in Holland.

The treaty of Vienna having since confirmed, upon these same principles, the formal session of the Belgic Provinces, to form in conjunction with the United Provinces of the Netherlands, one kingdom, we have hastened to appoint a special committee to examine what modifications it would be useful or necessary to make in the constitution already established in Holland.

Citizens distinguished by their knowledge, their patriotism, and their probity, have employed themselves on this important work with a zeal worthy of the greatest praises.

The project which they have just laid before us, contains honourable distinctions for the Nobility, insures to all forms of worship equal favour and protection, and guarantees the admission of all citizens to public offices and employments; it fixes the division of power upon the basis of protecting institutions, which have been at all times dear to the people of Belgium. It recognises above all things the independence of the judicial power; it reconciles the integrity and the strength of the body politic, with the individual right of each of its members; and lastly, it contains the elements of every gradual im-

provement, which experience and further study may shew to be necessary.

However, before we proceed to introduce the new fundamental law, we desire to convince ourselves of the assent of our subjects to its principal regulations. For this purpose, Deputies (notables) shall be assembled from every arrondissement, in the proportion of one for 2,000 inhabitants. We have ordered that the choice shall be made with impartiality among the persons most estimable, and most worthy of the confidence of their fellow citizens. But in order to be certain that our intentions in this respect have been fulfilled, and that those who are going to be named Deputies, are really deserving of the honour of being the organs of the general opinion; we further order that the lists shall be published and deposited for eight days in the chief towns of the respective districts.

At the same time registers shall be opened, in which every inhabitant, who is the head of a family, may come and insert a simple vote of rejection of one or more of the Deputies named.

It is according to the result which these registers shall afford, that the lists will be finally determined on, and the Notables convoked in each arrondissement to vote upon the plan of the fundamental law which will be laid before them. Each of these assemblages shall send its process verbal to Brussels, and shall depute three of its members to attend in a general meeting at the opening of those process verbaux (journals of proceedings), and at the collecting of the votes of the Notables.

Such, Belgians, are the measures which we have judged the most proper for the establishment of a compact which is to fix your destinies, and to hasten the moment when your Sovereign will be surrounded by a representation faithfully constituted.

Happy to reign over a free, brave, and industrious people, we are sure of finding in it that character for openness and sincerity which has always so eminently distinguished it. All our efforts will be directed to cement the foundations of its prosperity and glory, and the citizens of all classes, and all the provinces shall have in us a benevolent and impartial protector of their rights and their welfare. In particular we guarantee to the Catholic Church its establishment and its liberties, and we shall not lose sight of the examples of wisdom and moderation in this respect, which have been left us by our predecessors, your ancient Sovereigns, whose memory is so justly revered among you.

Given at the Hague, July 18, 1815, and the second year of our reign. (Signed)

By the King. WILLIAM.

For the Secretary of State in his absence, the Cabinet Secretary. (Signed)

P. DE CROMBRUGGE.

(A true Copy).

The Clerk to the Secretary of State,

L. VAN GOBBELSCHROY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

Brunswick, August 2.

We George, by the grace of God, Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Kingdom of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, &c., in guardianship of Duke Charles Frederick Augustus William of Brunswick Luneburg, to all who see these presents, greeting:

As it has pleased Divine Providence to call away to a better state in the kingdom of peace from the midst of his deeply afflicted family and faithful subjects our dearly beloved cousin the reigning Duke of Brunswick Luneberg, Frederick William, by a glorious death on the 16th of June, in the conflict for the tranquillity of Europe and the independence of Germany; and as through this, never enough to be lamented event, the succession to the said Duchy devolves on his eldest son, our much loved cousin Charles Frederick Augustus, therefore have we, as well on account of the ties of consanguinity as of the expressed wish of the deceased, been moved to take upon us the guardianship of our said cousin Duke Charles Frederick Augustus William, during his minority; and we now declare, in the name and as guardians of our said cousin, that we take possession of the ducal territories of Brunswick Luneberg, with all the rights, regalia, and superiorities, as possessed by our deceased cousin Frederick William: we now, therefore, enjoin all subjects and inhabitants of the ducal Brunswick Luneburg territories, in virtue of their oath of allegiance, to be true and obedient to our said cousin and us, on account of the guardianship devolved on us, and also the general colleges, magistrates, and administrators, to proceed uninterrupted in the business of their several departments, and to continue to watch over the interests of the country and the government, to the best of their ability. In particular, we hereby authorise and request the home College of Counsellors at Brunswick, as chief administrators of the country, in future as heretofore, to continue in the regular administration of the country, and to report to us the instructions communicated, or still to be communicated to them.

Given at Carlton-house, this 18th July, 1815.

GEORGE P. R.
Count MUNSTER.

Address of the Belgian Prelates to the King of the Netherlands.

Sire,—We believe it our duty no longer to delay expressing to your Majesty, the surprise and the grief which your proclamation of the 18th of this month (July) has caused us.

In the conviction that it is the first duty of the Bishops, to speak the truth to the Throne when the grand interests of Religion are in question, we now fulfil this duty with the more confidence and frankness, as your Majesty frequently testified to us your intention to protect religion with all your power, and as in that very proclamation, which is the cause of our uneasiness, you assure to

the Catholic church its establishment and its privileges.

Sire, the existence and the privileges of the Catholic Church, in this part of your kingdom, are inconsistent with an article of the plan of the new Constitution, by which equal favour and protection are promised to all religions.

Since the conversion of the Belgians to Christianity, such a dangerous innovation has never been introduced in these provinces, unless by force. The attempts of Joseph the second to maintain it were fruitless. The tyranny of the last French government established it in theory; but no religious troubles ensued, because the head of the state protected the Protestant sects as little as he did the Catholic church. After this, however, the declared enemy of all religion was overthrown. The Belgian Church recovered all her spiritual rights.—In the ordinance of the 7th March 1814, which the Commissioners of the allied powers expressly confirmed, the general Government of Belgium declared, "Henceforward the ecclesiastical power and the temporal power, will be inviolably maintained in their respective limits, as they are fixed by the common law, and by the ancient constitution of the country."

Sire, we do not hesitate to declare to your Majesty, that the canonical laws, which are sanctioned by the ancient constitutions of the country, are incompatible with the projected constitution which would give in Belgium equal favour and protection to all religions.

The canonical laws have always rejected schism and heresy from the bosom of the church.

The Christian Emperors thought it their duty to maintain these laws, and to secure their execution, as may be easily seen in the collection of edicts upon this subject. From Charlemagne down to the unhappy epoch of 1781, and the following years, all the Sovereigns of this country in every age, exclusively protected the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, and secured to it the undisturbed enjoyment of all the rights and privileges in the possession of which they found it.

The Council of Trent, all whose resolutions were published in these Provinces, and have thence the effect of ecclesiastical law, after confirming all the old laws of the Church, which fix the spiritual jurisdictions, the rights of the Bishops, of the Chapters, of the Universities, and in general of the regular and secular clergy, commanded the bishops to see to the execution of them, and carefully to watch not only over the maintenance of the sacred pledge of the faith, but also that of the laws, which concern the essential discipline of the Catholic Church, and secure the consistency and the inviolability of its government. These, Sire, are the duties of the bishops of these provinces, and the laws of the country have constantly allowed and facilitated the fulfilment of them, till a higher power prevented them in part from discharging them.

If your Majesty, when you secure to the Belgic church her existence and privileges, has the in-

tention, as we conjecture, to maintain the entire execution of the holy canon law, we are incapable of duly expressing our thanks to your Majesty for it.

But we most respectfully take the liberty to lay before your Majesty an article of the new constitution, which, in securing the same protection to all religions, would be incompatible with the free and entire exercise of our official duties.

We are bound, Sire, incessantly to preserve the people entrusted to our care, from the doctrines which are in opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic church. We could not release ourselves from this obligation without violating our most sacred duties; and if your Majesty, by virtue of a fundamental law, protected in these provinces the public profession and spreading of these doctrines, the progress of which we are bound to oppose with all the care and energy which the Catholic church expects from our office, we should be in formal opposition to the laws of the state, to the measures which your Majesty might adopt to maintain them among us, and in spite of all our endeavours to maintain union and peace, the public tranquillity might still be disturbed,

And since, by Art. 136 of the proposed Constitution, the public exercise of a form of worship may be hindered, when it might disturb the public tranquillity; it follows, that the free exercise of our religion might be hindered by a possible consequence of the use of the rights and liberties of the Catholic church in these provinces.

We dare not conceal from you, Sire, that such regulations, if they were confirmed by your Majesty, could only lead to a renewal of the troubles which desolated these provinces in the sixteenth century, and that they must sooner or later alienate the hearts of your faithful subjects in this part of your kingdom, with whom, attachment to the Catholic faith is stronger and more lively than in any other country in Europe.

Already the proclamation of your Majesty, which announced that the new Constitution should insure the liberty of religions, and give all equal favour and protection, filled every heart with consternation. It is known that this dangerous system is one of the main articles of the modern philosophy, which has been the source of so many misfortunes to us; that evidently aims at exciting indifference to all religions, at lessening their influence from day to day, and at destroying them in the end entirely. We are bound Sire, to tell you the truth in its full extent, The clergy of these provinces have not observed without pain that your Majesty has been persuaded to exclude them from the assemblies in which the great interests of the state were discussed; that the plan of the new Constitution contains honourable distinctions for the nobility, and that the clergy, once the first class in the state, are deprived of them; that it will not even have the right of being represented in the Provincial Assemblies, that its influence on the

acceptance of the new Constitution is carefully removed, so that the most distinguished members of the clergy, according to the expressions, of your Majesty's proclamation, are not among the persons most worthy of the confidence of their fellow citizens; lastly, that they are not allowed to inscribe their disapproving votes on the lists of the notables.

All these are measures which (we say it with grief to your Majesty), can appear to us only as an unhappy omen for the future, since your Majesty's ministers already account the opinions and votes of the whole clergy for nothing, upon subjects which are as much within their cognisance as that of other private persons, nay, their peculiar province, as far as the interest of religion is concerned.

It is impossible to calculate all the ill consequences that may arise from the continuation of such a plan. For if the Catholic clergy are no more to be consulted upon the concerns of the church—if it is decided that they can have no share, or at least only an accidental share, in making the laws, especially those relative to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, how can they hinder any encroachment upon the inalienable rights of the episcopal dignity, which belong to the existence of the Catholic church, and to the privileges which your Majesty insures to it? May they not be arbitrarily lessened in national assemblies, when the clergy have no influence, or, at the most, a very precarious one?

Experience has proved how important it is that the clergy possess a high rank in the state. The respect they enjoy, extends to the religion itself, which teaches it. However great the personal merit of the servants of the church may be, yet, in our times, if it is not supported by high rank and legal privileges, which ennoble the functions of the priesthood in the eyes of the people, the clergy can oppose but a weak bulwark to the disorders which they have continually to contend with. The internal peace and welfare of a state depends chiefly on the state of morals.

There are no good morals where there is no religion. As things now stand, religion is more or less respected in proportion as its servants are more or less honoured, and respected according to the existing laws. It is easy to confine the good in due bounds, but the wicked dare every thing against a clergy which does not enjoy a certain respect in the state.

Your Majesty has doubtless remarked that the Catholic religion, which was established again in France by the Concordat, did not produce the expected effect, because by the system of the Sovereign the Clergy enjoyed no rank, no consideration, no influence in the state. They were to be accounted as nothing. They were oppressed by all the inferior authorities; they soon became, as it was intended they should, incapable of doing good, or of preventing evil.

We have the confidence that your Majesty will deign, in the submissive and respectful representations which we make to you, in the frank expression of our

sentiments, to see only the fulfilment of our most important duties, under present circumstances, only a new proof of our devotion to your sacred person, only the sincere wish that your Majesty may reign over these fine provinces in constant peace, by a perfectly paternal government, and by a powerful and durable union between the Clergy and the Royal Authority.

We are, with the profoundest veneration, your Majesty's most humble, obedient, and faithful servants

(Signed
Prince MAURICE of Broglio, Bishop of Ghent.
J. A. BARRETT, Vicar-General Capitulary of Liege.
J. FORGEUR, Vicar-General of the Archbishoprick of Malines.
CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH PISANI, Bishop of Namur.
FRANCIS JOSEPH, Bishop of Tournay.

July 28, 1815.

Speech of the King of the Netherlands on opening the assembly of the States General of the United Netherlands.

Hague, August 8.

High and Mighty Lords,—A few months ago I announced to the States General the union of all the Netherlands under the Royal Sceptre; but that this union may be permanent and beneficial, it is not enough that all the inhabitants be united under one Sovereign; they must, besides, be most intimately bound together by the same laws and the same institutions; the party-walls raised under other circumstances must be removed, and they must mutually regard each other as inhabitants of one house, and children of one family.

Your High Mightinesses know that such are also the views of the united Powers of Europe in establishing the new Monarchy.—Faithful to the principle of every where maintaining and preserving the already established relations, they have especially required that our Constitution shall be maintained, and only altered in so far as the change of circumstances should, upon common deliberation, appear to demand. My own wishes coincide with this determination. I have chosen for the revision of the Constitution those measures which appeared to me most adapted to the end proposed. Men assembled from all the provinces of the kingdom, without any other end in view than the welfare and glory of their countrymen, have fulfilled the important task, and in their dispassionate, concordant, and confidential deliberations, I have seen, with joy, a new and flattering presage of the fraternal union of all my subjects.

These deliberations still continued, when the tumult of war, unexpected, and with unusual rage (but, God be thanked, for a short time only), surprised our territory. The danger, though short, was urgent; but the courage of our warriors was superior to the danger. No consideration, no examples of a neighbouring country even, could make one doubt a moment of the security of engagements voluntarily taken

by the Netherlanders; and now, that in a period of danger, united under the banners of independence, and by the side of our generous allies, they have confirmed their vows by deed; I flatter myself that the nation and all Europe partake my conviction and my confidence. History shall one day shew in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo two illustrious pillars of the new State of the Netherlands, and happy the Fathers are on whose sons the lot has fallen to raise these pillars with their arms, and to dye them with their blood.

The plan which is to be considered in this assembly should not be offered you by me, since in the review of the fundamental law, scarcely one article was laid aside by which the dearest rights of our nation was secured. But every care has been taken to extend these rights as much as possible, and to define them more clearly; that the new political union may have the stamp of an enlightened eye, and of the national character. The inviolability of the judicial authority remains irrevocable, and liberty of conscience is guaranteed to the fullest extent. No property can be declared confiscated, no opinion or thought checked in its course. The meanest citizen is at liberty to make his voice heard even at the Throne.

The people retain their representation; the Provincial Assemblies a suitable degree of power. The burdens of the state are freely voted, and equally borne. The revenues to be accounted for, according to fixed rules, can be employed in the hands of the King to no other ends than to the payment of services useful to the State, to the public institutions, to the defence of the country; and, in general, the royal power is great enough to secure the welfare of the community, but insufficient to oppress or injure a single subject.

If these observations are just, we may, under the direction of the new constitution, with increased ability, and with confidence in the future, continue and complete what, under the Divine blessing, is already begun, designed, or prepared for the honour and the welfare of the Netherlands. To your High Mightinesses is confided the solution of this question. Each of you knows the high importance of his mission, and each of you will strive to acquit himself of it with that zeal which we at all times, but especially in times like these, owe to our dear country.

Convention between the British and Dutch Governments.

In the name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being both highly desirous of promoting and confirming the harmony and good understanding which so happily subsist between their states, by bringing into actual operation that part of the stipulations of the first of the additional articles of the Convention of Aug. 13, 1814, which imports, "that the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being landed proprietors in the colonies of

"Demerara, Essequibo, and Ber-
"bice, shall have freedom to trade
"between the forenamed esta-
"blishments and the territory of
"his said Majesty in Europe, un-
"der certain conditions:"

Have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz. his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, H. Baron Fagel, Ambassador extraordinary at the British Court; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Henry Earl Bathurst, one of his principal Secretaries of State; who having communicated their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Article I. The foresaid trade shall, for the period of five years, beginning with the 1st of January, 1816, be carried on with ships being the property of subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, wherever built, and without any stipulation or restriction as to the seamen that navigate them; but on the expiration of the said five years, or sooner, if his Majesty the King of the Netherlands think fit, the said trade shall be confined exclusively to ships of Dutch built, and three-fourths of the crew of which are subjects of the King of the Netherlands.

II. The King of the Netherlands retains to himself the right of imposing such duties on the import of the produce of the said colonies into his European States, and *vice versa* on the export, as his Majesty shall think fit to appoint; but the duties which are levied in the colonies, shall apply equally to Dutch as to English trade.

III. Subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being proprietors of land in the said colonies, shall enjoy full liberty to proceed to and return from the said colonies, without being subjected to any delay or difficulty in this respect; they may also appoint persons in their name to carry on their business in this trade, or to hold the oversight of their property there; the said persons, however, during their residence in the foresaid colonies, being always subject to the laws and ordinances there in force.—They shall also enjoy full liberty to dispose of their property in such way as they shall judge proper; with this understanding, that, in regard to the Negroes, they are subject to the same regulations as British subjects.

IV. In order to protect the owners of plantations in the aforesaid colonies from the destructive consequences which might follow an immediate execution of the mortgages, for which they may be indebted to subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the High Contracting parties further agree, that in every case where the owner of a plantation shall present to a holder of a mortgage on that plantation, earlier than the 1st of January, 1814, (such mortgage-holder being a subject of the King of the Netherlands), the hereafter mentioned security, that mortgage-holder shall not be at liberty to proceed to the immediate execution of the said mortgage; it being, however, well understood, that in all cases where such security shall not be offered by the owner, the mortgage-holde shall enjoy all the rights to pro[r]

ceed to execution, to which he is entitled.

The required security must stipulate that the mortgage holder shall receive, at the expence of the owner of the plantation, a new mortgage for the whole amount of the debt then due to the former, therein including both that part of the original debt, which is not discharged, and the interest due on the same, to the 31st December, 1814. That this security shall reserve to the mortgage holder the right of preference before other mortgage-holders and creditors, to which he was entitled under his original mortgage; that it shall be subject to a yearly interest, beginning with the 1st of January, 1815, of the same amount, and payable in the same way, as prescribed in the original mortgage; and that the whole amount of the new debt shall be payable at eight yearly periods, the first of which shall take place on the 1st of January, 1820. This new security shall guarantee to the mortgage-holder all such means of legal redress, in case of non payment of interest, or being behindhand in the discharge of the principal whenever it shall be due; and all such other preferable rights and advantages as he is entitled to under his already existing mortgage; and shall place him, in relation to the debt, for which the new security has been given, in the very same situation in which he was with respect to his original claim on the plantation, with the exception alone of what relates to the time when the payment may be enforced—in such way, however, that no later creditor shall derive from this arrangement any the smallest competency, to the injury of the rights of the original creditor; and that no farther postponement of the payment beyond what is here fixed, shall take place without the special consent of the creditor.

It is further appointed that, in order that the mortgage-holder may be entitled to the security described in this article, he shall be bound, as soon as the said deed shall have been registered in the colony, and placed in the hands of the mortgage-holder, or his agent in the colony (the expences of which registration must be borne by the owner of the plantation), to give up, in order to be cancelled, the deed of mortgage first placed in his hands, or to give legal proof that this deed of mortgage or security for debt, has been duly cancelled, and is of no farther validity or effect.

It being farther expressly determined, that with the exception of the provisions specified in this article, the rights of mortgage holders or creditors shall remain in their full force.

V. All Dutch proprietors, who are recognised as such by this Convention, shall be competent to supply, from the Netherlands, their plantations with the usual necessaries, and, in return, may export to the Netherlands the produce of the aforesaid plantations; but all other import of goods from the Netherlands into the colonies, or export of produce from the colonies to the Netherlands, are strictly prohibited; and it is farther determined, that no export of any article that is prohibited to be exported thither from the British

States shall be sent thither from the Netherlands.

VI. By Dutch proprietors must be understood, 1st, all subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, residing in his European States, and now being landed proprietors in the aforesaid colonies.

2nd. All subjects of his said Majesty who, in course of time, may come into possession of plantations in them, now belonging to Dutch proprietors.

3rd. All such landed proprietors as now residing in the said colonies, were born in the Netherlands, and who, in conformity to Art. VIII. of this Convention, may declare, that they wish to be considered as Dutch proprietors in future; and

4th. All subjects of his said Majesty who may be holders of mortgages on plantations in the said colonies before the date of the ratification of this convention; and who, in consequence of their deed of mortgage, possess the right of exporting the produce of the said plantations to the Netherlands, under the restriction stated in Art. IX.

VII. In all cases where the right of supplying the wants of mortgaged plantations, and the right of exporting the produce of the same to the Netherlands is not actually secured to the mortgage-holder, the latter shall be permitted to export from the colonies only such quantity of produce as, estimated by the price current of the colony, shall be sufficient to pay the amount of interest or capital yearly due to him, and on the other hand to introduce into the colony articles of necessity in the same proportion.

VIII. All proprietors, being subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, now resident in these colonies, shall be bound, in order to be entitled to the benefits of this Convention, within three months after its publication in the said colonies, to declare whether they are satisfied to be considered as such in future.

IX. In all cases where both Dutch and British subjects shall have a mortgage on the same plantation, in the said colonies, the amount of the produce to be consigned to the different mortgage-holders, shall be in proportion to the amount of the debt due to each respectively.

X. In order that the dispositions of the present Convention may be the more readily brought into and kept in operation, it is determined that, every year, by order of the King of the Netherlands, correct and specific lists shall be made out, containing the names and places of residence of proprietors resident in the Netherlands, together with the names and descriptions of the plantations to them respectively belonging, with the addition of whether the last-mentioned be sugar or other kind of plantations, and whether the first-mentioned are owners in whole or only in part of the plantations. Similar lists shall also be made out of the mortgages vested on the plantation, in so far as these mortgages are in the possession of Dutch subjects, specifying the amount of the debt or mortgage, as they at present exist, or as they are to be paid in virtue of Art. IV.

These lists shall be given to the British Government, and sent to the aforesaid colonies, in order

that, with the addition of the list of Dutch Proprietors resident in the said colonies, they may serve to ascertain the whole amount of the Dutch population and property or interest in the aforesaid colonies.

XI. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and his Britannic Majesty, having considered, that the Dutch Merchants and shareholders, known under the name of the *Societeit van de Berbice*, have a just claim to certain plantations formerly cleared by them, in the colony of Berbice, and of which they were dispossessed by the Revolutionary Government of Holland, and which on the last occupation of the said colony by the British arms, were considered as Government property—his Britannic Majesty therefore binds himself to restore to the said Company of Berbice, within the period of six months after the exchanging of the ratifications of the present Convention, the plantations *Dageraad*, *Dankbarrheid*, *Johanna*, and *Sandvoort*, with their negroes and other appurtenances at present actually employed upon them; and this in full satisfaction of all claims which the said Company may have, or claim to have, chargeable on his Britannic Majesty or his subjects, on the account of any property which formerly belonged to the said Company in the colony of Berbice.

XII. All questions that may arise between private persons in relation to rights of property as determined by the present Convention shall be decided by the competent tribunal according to the laws in force in the said colonies.

XIII. His Britannic Majesty engages, in all cases where the rights and interests of Dutch proprietors are concerned, to proceed with the greatest equity and impartiality.

XIV. The two contracting parties reserve to themselves the power to make, in future, such modifications of the present Convention as experience may suggest to be required by the interests of both Powers.

XV. Finally it is agreed, that the stipulations of this Convention shall be of force from the day of the exchanging of the ratifications of it.

XVI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within three weeks after the signing of the same, or earlier if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and thereto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London the 12th of August, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(L. S.) H. FAGEL.

Treaty between Great Britain and Russia respecting the Ionian Islands, signed at Paris the 5th of November, 1815.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Prus-

sia, animated by the desire of prosecuting the negociations adjourned at the Congress of Vienna, in order to fix the destiny of the Seven Ionian Islands, and to insure the independence, liberty, and happiness of the inhabitants of those islands, by placing them and their Constitution under the immediate protection of one of the Great Powers of Europe, have agreed to settle definitively by a Special Act, whatever relates to this object, which, grounded upon the rights resulting from the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, and likewise upon the British declarations at the period when the British arms liberated Cerigo, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa-Maura, Ithaca, and Paxo, shall be considered as forming part of the General Treaty concluded at Vienna on the 9th of June, 1815, on the termination of the Congress; and in order to settle and sign the said act, the High Contracting Powers have nominated Plenipotentiaries: that is to say, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, &c.; and the Most illustrious and Most noble Lord Arthur, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, &c. and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Andre Prince of Rasoumoffsky, &c., and the Sieur John Count Capoid'Istria,&c.; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following terms:—

Art I.—The islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their dependencies, such as they are described in the Treaty between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the Ottoman Porte, of the 21st of March 1800, shall form a single, free, and independent State, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Art. II.—This State shall be placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors. The other Contracting Powers do consequently renounce every right or particular pretension which they might have formed in respect to them, and formally guarantee all the dispositions of the present Treaty.

Art. III.—The United States of the Ionian Islands shall, with the approbation of the protecting Power, regulate their internal organization; and in order to give to all the parts of this organization the necessary consistency and action, his Britannic Majesty will employ a particular solicitude with regard to the legislation and the general administration of those States, his Majesty will therefore appoint a Lord High Commissioner to reside there, invested with all the necessary power and authorities for this purpose.

Art. IV.—In order to carry into execution without delay the stipulations mentioned in the Articles preceding, and to ground the political re-organization which is actually in force, the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting

Power shall regulate the forms of convocation of a Legislative Assembly, of which he shall direct the proceedings, in order to draw up a New Constitutional Charter for the States, which his Majesty the King of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be requested to ratify.

Until such Constitutional Charter shall have been so drawn up, and duly ratified, the existing constitutions shall remain in force in the different islands, and no alteration shall be made in them, except by his Britannic Majesty in Council.

Art. V.—In order to ensure without restriction to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Islands, the advantages resulting from the high protection under which these states are placed, as well as for the exercise of the rights inherent in the said protection, his Britannic Majesty shall have the right to occupy the fortresses and places of those States, and to maintain garrisons in the same. The military force of the said United States shall also be under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. VI.—His Britannic Majesty consents, that a particular Convention with the Government of the said United States shall regulate, according to the revenues of those States, every thing which may relate to the maintenance of the fortresses already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons, and to the number of men of which they shall be composed in time of peace.

The same Convention shall likewise fix the relations which are to exist between the said armed force and the Ionian Government.

Art. VII.—The Trading Flag of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be acknowledged by all the contracting parties as the flag of a free and independent State. It shall carry with the colours, and above the armorial bearings thereon displayed before the year 1807, such other as his Britannic Majesty may think proper to grant, as a mark of the protection under which the said Ionian States are placed, and for the more effectual furtherance of this protection, all the ports and harbours of the said States are hereby declared to be, with respect to the honorary and military rights, within British jurisdiction. The commerce between the United Ionian States and the dominions of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty shall enjoy the same advantages and facilities as that of Great Britain with the said United States. None but Commercial agents or Consuls charged solely with the carrying on commercial arrangements, and subject to the regulations to which Commercial Agents or Consuls are subject in other independent States, shall be accredited to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Art. VIII.—All the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, and the Act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815; and also his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Ottoman Porte, shall be invited to accede to the present Convention.

Art. IX.—The present act shall

be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed) (L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(Signed) (L. S.) Le Prince de RASOUMOFFSKY.
(L. S.) Le Comte CAPO D'ISTRIA.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity,

The Allied Powers having by their united efforts, and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the convulsions with which they were menaced by the late enterprise of Napoleon Buonaparte, and by the revolutionary system re-produced in France to promote its success; participating at present with his most Christian Majesty in the desire to consolidate, by maintaining inviolate the Royal authority, and by restoring the operation of the constitutional charter, the order of things which had been happily re-established in France, as also in the object of restoring between France and her neighbours those relations of reciprocal confidence and goodwill, which the fatal effects of the revolutions and of the system of conquest had for so long a time disturbed; persuaded, at the same time, that this last object can only be obtained by an arrangement framed to secure to the Allies proper indemnities for the past, and solid guarantees for the future, they have, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, taken into consideration the means of giving effect to this arrangement; and being satisfied that the indemnity due to the Allied Powers cannot be either entirely territorial or entirely pecuniary, without prejudice to France in the one or other of her essential interests, and that it would be more fit to combine both the modes, in order to avoid the inconveniences which would result, were either resorted to separately: their imperial and Royal Majesties have adopted this basis for their present transactions; and agreeing alike as to the necessity of retaining for a fixed time in the frontier Provinces of France, a certain number of allied troops, they have determined to combine their different arrangements, founded upon these bases, in a Definitive Treaty. For this purpose, and to this effect, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for himself and his Allies on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other part, have named their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle and sign, the said definitive Treaty; namely, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh, &c.; and the most illustrious and most noble Lord Arthur, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Wellington, &c.; and his Majesty the King of France and of Navarre, the Sieur Armand Emanuel du Plessis, Richelieu, Duke of Richelieu, &c who, having exchanged

their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have signed the following articles :—

Article I. The frontiers of France shall be the same as they were in the year 1790, save and except the modifications on one side and on the other, which are detailed in the present Article. First, on the northern frontiers, the line of demarcation shall remain as it was fixed by the Treaty of Paris, as far as opposite to Quiverian, from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgian Provinces, of the late Bishopric of Liege, and of the Duchy of Bouillon, as they existed in the year 1790, leaving the territories included within that line, of Phillipeville and Marienbourg, with the fortresses so called, together with the whole of the Duchy of Bouillon, without the frontiers of France. From Villers near Orval, upon the confines of the Department Des Ardennes, and of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as far as Perle, upon the great road leading from Thionville to Treves, the line shall remain as it was laid down by the treaty of Paris. From Perle it shall pass by Launsdorff, Walwich, Schardorff, Niederveiling, Pelweiler (all these places with their *Banlieues* or dependencies remaining to France) to Houvre; and shall follow from thence the old limits of the district of Sarrebruck, leaving Saarelouis, and the course of the Sarre, together with the places situated to the right of the line above described, and their *Banlieues* or dependencies, without the limits of France. From the limits of the district of Sarrebruck the line of demarcation shall be the same which at present separates from Germany the departments of the Moselle and of the Lower Rhine, as far as to the Lauter, which river shall from thence serve as the frontier until it shall fall into the Rhine. All the territory on the left bank of the Lauter, including the fortress of Landau, shall form part of Germany

The town of Weissenburg, however, through which that river runs, shall remain entirely to France, with a *rayon* on the left bank, not exceeding a thousand toises, and which shall be more particularly determined by the Commissioners who shall be charged with the approaching designation of the boundaries. Secondly, leaving the mouth of the Lauter, and continuing along the departments of the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, the Doubs, and the Jura, to the Canton de Vaud, the frontiers shall remain as fixed by the Treaty of Paris. The Thalweg of the Rhine shall form the boundary between France and the States of Germany, but the property of the islands shall remain in perpetuity, as it shall be fixed by a new survey of the course of that river, and continue unchanged, whatever variation that course may undergo in the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be named on both sides, by the High Contracting Parties, within the space of three months, to proceed upon the said survey. One half of the bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl shall belong to France, and the other half to the Grand Duchy of Baden. Thirdly, in order to establish a direct communication between the Canton of Geneva and Switzerland, that part of the Pays

de Gex, bounded on the east by the lake Leman; on the south, by the territory of the canton of Geneva; on the north by that of the Canton de Vaud; on the west, by the course of the Versoix, and by a line which comprehends the communes of Collex Bossy, and Meyrin, leaving the commune of Ferney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic Confederacy, in order to be united to the Canton of Geneva. The line of the French custom-houses shall be placed to the West of the Jura, so that the whole of the Pays de Gex shall be without that line. Fourthly, from the frontiers of the Canton of Geneva, as far as the Mediterranean, the line of demarkation shall be that which, in the year 1790, separated France from Savoy, and from the county of Nice. The relations which the Treaty of Paris of 1814, had re-established between France and the principality of Monaco, shall cease for ever, and the same relations shall exist between that Principality and his Majesty the King of Sardinia. Fifthly, all the territories and districts included within the boundary of the French territory, as determined by the present Articles, shall remain united to France. Sixthly, the High Contracting Parties shall name, within three months after the signature of the present Treaty, Commissioners to regulate every thing relating to the designation of the boundaries of the respective countries, and as soon as the labours of the Commissioners shall have terminated, maps shall be drawn, and landmarks shall be erected, which shall point out the respective limits.

II.—The fortresses, places, and districts, which, according to the preceding article, are no longer to form part of the French territory, shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied Powers at the periods fixed by the 9th Article of the Military Convention annexed to the present Treaty; and his Majesty the King of France renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors for ever, the rights of sovereignty and property, which he has hitherto exercised over the said fortresses, places, and districts.

III.—The fortifications of Huningen having been constantly an object of uneasiness to the town of Basle, the High Contracting Parties, in order to give to the Helvetic Confederacy a new proof of their good will, and of their solicitude for its welfare, have agreed among themselves to demolish the fortifications of Huningen, and the French Government engages from the same motive not to re-establish them at any time, and not to replace them by other fortifications, at a distance of less than that of three leagues from the town of Basle. The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory situated to the north of a line to be drawn from Ugine, that town being included to the south of the Lake of Annecy, by Faverge, as far as Lecheraine, and from thence, by the Lake of Bourget, as far as the Rhone, in like manner as it was extended to the Provinces of Chablais and of Faucigny, by the 92nd Article of the final Act of the Congress of Vienna.

IV.—The pecuniary part of the indemnity to be furnished by

France to the Allied Powers, is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of francs. The mode, the periods, and the guarantees for the payment of this sum, shall be regulated by a special Convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the present Treaty.

V.—The state of uneasiness and of fermentation, which, after so many violent convulsions, and particularly after the last catastrophe, France must still experience, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of her King, and the advantages secured to every class of his subjects by the constitutional charter, requiring, for the security of the neighbouring States, certain measures of precaution, and of temporary guarantee, it has been judged indispensable to occupy, during a fixed time, by a corps of allied troops, certain military positions along the frontiers of France, under the express reserve, that such occupation shall in no way prejudice the Sovereignty of his Most Christian Majesty, nor the state of possession, such as it is recognized and confirmed by the present Treaty. The number of these troops shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand men.—The Commander in Chief of this army shall be nominated by the Allied Powers. This army shall occupy the fortresses of Condé, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray, Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givet, with Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longwy, Bitsch, and the Tete-de-Pont of Fort Louis. As the maintenance of the army destined for this service is to be provided by France, a Special Convention shall regulate every thing which may relate to that object. This Convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the present Treaty, shall also regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authorities of the country. The utmost extent of the duration of this military operation, is fixed at five years. It may terminate before that period, if, at the end of three years, the Allied Sovereigns, after having, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, maturely examined their reciprocal situation and interests, and the progress which shall have been made in France in the re-establishment of order and tranquillity, shall agree to acknowledge that the motives which led them to that measure have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of this deliberation, all the fortresses and positions occupied by the allied troops shall at the expiration of five years, be evacuated without farther delay, and given up to his Most Christian Majesty, or to his heirs and successors.

VI.—The foreign troops, not forming part of the army of occupation, shall evacuate the French territory within the term fixed by the 9th Article of the Military Convention annexed to the present treaty.

VII.—In all countries which shall change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty, as of the arrangements which are to be made in consequence thereof, a period of six years from the

date of the exchange of the ratifications shall be allowed to the inhabitants, natives or foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, to dispose of their property, if they should think fit so to do, and to retire to whatever country they may choose.

VIII.—All the dispositions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to the countries ceded by that treaty, shall equally apply to the several territories and districts ceded by the present treaty.

IX.—The High Contracting Parties having caused representation to be made of the different claims arising out of the non-execution of the 19th and following Articles of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, as well as of the additional Articles of that Treaty signed between Great Britain and France, desiring to render more efficacious the stipulations made thereby, and having determined, by two separate Conventions, the line to be pursued on each side for that purpose, the said two Conventions as annexed to the present Treaty, shall, in order to secure the complete execution of the above-mentioned Articles, have the same force and effect as if the same were inserted, word for word, herein.

X.—All prisoners taken during the hostilities, as well as all hostages which may have been carried off or given, shall be restored in the shortest time possible. The same shall be the case with respect to the prisoners taken previously to the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and who shall not already have been restored.

XI.—The Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the final Act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments as shall not have been modified by the Articles of the present Treaty

XII.—The present Treaty, with the Conventions annexed thereto, shall be ratified in one act, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of two months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) RICHELIEU.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The High Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and having, each in their respective dominions, prohibited, without restriction, their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic, engage to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 4th of February, 1815, and of concerting, without loss of time, through their Ministers at the Courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abo-

lition of a commerce so odious, so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature.

The present additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty, signed this day. It shall be included in the ratification of the said Treaty.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) RICHELIEU.

CONVENTION.

Concluded in conformity to the Fourth Article of the Principal Treaty, relative to the Payment of the Pecuniary Indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied Powers.

The payment to which France has bound herself to the Allied Powers as an indemnity by the Fourth Article of the Treaty of this day, shall take place in this form, and at the periods prescribed by the following Articles.

Art. I.—The sum of seven hundred millions of francs, being the amount of the indemnity, shall be discharged day by day, in equal portions, in the space of five years, by means of *Bons au Porteur* on the Royal Treasury of France, in the manner that shall be now set forth.

II.—The Treasury shall give over immediately to the Allied Powers fifteen engagements for forty-six millions and two-thirds each, forming together the sum of seven hundred millions: the first engagement payable on the 31st of March, 1816, the second on the 31st of July of the same year, and so on, in every fourth month, during the five successive years.

III.—These engagements shall not be negotiable, but they shall be periodically exchanged against *Bons au Porteur*, negotiable, drawn in the form used in the ordinary service of the Royal Treasury.

IV.—In the month which shall precede the four, in the course of which an engagement is to be paid, that engagement shall be divided by the Treasury of France, into *Bons au Porteur* payable in Paris, in equal portions, from the first to the last day of the four months.

Thus the engagement of forty-six millions and two-thirds, falling due the 31st of March, 1816, shall be exchanged in the month of November, 1815, against *Bons au Porteur* payable in equal portions from the 1st of December, 1815, to the 3rd of March, 1816; the engagement of forty-six millions and two-thirds, which will fall due the 31st of July, 1816, shall be exchanged in the month of March, in the same year, against *Bons au Porteur* payable in equal portions from the 1st of April, 1816, to the 31st of July, of the same year; and so on, every four months.

V.—No single *Bon au Porteur* shall be delivered for the sum due each day, but the sum so due, shall be divided into several *Coupures* or bills of one thousand, two thousand, five thousand, ten thousand, and twenty thousand francs,

the which sums added together, will amount to the sum total of payment due each day.

VI.—The Allied Powers convinced that it is as much their interest as that of France, that too considerable a sum of *Bons au Porteur* should not be issued at once, agree, that there never shall be in circulation *Bons* for more than fifty millions of francs at a time.

VII.—No interest shall be paid by France for the delay of five years, which the Allied Powers allow to her for the payment of the seven hundred millions of francs.

VIII.—On the 1st of January, 1816, there shall be made over by France to the Allied Powers, as a guarantee for the regularity of the payment, a fund of interest inscribed in the *Grand Livre* of the Public Debt of France, of seven millions of francs, on a capital of one hundred and forty millions.

This fund of interest shall be used to make good, if there should be need of it, the deficiences in the *Acceptances* of the French Government, and to render the payments equal, at the end of every six months, to the *Bons au Porteur*, which shall have fallen due, as shall be hereafter detailed.

IX.—This fund o. interest shall be inscribed in the name of such persons as the Allied Powers shall point out; but these persons cannot be the holders of the inscriptions, except in the case provided for in the eleventh article ensuing. The Allied Powers further reserve to themselves, the right to transfer the inscriptions to other names, as often as they shall judge necessary.

X.—The deposit of these inscriptions shall be confided to one Treasurer named by the Allied Powers, and to another named by the French Government.

XI.—There shall be a mixed Commission, composed of an equal number on both sides, of Allied and French Commissioners, who shall examine, every six months, the state of the payments, and shall regulate the balance. The *Bons* of the Treasury paid, shall constitute the payments; those which shall not yet have been presented to the Treasury of France, shall enter into the account of the subsequent balance; those also which shall have fallen due, been presented, and not paid, shall constitute the arrear, and the sum of inscriptions to be applied at the market price of the day, to cover the deficit. As soon as that operation shall have taken place, the *Bons* unpaid shall be given up to the French Commissioners, and the mixed Commission shall order the treasurers to pay over the sum so determined upon, and the treasurers shall be authorised and obliged to pay it over to the commissioners of the Allied Powers, who shall dispose of it as they shall think proper.

XII.—France engages to replace immediately in the hands of the treasurers, an amount of inscriptions equal to that which may have been made use of, according to the foregoing article, in order that the fund stipulated in the eighth article may be always kept at its full amount.

XIII.—France shall pay an inte-

rest of five per cent. per annum from the date of the *Bons au Porteur* falling due, upon all such *Bons*, the payment of which may have been delayed by the act of France.

14. When the first six hundred millions of francs shall have been paid, the Allies, in order to accelerate the entire liberation of France, will accept, should it be agreeable to the French Government, the fund mentioned in the 8th Article at the market price of that day, to such an amount as will be equal to the remainder due of the seven hundred millions.

France will only have to furnish the difference, should any exist.

15. Should this plan not be convenient to France, the hundred millions of francs, which would remain due, may be discharged in the manner pointed out in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Articles; and after the complete payment of the seven hundred millions, the inscriptions stipulated for in the 8th Article shall be returned to France.

16. The French Government engages to execute, independently of the pecuniary indemnity stipulated by the present Convention, all the engagements stipulated for in the special Conventions concluded with the different powers and their Co-Allies, relative to the cloathing and equipment of their armies, and engages for the exact deliverance and payment of the *Bons* and *Mandats* arising from the said Conventions, in as far as they shall not have been already discharged at the time of the signature of the principal Treaty, and of the present Convention.

Done at Paris this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed) (L.S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L.S.) WELLINGTON.
(Signed) (L.S.) RICHELIEU.

Extract of a Protocol for regulating the Dispositions relative to the Territories and Places ceded by France, by Articles 1, 2, and 3, of Treaty.

The Ministers of the Imperial and Royal Courts of Austria, of Russia, of Great Britain, and of Prussia, having taken into consideration the measures become necessary by those arrangements with France which are to terminate the present war, have agreed to lay down in the present Protocol, the dispositions relative to the territorial cessions to be made by France, and to the contributions destined for strengthening the line of defence of the bordering States.

Art. 1.—Kingdom of the Low Countries.—Considering that his Majesty the King of the Low Countries ought to participate in a just proportion in the advantages resulting from the present arrangement with France, and considering the state of his frontiers on the side of that country, it is agreed, that the districts which formed part of the Belgic Provinces, of the Bishopric of Liege, and of the Duchy of Bouillon, as well as the towns of Phillippeville and Marienbourg, with their territories, which France is to cede to the Allies, shall be assigned to his Majesty the King of the Low

Countries, to be united to his dominions.

His Majesty the King of the Low Countries shall receive, moreover, out of that part of the French contribution which is destined towards strengthening the line of defence of the States bordering upon France, the sum of sixty millions of francs, which shall be laid out in fortifying the frontiers of the Low Countries, in conformity with the plans and regulations which the Powers shall settle in this respect.

It is besides agreed, that in consideration of the advantages which his Majesty the King of the Low Countries will derive from these dispositions, both in the increase of, and in the means for defending his territory; that that proportion of the pecuniary indemnity payable by France to which his said Majesty might lay claim shall serve towards putting the indemnities of Austria and Prussia on the level of a just proportion.

2. Acquisitions of Prussia.— The districts which, by the new treaty of France, will be detached from the French territory in the department of the Sarre and the Moselle, including the fortress of Saare-Louis, shall be united to the dominions of the King of Prussia.

3. Acquisitions of Austria.— The territories which France is to cede in the department of the Lower Rhine, including the town and fortress of Landau, shall be united to those possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, which devolve to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. His Majesty may dispose of his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine in the territorial arrangements with Bavaria, and other States of the Germanic Confederation.

4. Helvetic Confederation, — Versoix, with that part of the Pays de Gex which is to be ceded by France, shall be united to Switzerland, and form part of the canton of Geneva.

The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to that territory, which is placed north of a line to be drawn from Ugina, (including that town) to the mouth of the Lake of Annecy, and from thence to the Lake of Bourget, as far as the Rhone, in the same manner as it has been extended to the provinces of Chablis and Faucigny, by the 92nd Article of the final Act of the Congress of Vienna.

5. Sardinia. — In order that his Majesty the King of Sardinia may participate, in a just proportion, in the advantages resulting from the present arrangement with France, it is agreed, that the portion of Savoy which remained to France in virtue of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, shall be re-united to the dominions of his said Majesty, with the exception of the Commune of St. Julian, which shall be given up to the Canton of Geneva.

The Cabinets of the Allied Courts will use their good offices for inducing his Sardinian Majesty to cede to the Canton of Geneva the Communes of Chesne, Thonex, and some others necessary for disengaging the Swiss territory of Jassy from the effects of

of the retrocession, by the Canton of Geneva, of that territory situated between the road of Euron and the lake, which had been ceded by his Sardinian Majesty, by the Act of the 29th of March, 1815.

The French Government having consented to withdraw its lines of Custom and Excise from the frontiers of Switzerland, on the side of the Jura, the Cabinets of the Allied Powers will employ their good offices for inducing his Sardinian Majesty to withdraw, in like manner, his lines of Custom and Excise, on the side of Savoy, at least upwards of a league from the Swiss frontiers, and on the outside of the great road of Saleve, and of the mountains of Sion and of Waache.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia shall receive, moreover, out of that part of the French contribution which is destined for the strengthening the line of defence of the States bordering upon France, the sum of ten millions of francs, which is to be laid out in fortifying his frontiers, in conformity with the plans and regulations which the Powers shall settle in this respect.

It is likewise agreed, that, in consideration of the advantages which his Sardinian Majesty will derive from these dispositions, both in the extension and in the means for defending his territory, that part of the pecuniary indemnity payable by France, to which his said Majesty might lay claim, shall serve towards putting the indemnities of Austria and Prussia on the level of a just proportion.

STATE PAPER.

To his Excellency the Duc de Richelieu.

The Allied Sovereigns having confided to Marshal the Duke of Wellington the command in chief of those of their troops, which, according to the 5th Article of the Treaty, concluded this day with France, are to remain in this country during a certain number of years, the undersigned Ministers, &c. &c. &c. think it their duty to give some explanation to his Excellency the Duke de Richelieu as to the nature and extent of the powers attached to this command.

Although chiefly guided with respect to this measure, by motives tending to the safety and welfare of their subjects, and being very far from having any intention of employing their troops in aid of the Police, or of the internal Administration of France, or in any manner that might compromise or interfere with the free exercise of the Royal authority in this country, the Allied Sovereigns have, however, in consideration of the high interest which they take in supporting the power of legitimate Sovereigns, promised to his most Christian Majesty to support him with their arms against every revolutionary convulsion which might tend to overthrow by force, the order of things at present established, and to menace, also, again, the general tranquillity of Europe. They do not, however, dissemble, that in the variety of forms under which the revolutionary spirit might again manifest itself in

France, doubts might arise as to the nature of the case which might call for the intervention of a foreign force; and feeling the difficulty of framing any instructions precisely applicable to each particular case, the Allied Sovereigns have thought it better to leave it to the tried prudence and discretion of the Duke of Wellington, to decide when and how far it may be advisable to employ the troops under his orders, always supposing that he would not in any case so determine without having concerted his measures with the King of France, or without giving information as soon as possible to the Allied Sovereigns, of the motives which may have induced him to come to such a determination. And, as in order to guide the Duke of Wellington in the choice of his arrangements, it will be important that he should be correctly informed of the events which may occur in France, the Ministers of the Four Allied Courts, accredited to his most Christian Majesty, have received orders to maintain a regular correspondence with the Duke of Wellington, and to provide at the same time for an intermediate one between the French Government and the Commander in Chief of the Allied Troops, for the purpose of transmitting to the French Government the communications which the Duke of Wellington may have occasion to address to it, and of communicating to the Marshal the suggestions or requisitions which the Court of France may wish in future to make to him. The under-signed flatter themselves that the Duke de Richelieu will readily recognize in these arrangements the same character and the same principles, which have been manifested in concerting and adapting the measures of the military occupations of a part of France. They carry with them also, on quitting this country, the consoling persuasion, that notwithstanding the elements of disorder which France may still contain, the effect of revolutionary events, a wise and paternal government proceeding in a proper manner to tranquillize and conciliate the minds of the people, and abstaining from every act, contrary to such a system, may not only succeed in maintaining the public tranquillity, but also in the re-establishing universal union and confidence, relieving likewise, as much as the proceedings of the Government can effect it, the Allied Powers, from the painful necessity of having recourse to those measures, which, in case of any new convulsion, would be imperiously prescribed to them by the duty of providing for the safety of their own subjects, and the general tranquillity of Europe, &c.

The undersigned have the honour, &c.

(Signed) METTERNICH.
CASTLEREAGH.
HARDENBERG.
CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Paris, Nov. 20, 1815.

Note addressed by the Ministers of the Four United Courts to the Duke of Richelieu, on the 20th of November.

The undersigned Ministers of the United Cabinets have the honour

nour to communicate to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu, the new Treaty of Alliance which they have signed in the name and by the order of their august Sovereigns: a Treaty, the object of which is to give to the principles consecrated by the Treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, the application most analogous to present circumstances, and to connect the destiny of France with the common interests of Europe.

The Allied Cabinets regard the stability of the order of things happily re-established in that country, as one of the essential bases of a solid and durable tranquillity. To that object their united efforts have constantly been directed, and their sincere desire to maintain and consolidate the result of those efforts, has dictated all the stipulations of the new Treaty. His Most Christian Majesty will in that act recognize the solicitude with which they have concerted the measures most proper for removing whatever might hereafter compromise the internal repose of France, and prepared remedies against the dangers with which the Royal Authority, the foundation of public order, might yet be menaced. The principles and intentions of the Allied Sovereigns are in this respect invariable. Of this, the engagements which they have now contracted, furnish the most unequivocal proof; but the most lively interest they take in the satisfaction of his Most Christian Majesty, as well as in the tranquillity and prosperity of his kingdom, induces them to hope that the occurrences provided against in these engagements will never be realised.

The Allied Cabinets perceive the first guarantee of this hope in the enlightened principles, magnanimous sentiments, and personal virtues of his Most Christian Majesty. His Majesty has recognised with them that in a State which has, during the quarter of a century, been torn by revolutionary movements, it does not belong to force alone to re-produce calm in the minds, confidence in the hearts, and equilibrium in the different parts of the social body; and that wisdom must be joined with vigour, and moderation with firmness, in order to operate these happy changes. Far from fearing that his Most Christian Majesty will ever lend an ear to imprudent or passionate counsels, tending to nourish discontents, renew alarm, reanimate hatred and divisions, the Allied Cabinets are completely assured by the equally wise and generous dispositions which the King has announced in all the epochs of his reign, and particularly at that of his return after the late criminal usurpation. They know that his Majesty will oppose to all the enemies of the public welfare and tranquillity of his kingdom, under whatever form they may present themselves, his attachment to the constitutional laws promulgated under his own auspices; his will, decidedly pronounced, to be the father of all his subjects, without any distinction of class or religion; to efface even the recollection of the evils which they have suffered, and to preserve of past times only the good which Providence has caused to arise, even amidst public calamities. It is only thus that the wishes formed by the Allied Cabinets, for the preservation of the constitutional

constitutional authority of his Most Christian Majesty, for the happiness of his country, and for the maintenance of the peace of the world, can be crowned with a complete success, and that France, re-established on her ancient bases, can resume the place to which she is called in the European system.

The Undersigned have the honour to reiterate to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu their high consideration.

(Signed)
METTERNICH,
CASTLEREAGH,
HARDENBERG,
CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Paris, Nov. 20.

Message of American President.

Washington, Dec. 5.

This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and the House of Representatives:

I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war, which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service, under Commodore Decatur, lost not a moment, after its arrival in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine Admiral. The high character of the American Commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary, as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honour of the United States were particularly consulted, by a perpetual relinquishment, on the part of the Dey, of all pretensions to tribute from them. The impressions which have thus been made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force which followed under Commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

It is another source of satisfaction that the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which

which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime rights.

In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent, relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquillity of our western and north-western frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian tribes within, and bordering on our southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part had compelled us to chastise into peace, have lately shewn a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the Commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the act for fixing the military peace establishment, has been attended with difficulties which, even now, can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of the public property, in the quarter-master, commissary, and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the Staff Officers, who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm on account of their past services; nor the wounded and disabled, on account

count of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction indeed unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank, from the service of their country; and so equal, as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit, could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candour, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register will, it is believed, do honour to the establishment; while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interests, upon the Legislative Authority, for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well as the justice of the Government; and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of an uniform national currency have not been diminished since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived, in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars; and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars, of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury notes. With these means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the first of January, there has been paid, between the first of January, and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes), the aggregate sum of thirty-three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt, payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war (thirty-nine millions of dollars), the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war (sixty-four millions of dollars), and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury notes) seventeen millions of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably,

probably, be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses, incurred by the several States, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States.—But, when it is considered that the new, as well as the old, portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected, that the public expenditures not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as with the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the Government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully the measures of the most liberal policy; but will also justify an immediate alleviation of burthens imposed by the necessities of war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence and accommodate the wants of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a national bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the Government (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension and gradual completion of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier, and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a corps of invalids might not

not be so organized and employed, as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend also, an enlargement of the military academy already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free state. If experience has shewn in the late splendid achievements of the militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn also the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is ultimately connected the necessity of accommodating the laws, in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union to employ, promptly and effectually, the physical power of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for the successful co-operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all Governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the unperishable materials for prompt augmentations, and to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments, for the construction, the repairs, and the security to vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprizing citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become at an early day not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies,

plies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are exclusively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expense bestowed on them: there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged: none that do more honour to the Government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where nature invites more the art of man, to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the States, individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general Government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favourable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the district of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union, and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the formation.

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are labouring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the

the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honourable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career.

Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing, on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronising, in every authorised mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good-will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety, and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly-favoured and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

CHARACTERS.

CHARACTERS.

Account of the late eminent Philologist and Critic, Professor Heyne of Gottingen, from his Life published in German.

CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB HEYNE, an eminent critical scholar and philologist, was born at Chemnitz, in September 1729. In his younger years he had to struggle against the pressure of extreme poverty. His parents, who subsisted by the linen manufacture, were exceedingly indigent, and according to his own emphatic account, "the first impressions on his mind were made by the tears of his mother, lamenting that she was not able to find bread for her children." He was, however, sent to a common school in his native place, where he shewed great aptitude for learning, and soon made so much progress, that in his tenth year he gave lessons in reading and writing to a female child of a neighbour, in order that he might obtain money to defray the expense of his own education. By the friendship of a clergyman, who had been one of his godfathers, he was enabled to enter himself at the grammar-school. He now applied with the greatest diligence, and having acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, was sent to the university of Leipsic, where he soon attracted the notice of professors Christ, Ernesti, and Winkler. On the recommendation of Ernesti, he obtained the situation of private tutor in the family of a French merchant, but only for a short period, and therefore he was obliged to support himself in the best manner he could by private teaching. Having made choice of the law for a profession, he endeavoured to become thoroughly acquainted with the Roman law, literature, and history. The knowledge acquired in this manner enabled him afterwards to give lectures to the students of jurisprudence on the Roman antiquities, which were received with great approbation. A Latin elegy which he wrote on the death of Lacoste, preacher of the French reformed congregation, attracted the notice of the Saxon minister, Count Bruhl, and procured him an invitation to Dresden, to which he repaired in April

April 1752, elated with hope, and experienced a very favourable reception; but though the most flattering promises were made to him, they terminated in disappointment, and his situation would have been highly unpleasant, had he not obtained the place of tutor to a young gentleman, which enabled him to spend the winter in comfort, till 1753, when he was again thrown out of employment. About this time he seems to have been reduced to a state of the utmost distress. Such was his poverty, that he was obliged to sell his books to prevent himself from starving; and pea-shells, which he collected and boiled, were on many occasions his only food. As he had no lodging, a young clergyman, named Sonntagg, with whom he had formed an acquaintance, took pity on his condition, and gave him a share of his apartment, where he slept on the bare boards, with a few books to supply the place of a pillow. At length, after much solicitation, he was admitted as a copyist into the Bruhlian library, at a bare salary of a hundred dollars per annum. As this appointment was not sufficient to preserve him from want, necessity compelled him to become a writer. His first attempt was a translation of a French novel; and in the same year he gave a translation of "Chariton's History of Chærea and Callirrhoe," a Greek romance brought to light a few years before by Dorville, and illustrated by a learned commentary. It deserves to be remarked, that it was here that he first manifested that taste for criticism by which he was afterwards so much distinguished. "In the false and corrupted passages, I have assumed," says the translator, "true critical freedom; and supplied, corrected, and amended, according to my own ideas. In doing this, I enjoyed the infinite pleasure, which a young critic feels when he thinks he is able to amend." These early productions appeared without his name. His next work was an edition of Tibullus. It was dedicated to Count Bruhl, and though it met with no particular notice, either from him or the German literati, it excited considerable attention in foreign countries, and served to make the name of the critic much better known. Having found in the Electoral library a manuscript of Epictetus, which he collated, he was thence led to a more critical examination of the work of that philosopher, and soon found, particularly by studying the Commentary of Simplicius, that an extensive field was here open for the labours of the critic. His first edition of Epictetus, which appeared in 1756, afforded a decisive proof of his profound knowledge in the Greek, and induced him to make himself better acquainted with the principles of the Stoic philosophy. Though classical literature formed the principal object of his research, he had not devoted himself to that branch exclusively. In the Bruhlean library he found abundance of works on the English and French literature, and he read with great attention the classical productions of both these nations. About this time he became acquainted with the celebrated Winkelmann, who frequented the library,

library, and who was then on the point of undertaking a tour to Italy. Heyne, however, notwithstanding all his exertions, continued to labour under the oppression of poverty, and his situation was rendered still worse by the incursion of the Prussians into Saxony. When the Prussian troops took possession of Dresden, Count Bruhl, who was the chief object of Frederick's resentment, was obliged to fly for shelter to Augustus King of Poland, upon which his palace was destroyed and his library dispersed. None suffered more on this occasion than those who were in the Count's service; and as they were deprived of their salaries, the source from which Heyne had hitherto derived a scanty maintenance was entirely dried up. He endeavoured, therefore, to relieve his wants by translating political pamphlets from the French, but the small pittance which this produced afforded very little relief. In the autumn of the year 1757 he was again reduced to a most forlorn condition, but was so fortunate as to obtain, through the means of Rabener, a place as tutor in a family, where he became acquainted with a lady named Theresa Weiss, whom he afterwards married. His pupil having gone to the university of Wittenberg, Heyne repaired thither himself in the month of January 1759, and resumed his academic studies, which he prosecuted with more advantage than before, applying chiefly to philosophy and the German history. In the year following, a residence at Wittenberg having become insecure, he retired to some distance in the country, but soon after returned to Dresden, where he witnessed the horrors of the bombardment in the month of July, during which he was exposed to the most imminent danger. In the year following, Heyne married the object of his affections, and in 1763 he was invited to Gottingen to the vacant professorship of John Matthias Gesner. He entered on his new office with an inaugural discourse, "De veris bonarum artium literarumque incrementis ex libertate publica;" which was followed by a classical dissertation, on announcing the aniversary of the university, and the festival on account of peace, "De genio sæculi Ptolemæorum." Before the end of the year he read his first paper as a member of the Society of the Sciences, entitled "Temporum mythicorum memoria a corruptelis nonnullis vindicata." His first academic lectures were on Horace, the Georgics of Virgil, and some parts of the tragic writers. In 1766 he explained the Iliad, and afterwards the Greek antiquities and archæology. Heyne's new situation, as it afforded him considerable leisure, enabled him to resume his labours as a writer, which domestic circumstances, during the first years of his residence at Gottingen, rendered more necessary; and he published a translation of the first seven parts of Guthrie's and Gray's History of the World, but with such additions and improvements, that it might be called an original work. After this employment, he returned to the Latian Muses, and in 1767 published the first part of his Virgil, which was followed by the other parts, at

at short intervals, till the year 1775. In 1763, he had been appointed first librarian to the university, and in 1770 he obtained the title of aulic counsellor, and was made secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences, and editor of the Literary Gazette. As secretary to the Royal Society he was of great service, and gave to that institution a life and activity to which it had been before a stranger. The meetings had been held in a very irregular manner; and as none of the papers read before it, had been printed for sixteen years, Heyne, in 1771, had the satisfaction of publishing the first volume of the "Commentarii Novi," which was dedicated to the King. He also laboured on his Pindar, the first edition of which made its appearance in 1773. In 1775 his domestic happiness was interrupted by the death of his wife; but two years after, he repaired his loss by marrying Georgiana Brandes, daughter of George Frederick Brandes, aulic counsellor. Among his labours at this time must be mentioned A Catalogue of the Library, on a very extensive and improved plan, which he began in 1777, and completed in 1787; a most useful but laborious work, which he extended to about one hundred and fifty volumes in folio. In 1782, he published his "Apollodorus," and in 1798 gave a new edition of his "Pindar," in five volumes. His most important work, however, and that on which he devoted the greater part of his life was the edition of his Homer, which he began in 1787, and which he had in some measure been induced to undertake by perusing Wood's Essay on the Writings and Genius of that Poet. During fifteen years he is said to have devoted two hours daily to this great work, the appearance of which he delayed so long, that he might procure every possible assistance from men of letters, among whom were Beck of Leipsic, and Jacobs of Gotha, whose service he acknowledges in the preface, which made its first appearance in 1802. In 1778 he gave a second edition of his Virgil, in two different forms, one of which was ornamented with a great many vignettes. This edition had been carefully revised and considerably improved, not only by the author himself, but by the assistance of literary friends, among whom were Van Santen in Holland, and Jacob Bryant in England. In the autumn of this year he made a tour to Swisserland, in company with his friend Dr. Girtanner, in the course of which he took an opportunity of paying visits to Schweighäuser, Oberlin, and Brunk. At Zurich he formed an acquaintance also with Hottinger and Lavater. Soon after his return, he was offered the place of chief librarian at Dresden, and was invited to Copenhagen to be professor, with a salary of three thousand dollars and other advantages, but both these he declined. During the short peace of Amiens in 1802, Heyne exerted himself to renew that literary connection which had been almost destroyed by the political storms of the time. As secretary to the Royal Society of Gottingen, he endeavoured to revive the correspondence of that learned body with the French National

National Institute. Several of the French literati were admitted members of the Society, and the intercourse was rendered more active by his own correspondence. In the same year he was himself nominated one of the foreign associates of the Institute, in addition to the numerous honours of the same kind which had been conferred on him before. In the year 1803 he employed, and with complete success, the influence he had acquired as a man of letters, to preserve the university from experiencing any of those miseries which are the usual consequence of war; and on that occasion he received a very flattering letter from Berthier, then minister at war, containing an assurance that the French army would grant special protection to that establishment. In 1806, when in the seventy-seventh year of his age, he undertook a tour to Armstadt, to see one of his daughters who had been married a short time before; but after this period his infirmities increased so much, that he could not endure violent motion, and in 1809 he resigned his office as professor of eloquence. In 1810 he was made a Knight of the Westphalian Order of the Crown, and died in the month of July 1812. After completing his Homer, he engaged in no work of any magnitude. He had once entertained an idea of writing a history of the university of Gottingen, which was so dear to him; but a few lines of it only were committed to paper. He, however, laboured with more diligence for the Gottingen Society, and in particular the Literary Gazette. The numerous articles which he furnished to that work afford an evident proof that his faculties were still sound and vigorous. To Heyne nothing was so valuable as time. He rose at five o'clock in the morning, even in the latter years of his life; in his youth much earlier. The whole day was filled with writing, lecturings, and other literary occupations, not, however, excluding domestic and social enjoyments; for he was by no means of a recluse or solitary disposition. Notwithstanding his great talents, and the celebrity he had acquired, he was not vain or conceited. He, however, set a proper value upon praise; but was much better pleased to be esteemed as a man than as a scholar. By his first wife he had one son and two daughters, one of whom married George Forster, son of the celebrated Dr. John Reinhold Forster, and on his death became the wife of Mr. Huber. The fruits of his second marriage were two sons and four daughters. Heyne was a member of the Royal Society of London, and also of most of the learned societies in Europe.

SMITHSON TENNANT, ESQ.

[A summary account of this estimable person, distinguished by his chemical discoveries and general knowledge, will be found in our Chronicle, page 123. From an excellent piece of biography of which he is the subject, communicated to Dr. Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, and printed in the Numbers for July and August 1815, the following portraiture with which it concludes is extracted.]

Mr. Tennant was tall and slender in his person, with a thin face and light complexion. His appearance, notwithstanding some singularity of manners, and great negligence of dress, was on the whole striking and agreeable. His countenance in early life had been singularly engaging; and at favourable times, when he was in good spirits and tolerable health, was still very pleasing. The general cast of his features was expressive, and bore strong marks of intelligence; and several persons have been struck with a general resemblance in his countenance to the well-known portraits of Locke.

The leading parts of his moral and intellectual character are apparent in the principal transactions of his life. But in this memorial, however imperfect, of the talents and virtues of so extraordinary a man, some attempt must be made to delineate those characteristic peculiarities, of which there are no distinct traces in the preceding narrative.

Of his intellectual character, the distinguishing and fundamental principle was good sense; a prompt and intuitive perception of truth, both upon those questions in which certainty is attainable, and those which must be determined by the nicer results of moral evidence. In quick penetration, united with soundness and accuracy of judgment, he was perhaps without an equal. He saw immediately, and with great distinctness, where the strength of an argument lay, and upon what points the decision was ultimately to depend; and he was remarkable for the faculty of stating the merits of an obscure and complicated question very shortly, and with great simplicity and precision. The calmness and temper, as well as the singular perspicuity, which he displayed on such occasions, were alike admirable; and seldom failed to convince the unprejudiced, and to disconcert or silence his opponents.

These powers of understanding were so generally acknowledged, that great deference was paid to his authority, not only upon questions in science, but upon most others of general interest and importance. What Mr. Tennant thought or said upon such subjects, his friends were always anxious to ascertain; and his opinions had that species of influence over a numerous class of society which is one of the most certain proofs of superior talents.

Next to rectitude of understanding, the quality by which he was most distinguished, was a lofty and powerful imagination. From hence resulted a great expansion of mind, and sublimity of conception; which, being united with deep moral feelings, and an ardent zeal for the happiness and improvement of mankind, gave a very peculiar and original character to his conversation in his intercourse with familiar friends. He partook with others in the pleasure derived from the striking scenes of nature; but was more particularly affected by the sight or contemplation of the triumphs of human genius, of the energies of intelligent and successful industry, of the diffusion of knowledge and civilization, and of whatever was new and beautiful in

in art or science. The cheerful activity of a populous town, the improvements in the steam-engine, the great Galvanic experiments, and, above all, the novelty and extent of the prospects afforded by that revolution in chemical science which has illustrated our own age and country—these magnificent objects, when presented to Mr. Tennant's mind, excited in him the liveliest emotions, and called forth the most animated expressions of admiration and delight.

This keen sensibility to intellectual pleasure may be partly understood, from the following passage of a letter written by him in January 1809, to an intimate friend who was then abroad.—After mentioning the great phenomena of the decomposition of the alkalies by Voltaic electricity, and giving a general view of the experiments founded upon them, he thus concludes, "I need not say how prodigious these discoveries are. *It is something to have lived to know them.*"

His taste in literature and the fine arts partook, in a considerable degree, of the peculiar character of his imagination. His favourite writers (those whom he most valued for the eloquence of their style) were such as describe—"high actions and high passions," and have the power of exciting strong and deep emotions. Of the poets, he principally esteemed Virgil, Milton, and Gray; and the prose writers to whom he gave the preference for powers of composition were Pascal and Rousseau. He had a particular admiration of the "Pensées de Pascal," regarding it as a production altogether unequalled in energy of thought and language, in occasional passages of refined and deep philosophy, and, above all, in that sublime melancholy, which he considered as one of the peculiar characteristics of great genius.

The same principles governed Mr. Tennant's judgment in the fine arts. Considering it as their proper office to elevate the mind, and to excite the higher and nobler passions, he estimated the merits of the great masters in music and painting by their power of inspiring these emotions. What he particularly admired in musical compositions was that tone of energy, simplicity, and deep feeling, of which the works of Handel and Pergolesi afford the finest specimens. In painting he awarded the superiority to those distinguished masters, of whom Raphael is the chief, who excel in the poetical expressions of character, and in the power of representing with spirit, grace, and dignity, the most exalted sentiments and affections.

It was almost a necessary consequence of his intense and deep feeling of these higher beauties, that his taste was somewhat severe, and that his ideas of excellence, both in literature and the fine arts, were confined within strict limits. He totally disregarded mediocrity, and gave no praise to those inferior degrees of merit, from which he received no gratification.

In consequence principally of the declining state of his health, his talents for conversation were perhaps less uniformly conspicuous during his latter years.—

His spirits were less elastic, and he was more subject to absence or indifference in general society. But his mind had lost none of its vigour; and he never failed, when he exerted himself, to display his peculiar powers. His remarks were original; and his knowledge, assisted by a most retentive memory, afforded a perpetual supply of ingenious and well-applied illustrations. But the quality for which his conversation was most remarkable, and from which it derived one of its peculiar charms, was a singular cast of humour, which, as it was of a gentle, equable kind, and had nothing very pointed or prominent, is hardly capable of being exemplified or described. It seldom appeared in the direct shape of what may be called *pure* humour, but was so much blended either with wit, fancy, or his own peculiar character, as to be in many respects entirely original. It did not consist in epigrammatic points, or brilliant and lively sallies; but was rather displayed in fanciful trains of imagery, in natural, but ingenious and unexpected, turns of thought and expression, and in amusing anecdotes, slightly tinged with the ludicrous. The effect of these was much heightened by a perfect gravity of countenance, a quiet familiar manner, and a characteristic beauty and simplicity of language. This unassuming tone of easy pleasantry gave a very peculiar and characteristic colouring to the whole of his conversation. It mingled itself with his casual remarks, and even with his graver discussions. It had little reference to the ordinary topics of the day, and was wholly untinctured by personality or sarcasm.

It should be mentioned, among the peculiarities of Mr. Tennant's literary taste, that in common perhaps with most other original thinkers, he bestowed little attention on books of opinion or theory; but chiefly confined himself to such as abound in facts, and afford the materials for speculation. His reading for many years had been principally directed to accounts of voyages and travels, especially those relating to Oriental nations; and there was no book of this description, possessing even tolerable merit, with which he was not familiarly conversant.—His acquaintance with such works had supplied him with a great fund of original and curious information, which he employed with much judgment and ingenuity, in exemplifying many of his particular opinions, and illustrating the most important doctrines in the philosophy of commerce and government.

Of his leading practical opinions, sufficient intimations have been given in the course of the preceding narrative. They were of a liberal and enlightened cast, and such as might be expected from the character of his genius and understanding. Among them must be particularly mentioned an ardent, but rational, zeal for civil liberty; which was not, in him, a mere effusion of generous feeling, but the result of deep reflection and enlarged philosophic views. His attachment to the general principles of freedom originated from his strong conviction of their influence in promoting the wealth and happiness of nations. A due regard

regard to these principles he considered as the only solid foundation of the most important blessings of social life, and as the peculiar cause of that distinguished superiority, which our own country so happily enjoys among the nations of Europe.

Of his moral qualities, it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. He described himself as naturally passionate and irascible, and as roused to indignation by any act of oppression or wanton exercise of power. The latter feeling he always retained, and it formed a distinguished feature of his character. Of his irritability, a few traces might occasionally be discovered; but they were only slight and momentary. His virtuous dispositions appeared on every occasion, and in every form, which the tranquil and retired habits of his life would admit of.—He had a high sense of honour and duty; and was remarkable for benevolence and kindness, especially towards his inferiors and dependants. But his merits were most conspicuous in the intercourse of social life. His amiable temper, and unaffected desire of giving pleasure, no less than his superior knowledge and talents, had rendered him highly acceptable to a numerous and distinguished circle of society, by whom he was justly valued, and is now most sincerely lamented. But the real extent of his private worth, the genuine simplicity and virtuous independence of his character, and the sincerity, warmth, and constancy of his friendship, can only be felt and estimated by those, to whom he was long and intimately known, and to whom the recollection of his talents and virtues must always remain a pleasing, though melancholy, bond of union.

M. PARMENTIER.

From the Biographical Account by M. Cuvier.

Antoine Augustin Parmentier was born at Montdidier in 1737, of a family established for many years in that city, the chief offices in the magistracy of which it had fulfilled.

The premature death of his father, and the small fortune which he left to a widow and three young children, confined the first education of M. Parmentier to some notions of Latin, which his mother gave him—a woman of abilities, and better informed than most of her rank.

An honest ecclesiastic undertook to develope these first germs, on the supposition that this young man might become a precious subject for religion; but the necessity of supporting his family obliged him to choose a situation which would offer more speedy resources. He was therefore under the necessity of interrupting his studies; and his laborious life never allowed him to resume them again completely. This is the reason why his works, so important for their utility, have not always that order and precision which learning and long practice alone can give to a writer.

In 1755 he was bound apprentice to an apothecary of Montdidier, and next year came to continue it with one of his relations, who exercised the same profession in Paris. Having shown intelligence and industry, he was employed

ployed in 1757 as apothecary in the hospitals of the army of Hanover. The late M. Bayen, one of the most distinguished members whom that Class ever possessed, presided then over that part of the science. It is well known that he was no less estimable for the elevation of his character than for his talents. He observed the dispositions and the regular conduct of young Parmentier, contracted an acquaintance with him, and introduced him to M. Chamousset, Intendant General of the Hospitals, rendered so celebrated by his active benevolence, and to whom Paris and France are indebted for so many useful establishments.

It was in the conversation of these two excellent men that M. Parmentier imbibed the notions and sentiments which produced afterwards all his labours. He learned two things equally unknown to those, whose duty it was to have been acquainted with them: the extent and variety of misery from which it would be possible to free the common people, if we were seriously to occupy ourselves with their happiness: and the number and power of the resources which nature would offer against so many scourges, if we were at the trouble to extend and encourage the study of them.

Chemical knowledge, which originated in Germany, was at that time more general in that country than in France. More applications of it had been made. The many petty sovereigns who divided that country had paid particular attention to the amelioration of their dominions; and the chemist, the agriculturist, the friend of useful arts, met equally with facts before unknown to them.

M. Parmentier, stimulated by his virtuous masters, took advantage of these sources of instruction with ardour. When his service brought him to any town, he visited the manufactures least known in France; he requested of the apothecaries leave to work in their laboratories. In the country he observed the practice of the farmer. He noted down the interesting objects which struck him in his marches along with the troops. Nor did he want opportunities of seeing all varieties of things: for he was five times taken prisoner, and transported to places whither his generals would not have carried him. He learned then by his own experience how far the horrors of need might go, a piece of information necessary, perhaps, to kindle in him in all its vigour that glowing fire of humanity which burnt in him during the whole of his long life.

But before making use of the knowledge which he had acquired, and attempting to ameliorate the lot of the common people, it was necessary to endeavour to render his own situation less precarious.

He returned, then, at the peace of 1763, to the capital, and resumed in a more scientific manner the studies belonging to his art. The lectures of Nollet, Rouelle and d'Antoine, and of Bernard de Jussieu, extended his ideas, and assisted him in arranging them. He obtained extensive and solid knowledge in all the physical sciences; and the place of lower apothecary being vacant at the *Invalides* in 1766, he obtained it, after an examination obstinately disputed.

His

His maintenance was thus secured, and his situation soon became sufficiently comfortable.—The administration of the house seeing that his conduct justified his success, induced the King in 1772 to make him Apothecary in Chief; a recompense which an unforeseen accident rendered more complete than had been intended, or than he had expected.

The pharmacy of the Invalids had been directed from its first establishment by the *Sœurs de Charité*. These good women, who had made a great deal of young Parmentier while he was only their boy, took it ill that he should be put upon a level with them. They made so much noise, and put in motion such powerful interest, that the King himself was obliged to draw back; and after two years of controversy, he made the singular decision that Parmentier should continue to enjoy the advantages of his place, but should no longer fulfil its functions.

This enabled him to devote the whole of his time to his zeal for researches of general utility. From that moment he never interrupted them.

The first opportunity of publishing some results respecting his favourite subject had been given him in 1771, by the Academy of Besançon. The scarcity in 1769 had drawn the attention of the administration and of philosophers towards vegetables which might supply the place of corn, and the Academy had made the history of them the subject of a prize, which Parmentier gained. He endeavoured to prove in his dissertation that the most useful nourishing substance in vegetables is starch, and he showed how it might be extracted from the roots and seeds of different indigenous plants, and how deprived of the acrid and poisonous principles which alter it in some plants. He pointed out, likewise, the mixtures which would assist in converting this starch into good bread, or at least into a kind of biscuit fit for being eaten in soup.

There is no doubt that in certain cases some advantage may be derived from the methods which he proposes; but as most of the plants pointed out are wild, scanty, and would cost more than the dearest corn, absolute famine is the only thing that could induce mankind to make use of them.—Parmentier easily perceived that it was better to turn the attention of cultivators to such plants as would render a famine, or even a scarcity, impossible. He therefore recommended the potatoe with all his might, and opposed with constancy the prejudices which opposed themselves to the propagation of this important root.

Most botanists, and Parmentier himself, have stated on the authority of Gasper Bauhin that the potatoe was brought from Virginia about the end of the sixteenth century; and they usually ascribe to the celebrated and unfortunate Raleigh the honour of having first brought it to Europe. I think it more probable that it was brought from Peru by the Spaniards, Raleigh only went to Virginia in the year 1586; and we may conclude, from the testimony of Cluvius, that in 1587 the potatoe was common in different parts of Italy, and that it was already given to cattle in that country.

try. This supposes at least several years of cultivation. This vegetable was pointed out about the end of the sixteenth century by several Spanish writers, as cultivated in the environs of Quito, where it was called *papas*, and where different kinds of dishes were prepared from it: and, what seems decisive, Banister and Clayton, who have investigated the indigenous plants of Virginia with great care, do not reckon the potatoe among the number; and Banister mentions expressly that he had for 12 years sought in vain for that plant; while Dombey found it in a wild state on all the Cordilleras, where the Indians still apply it to the same purposes as at the time of the original discovery.

The mistake may have been owing to this circumstance, that Virginia produces several other tuberose plants, which from imperfect descriptions may have been confounded with the potatoe. Bauhin, for example, took for the potatoe the plant called *openawk* by Thomas Harriot. There are likewise in Virginia ordinary *potatoes*; but the anonymous author of the history of that country says, that they have nothing in common with the *potatoe* of Ireland and England, which is our *pomme de terre*.

Be this as it may, that admirable vegetable was received in a very different manner by the nations of Europe. The Irish seem to have taken advantage of them first; for at an early period we find the plant distinguished by the name of *Irish potatoe*. But in France they were at first proscribed. Bauhin states that in his time the use of them had been prohibited in Burgundy, because it was supposed that they produced the leprosy.

It is difficult to believe that a plant so innocent, so agreeable, so productive, which requires so little trouble to be rendered fit for food; that a root so well defended against the intemperance of the seasons; that a plant which by a singular privilege unites in itself every advantage, without any other inconvenience than that of not lasting all the year, but which even owes to this circumstance the additional advantage that it cannot be hoarded up by monopolists—that such a plant should have required two centuries in order to overcome the most puerile prejudices.

Yet we ourselves have been witnesses of the fact. The English brought the potatoe into Flanders during the wars of Louis XIV. It was thence spread, but very sparingly, over some parts of France. Switzerland had put a higher value on it, and had found it very good. Several of our southern provinces had planted it in imitation of that country at the period of the scarcities, which were several times repeated during the last years of Louis XV. Turgot in particular rendered it common in the Limousin and the Angoumois, over which he was intendant; and it was to be expected that in a short time this new branch of subsistence would be spread over the kingdom, when some old physicians renewed against it the prejudices of the 16th century.

It was no longer accused of producing leprosy, but fevers. The scarcities had produced in the

south certain epidemics, which they thought proper to ascribe to the sole means which existed to prevent them. The Comptroller General was obliged in 1771 to request the opinion of the faculty of medicine, in order to put an end to these false notions.

Parmentier, who had learned to appreciate the potatoe in the prisons of Germany, where he had been often confined to that food, seconded the views of the minister, by a chemical examination of this root, in which he demonstrated that none of its constituents are hurtful. He did better still. To give the people a relish for them, he cultivated them in the open fields, in places very much frequented. He guarded them carefully during the day only; and was happy when he had excited as much curiosity as to induce people to steal some of them during the night. He would have wished that the King, as we read of the Emperors of China, had traced the first furrow of his field. His majesty thought proper at least to wear a bunch of potatoe flowers at his button-hole, in the midst of the court on a festival day. Nothing more was wanting to induce several great lords to plant this root.

Parmentier wished likewise to engage the cooks of the great in the service of the poor, by inducing them to practise their skill on the potatoe; for he was aware that the poor could not obtain potatoes in abundance unless they could furnish the rich with an agreeable article of food. He informs us that he one day gave a dinner composed entirely of potatoes, with 20 different sauces, all of which gratified the palates of his guests.

But the enemies of the potatoe, though refuted in their attempts to prove it injurious to the health, did not consider themselves as vanquished. They pretended that it injured the fields, and rendered them barren. It was not at all likely that a plant which is capable of nourishing a greater number of cattle, and multiplying the manure, should injure the soil. It was necessary, however, to answer this objection, and to consider the potatoe in an agricultural point of view. Parmentier accordingly published in different forms every thing regarding its cultivation and uses, even in fertilizing the soil. He introduced the subject into philosophical works, into popular instructions, into journals, into dictionaries, into works of all kinds. During 40 years he let slip no opportunity of recommending it. Every bad year was a kind of auxiliary of which he profited with care to draw the attention of mankind to his favourite plant.

Hence the name of this salutary vegetable and his own have become almost inseparable in the memory of the friends of humanity. Even the common people united them, and not always with gratitude. At a certain period of the Revolution it was proposed to give Parmentier some municipal place. One of the voters opposed this proposal with fury:—"He will make us eat potatoes," said he, "it was he who invented them."

But Parmentier did not ask the suffrages of the people. He knew well that it was always a duty to serve

serve them. But he knew equally that as long as their education remained what it is, it was a duty likewise not to consult them. He had no doubt that at length the advantage of his plans would be appreciated. And one of the fortunate things attending his old age was to see the almost complete success of his perseverance. "The potatoe has now only friends," he wrote in one of his last works, "even in those cantons from which the spirit of system and contention seemed anxious to banish it for ever."

But Parmentier was not one of those persons who occupy themselves exclusively with one idea. The advantages which he had perceived in the potatoe did not make him neglect those offered by other vegetables.

Maize, the plant which, next to the potatoe, gives the most economical food, is likewise a present of the New World, although in some places it is still obstinately called Turkey-corn. It was the principal food of the Americans when the Spaniards visited their coasts. It was brought to Europe much earlier than the potatoe; for Fuchs describes it, and gives a drawing of it, in 1543. It was likewise spread more quickly; and by giving to Italy and our southern provinces, a new and abundant article of food, it has greatly contributed to enrich them, and to increase their population.

Parmentier, therefore, in order to encourage its culture, had need only to explain, as he does in a very complete manner, the precautions which its cultivation requires, and the numerous uses to which it may be applied. He wished to exclude buck wheat, which is so inferior, from the few cantons where it is still cultivated.

The acorn, which they say nourished our ancestors before they were acquainted with corn, is still very useful in some of our provinces, chiefly about the centre of the kingdom. M. Daine, Intendant of Limoges, induced Parmentier to examine whether it was not possible to make from it an eatable bread, and capable of being kept. His experiments were unsuccessful; but they occasioned a complete treatise on the acorn, and on the different preparations of its food.

Corn itself was an object of long study with him; and perhaps he has not been of less service in explaining the best methods of grinding and baking, than in spreading the cultivation of potatoes. Chemical analysis having informed him that bran contains no nourishment proper for man, he concluded that it was advantageous to exclude it from bread.—He deduced from this the advantages of an economical method of grinding, which, by subjecting the grain repeatedly to the mill and the sieve, detaches from the bran even the minutest particles of flour; and he proved likewise that it furnished, at a lower price, a white, agreeable, and more nutritive bread. Ignorance had so misunderstood the advantages of this method, that laws had long existed to prevent it, and that the most precious part of the grain was given to the cattle along with the bran.

Parmentier studied with care every thing relating to bread; and because books would have been of little service to millers and bakers,

bakers, people who scarcely read any, he induced Government to establish a School of Baking, from which the pupils would speedily carry into the provinces all the good practices. He went himself to Britanny and Languedoc, with M. Cadet-Devaux, in order to propagate his doctrine.

He caused the greatest part of the bran which was mixed with the bread of the soldiers to be withdrawn; and by procuring them a more healthy and agreeable article of food, he put an end to a multitude of abuses of which this mixture was the source.

Skilful men have calculated that the progress of knowledge in our days relative to grinding and baking has been such, that abstracting from the other vegetables which may be substituted for corn, the quantity of corn necessary for the food of an individual may be reduced more than a third. As it is chiefly to Parmentier that the almost general adoption of these new processes is owing, this calculation establishes his services better than a thousand panegyrics.

Ardent as Parmentier was for the public utility, it was to be expected that he would interest himself much in the efforts occasioned by the last war to supply exotic luxuries. It was he that brought the syrup of grapes to the greatest perfection. This preparation which may be ridiculed by those who wish to assimilate it to sugar, has notwithstanding reduced the consumption of sugar many thousand quintals, and has produced immense savings in our hospitals, of which the poor have reaped the advantage, has given a new value to our vines at a time when the war and the taxes made them be pulled up in many places, and will not remain less useful for many purposes, even if sugar should again fall in this country to its old price.

We have seen above how Parmentier, being by pretty singular accidents deprived of the active superintendance of the Invalids, had been stopped in the natural line of his advancement. He had too much merit to allow this injustice to continue long. Government employed him in different circumstances as a military apothecary; and when in 1788 a consulting council of physicians and surgeons was organized for the army, the minister wished to place him there as apothecary; but Bayen was then alive, and Parmentier was the first to represent that he could not take his seat above his master. He was therefore named assistant to Bayen.—This institution, like many others, was suppressed during the period of revolutionary anarchy, an epoch during which even medical subordination was rejected. But necessity obliged them soon to re-establish it under the names of *Commission* and *Council of Health for the Armies*; and Parmentier, whom the reign of terror had for a time driven from Paris, was speedily placed in it.

He showed in this situation the same zeal as in all others; and the hospitals of the army were prodigiously indebted to his care. He neglected nothing—instructions, repeated orders to his inferiors, pressing solicitations to men in authority. We have seen him within these few years deploring the

the absolute neglect in which a Government, occupied in conquering, and not in preserving, left the asylums of the victims of war.

We ought to bear the most striking testimony of the care which he took of the young persons employed under his orders, the friendly manner in which he received them, encouraged them, and rewarded them. His protection extended to them at what distance soever they were carried; and we know more than one who was indebted for his life in far distant climates to the provident recommendations of this paternal chief.

But his activity was not restricted to the duties of his place; every thing which could be useful occupied his attention.

When the steam-engines were established, he satisfied the public of the salubrity of the waters of the Seine. More lately he occupied himself with ardour in the establishment of economical soups. He contributed materially to the propagation of vaccination. It was he chiefly who introduced into the central pharmacy of the hospitals at Paris the excellent order which reigns there; and he drew up the pharmaceutic code according to which they are directed.—He watched over the great baking establishment at Scipion, where all the bread of the hospitals is made. The *Hospice de Menages* was under his particular care; and he bestowed the most minute attention on all that could alleviate the lot of 800 old persons of both sexes, of which it is composed.

At a period when people might labour much, and perform great services, without receiving any recompense, wherever men united to do good, he appeared foremost; and you might depend upon being able to dispose of his time, of his pen, and, if occasion served, of his fortune.

This continual habit of occupying himself for the good of mankind, had even affected his external air. Benevolence seemed to appear in him personified. His person was tall; and remained erect to the end of his life; his figure was full of amenity; his visage was at once noble and gentle; his hair was white as the snow—all these seemed to render this respectable old man the image of goodness and of virtue. His physiognomy was pleasing, particularly from that appearance of happiness produced by the good which he did, and which was so much the more entitled to be happy, because a man who without high birth, without fortune, without great places, without any remarkable genius, but by the sole perseverance of the love of goodness, has perhaps contributed as much to the happiness of his race as any of those upon whom Nature and Fortune have accumulated all the means of serving them.

Parmentier was never married. Madame Houzeau, his sister, lived always with him, and seconded him in his benevolent labours with the tenderest friendship. She died at the time when her affectionate care would have been most necessary to her brother, who had for some years been threatened with a chronical affection in his breast. Regret for this loss aggravated the disease

disease of this excellent man, and rendered his last days very painful, but without altering his character, or interrupting his labours. He died on the 17th December, 1813, in the 77th year of his age.

CHARACTER OF MUNGO PARK;

From his Life prefixed to the Journal of his Mission to Africa in 1805.

The leading parts of Mungo Park's character must have been anticipated by the reader in the principal events and transactions of his life. Of his enterprising spirit, his indefatigable vigilance and activity, his calm fortitude and unshaken perseverance, he has left permanent memorials in the narrative of his former travels, and in the Journal and Correspondence now published. In these respects few travellers have equalled, none certainly ever surpassed him. Nor were the qualities of his understanding less valuable or conspicuous. He was distinguished by a correctness of judgment, seldom found united with an ardent and adventurous turn of mind, and generally deemed incompatible with it. His talents certainly were not brilliant, but solid and useful, such as were peculiarly suited to a traveller and geographical discoverer. Hence, in his accounts of new and unknown countries, he is consistent and rational; he is betrayed into no exaggeration, nor does he exhibit any traces of credulity or enthusiasm. His attention was directed exclusively to facts; and except in his opinion relative to the termination of the Niger (which he supported by very plausible arguments) he rarely indulged in conjecture, much less in hypothesis or speculation.

Among the characteristic qualities of Park which were so apparent in his former travels, none certainly were more valuable or contributed more to his success, than his admirable prudence, calmness and temper; but it has been doubted whether these merits were equally conspicuous during his second expedition. The parts of his conduct which have given occasion to this remark are, his setting out from the Gambia almost at the eve of the rainy season, and his voyage down the Niger under circumstances so apparently desperate. On the motives by which he may have been influenced as to the former of these measures something has been said in the course of the foregoing narrative. With regard to his determination in the latter instance, justice must allow that his situation was one of extreme difficulty, and admitted probably of no alternative. In both cases our knowledge of the facts is much too imperfect to enable us to form a correct opinion as to the propriety of his conduct, much less to justify us in condemning him *unheard*.

In all the relations of private life he appears to have been highly exemplary; and his conduct as a son, a husband, and a father, merited every praise. To the more gentle and amiable parts of his character the most certain of all testimonies may be found in the warm attachment of his friends, and in the fond and affectionate recollections

collections of every branch of his family.

There are some moral defects very difficult to be avoided by those persons, who from a situation comparatively obscure, rise to sudden distinction and celebrity.—From these failings Park was happily exempt. He was a stranger to all vanity and affectation; and notwithstanding his great popularity and success, appears to have lost no portion of the genuine simplicity of his character and manners. This simplicity perhaps originated in a considerable degree from a certain coldness and reserve, which rendered him very indifferent, and perhaps somewhat averse, to mixed or general society. It was probably owing to the same cause, that his conversation, for a man who had seen so much, had nothing remarkable, and was rarely striking or animated. Hence, although his appearance was interesting and prepossessing, he was apt to disappoint the expectations of strangers: and those persons who estimated his general talents from his powers of conversation, formed an erroneous and inadequate opinion of his merits.

In his person he was tall, being about six feet high, and perfectly well-proportioned. His countenance and whole appearance were highly interesting; and his frame active and robust, fitted for great exertions, and the endurance of great hardships. His constitution had suffered considerably from the effects of his first journey into Africa, but seems afterwards to have been restored to its original vigour, of which his last expedition afforded the most ample proofs.

Account of Ali Pasha, Vizier of Albania; from Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, &c. by Henry Holland, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

The morning of the first of November was made interesting to us, by our introduction to this extraordinary man. At ten o'clock, Colovo again called, to say that the Vizier was prepared to give us audience; and shortly afterwards, two white horses, of beautiful figure, and superbly caparisoned in the Turkish manner, were brought to us from the Seraglio; conducted by two Albanese soldiers, likewise richly attired and armed. Mounting these horses, and a Turkish officer of the palace preceding us, with an ornamental staff in his hand, we proceeded slowly, and with much state, through the city, to the great Seraglio.

Passing through the almost savage pomp of this outer area of the Seraglio, we entered an inner court, and dismounted at the foot of a dark stone-staircase. On the first landing-place stood one of the Vizier's carriages; an old and awkward vehicle, of German manufacture, and such as might have been supposed to have travelled a dozen times from Hamburgh to Trieste. At the top of the staircase, we entered into a wide gallery or hall, the windows of which command a noble view of the lake of Ioannina, and the mountains of Pindus; the walls are

are painted, and numerous doors conduct from it to different parts of the palace. This hall, like the area below, was filled with a multitude of people; and the living scenery became yet more various and interesting as we proceeded. We now saw, besides Turkish, Albanese, and Moorish soldiers, the Turkish officers, and ministers of the Vizier; Greek and Jewish secretaries, Greek merchants, Tartar couriers, the pages and black slaves of the Seraglio; petitioners seeking to obtain audience, and numerous other figures, which give to the court and palace of Ali Pasha a character all its own.

A curtain was thrown aside, and we entered the apartment of Ali Pasha. He was sitting in the Turkish manner, with his legs crossed under him, on a couch immediately beyond the fire, somewhat more elevated than the rest, and richer in its decorations. On his head he wore a high round cap, the colour of the deepest mazareen blue, and bordered with gold lace. His exterior robe was of yellow cloth, likewise richly embroidered, two inner garments striped of various colours, and flowing down loosely from the neck to the feet, confined only about the waist by an embroidered belt, in which were fixed a pistol and dagger, of beautiful and delicate workmanship. The hilts of these arms were covered with diamonds and pearls, and emeralds of great size and beauty were set in the heads of each. On his fingers the Vizier wore many large diamond rings, and the mouth-piece of his long and flexible pipe was equally decorated with various kinds of jewellery.

Yet more than his dress, however, the countenance of Ali Pasha at this time engaged our earnest observation. It is difficult to describe features, either in their detail or general effect, so as to convey any distinct impression to the mind of the reader. Were I to attempt a description of those of Ali, I should speak of his face as large and full; the forehead remarkably broad and open, and traced by many deep furrows; the eye penetrating, yet not expressive of ferocity; the nose handsome and well formed; the mouth and lower part of the face concealed, except when speaking, by his mustachios and the long beard which flows over his breast. His complexion is somewhat lighter than that usual among the Turks, and his general appearance does not indicate more than his actual age, of sixty or sixty-one years, except perhaps that his beard is whiter than is customary at this time of life. The neck is short and thick, the figure corpulent and unwieldy; his stature I had afterwards the means of ascertaining to be about five feet nine inches. The general character and expression of the countenance are unquestionably fine, and the forehead especially, is a striking and majestic feature.

He inquired how long it was since we had left England? where we had travelled in the interval? when we had arrived in Albania? whether we were pleased with what we had yet seen of this country? how we liked the appearance of Ioannina? whether we had experienced

rienced any obstruction in reaching this city? Soon after the conversation commenced, a pipe was brought to each of us by the attendants, the mouth-pieces of amber, set round with small diamonds; and shortly afterwards coffee of the finest quality was handed to us in china cups, within golden ones. The Vizier himself drank coffee, and smoked at intervals, during the progress of the conversation.

The inquiries he made respecting our journey to Ioannina, gave us the opportunity of complimenting him on the excellent police of his dominions, and the attention he has given to the state of the roads. I mentioned to him generally, Lord Byron's poetical description of Albania, the interest it had excited in England, and Mr. Hobhouse's intended publication of his travels in the same country. He seemed pleased with these circumstances, and stated his recollection of Lord Byron. He then spoke of the present state of Europe; inquired what was our latest intelligence of the advance of the French armies in Russia, and what was the progress of affairs in Spain. On the former point, it was evident that the information we gave was not new to him, though he did not expressly say this; his manner, however, evinced the strong interest he felt in the subject, and he seemed as if he were seeking indirectly to obtain our opinions upon it.

The next subject of conversation was prefaced by his asking us, whether we had seen at Santa-Maura, one of his armed corvettes, which had been seized and carried thither by an English frigate. In bringing forward the subject during our interview with him, the Vizier spoke with animation, or even a slight warmth of manner. He complained of the injustice done to him in the capture of his vessel, denied the right of capture in this particular case, and alleged his various good offices towards our government, as well as to individuals of the English nation, as what ought to have secured him against such acts of hostility. We answered, that as mere travellers we could not venture to give a reply that might be deemed official, but that we doubted not, from our knowledge of the disposition of the English government, that when the affair was properly explained, its final arrangement would be both just and satisfactory to his Highness. This of course meant little, and the Vizier doubtless understood it as such. He added only a few words, and then, with a loud laugh, expressed his desire of changing the subject.

Before audience concluded, he mentioned his having been informed that I was a physician, and asked whether I had studied medicine in England? Replying to this in the affirmative, he expressed his wish to consult me on his own complaints before we should quit Ioannina, a proposition to which I bowed assent, though not without apprehensions of difficulty in prescribing for the case of such a patient. He dismissed us very graciously, after we had been with him about half an hour.

The manner of the Vizier in this interview was courteous and polite, without any want of the dignity

dignity which befits his situation. There is not, either in his countenance or speech, that formal and unyielding apathy, which is the characteristic of the Turks as a people; but more vivacity, humour, and change of expression. His laugh is very peculiar, and its deep tone, approaching to a growl, might also startle an ear unaccustomed to it.

A day or two afterwards he again sent for us to the Seraglio, and, some general conversation having taken place, he asked several questions which evidently had relation to his health, and formed a sort of exercise of his judgment upon me.

After this preamble, he entered upon a narrative of his complaints, which, though I could only distantly follow it in his own language, yet was evidently marked by good precision and force in the manner of relation. He continued speaking for about fifteen minutes, and afforded me during this time a fine occasion of marking the feature of his countenance and manner. The narrative was translated to me with little abridgment, and much seeming accuracy, by the *dragoman* Colovo. In its substance, I may remark generally, that there was a good deal of credulity and prejudice displayed on some points; on others, more soundness of judgment than is common to the Turks as a nation. For various reasons I do not feel myself at liberty to give the particulars of this narrative, nor would they afford any thing new to the medical reader. It may suffice to say, that at this time he was suffering under no acute disorder; that his symptoms were chiefly of a chronic nature, depending partly upon his age, partly upon circumstances in his former life, with other symptoms that I learnt more from my own observation than his report, which required the use of preventive means, to obviate eventual danger.

In those interviews, however, which were very frequent during the last week of our stay at Ioannina, the conversation was not confined to medical matters alone, but went into other topics of a more familiar kind. Situated as I now was with him, I could feel perfectly at ease in this intercourse, which every circumstance contributed to render highly interesting. He usually sent for me to the Seraglio in the afternoon or evening; sometimes alone, or occasionally with my friend, when he had nothing to say about his complaints. At whatever time it was, the approaches to the Seraglio were always crowded with the singular groups already described. The Vizier was rarely to be found in the same room on two successive days; and, during my present stay at Ioannina, I was with him in eight different apartments. His dress was not greatly varied; and only on one occasion I saw him with a turban instead of the blue cap, which he wore at the time of our first interview. His attitude also was very uniform, according to the Turkish habit. I seldom saw him rise from his couch, though once he did so, while explaining to me the decline of his bodily powers, striding firmly at the same time across the chamber, as if to show that still much of energy was left. His manner of

reception was always polite and dignified. There was evidently more form intended, when many persons were present, and his manner became more easy and familiar when we were alone.

The most frequent topics introduced by the Vizier in conversation, were those relating to general politics; and in these it was evident that he was more interested than in any other. The conversation was usually carried on by question and reply; and his inquiries, though often shewing the characteristic ignorance of the Turks in matters of common knowledge, yet often also were pertinent and well conceived, and made up by acuteness what they wanted of instruction. Some of these questions which I noted down may serve as specimens of their usual style. We were talking about England. He inquired the population of the country; and whether I thought it as populous as those parts of Albania I had seen? The answer to this question led him to describe briefly the northern parts of Albania, as being much better inhabited than those to the south of Ioannina. He then pursued the former subject; asked what was the size and population of London; and expressed surprise when informed of its magnitude. He enquired the number of our ships of war; the comparison of their size with the frigates he had seen on his coast; and where they were all employed.

He asked the distance of America from England and France; its extent; and to whom it belonged. He asked respecting its population and the longevity of its inhabitants, and dwelt especially on the latter point, to which I observed him always to attach a peculiar interest. He remarked, that he had heard that the Indians and Chinese live to a great age, and asked whether I knew this to be the case, or was acquainted with any particular means they used for the purpose. Seeing him inclined to follow this topic, I stated the remarkable instances of longevity in our own countrymen, Parr and Jenkins; at which he expressed surprize, and much desired to know if there were any means in nature by which this end might be obtained. It was evident, that in this question he had reference to himself; and I took the opportunity of enforcing upon him some of the medical advice I had before given. He gave assent to what I said; but at the same time pursued the question, whether there were not some more direct means of procuring long life. I mentioned to him generally the attempts that had been made some centuries ago, to discover the Elixir Vitæ; and stated that this was a project which had now been abandoned by all men of reflection. Alluding accidentally, at the same time, to the search after the philosopher's stone, he eagerly followed this subject, and wished to know whether there were not some secret methods of discovering gold, which gave their possessor the power of procuring any amount of this metal. There was a strong and significant interest in his manner of asking this question which greatly struck me; and it was accompanied by a look toward myself, seeming to search into the truth of my reply. I answered, of course, that there were

no means of making gold and silver; that these metals were obtained only from the earth; and that the advantage of philosophy was in being able to employ the best means of raising them from mines, and purifying them for use. I doubt whether he was satisfied with this reply, or did not still believe in further mysteries of the alchemic art. The desire of gold and longevity are natural to a despot; and especially to one who, like Ali Pasha, has been ever pursuing a scheme of ambitious progress,

Our conversation had often a reference to the politics of the day, on which I found him well and accurately informed. It was at this time that Bonaparte was pursuing his memorable campaign in Russia; in all the events of which Ali Pasha felt a lively interest, naturally arising out of his relation to the two great Powers concerned. It was obviously for his advantage, that they should mutually wear out their strength, without either of them obtaining the preponderance. While at peace, they checked each other as to Turkey; when at war, if either were eminently successful, there was eventual danger to him. The vicinity of the French in the Illyrian provinces would speedily give effect to any designs they might adopt in that quarter, either from views of general ambition, or from motives of personal hostility to himself, which he might be well aware that he had created by his conduct at Prevesa, his recent connection with the English, and by other circumstances of less notoriety. Of the power of Russia, and the ultimate danger to the Turkish empire from this source, he was well informed; and he, as well as his sons, had felt and known the weight of the Russian armies pressing upon the Danube. He understood, too, that all foreign attempts at the restoration of Greece, whether with selfish or honourable motives, must of necessity imply a previous attack upon his power; and I believe he was fully sensible of his incapacity of resisting permanently the efforts of a regular European army. At various times I have heard him converse, more or less directly, on these topics; and in general there was an air of sound judgment in his remarks, which implied as well sagacity, as freedom from the prejudices of his nation.

I happened to be with him at the Seraglio, on the evening of the day when he received information of the French having entered Moscow. He was evidently in low spirits, and discomposed by the intelligence. I spoke to him of the perseverance and resources of Russia, and of the evils that might arise to the French army from the burning of Moscow, and the approach of winter. He was not satisfied by these arguments, but alluded in reply to the pacific temper of Alexander, to the mistakes which had been committed in the last Polish campaign, to the treaty of Tilsit, and above all to the character of Bonaparte, which he justly characterized "as one that the world had never before seen."

The assiduity with which he applies himself to all his business is very great. He rises commonly before six, and his officers and secretaries are expected to be with

him at this hour. There are no pauses in business during the day, except at twelve o'clock when he takes his dinner, sleeping afterwards for an hour; and again at eight in the evening, which is his hour of supper. I have found him as late as nine o'clock, with three secretaries on the ground before him, listening to the most minute details of that branch of expenditure which relates to the post-houses; each article of which accounts he separately approved. His hours of pleasure are also in part subservient to the furtherance of business. I have seen him in the gardens of his pavilion surrounded by petitioners, and giving judgment on cases that were brought before him. Even when retiring to the Haram, he still preserves his public capacity; and, in the petty discords of three hundred women secluded from the world, it is not wonderful that his occupation and authority as a judge should still be required.

In his habits at table, Ali Pasha is temperate, though by no means so strict a Mussulman as to refuse himself wine. He almost always eats alone, according to the custom of Turks of high rank, and at the hours already mentioned. His dinner usually consists of twelve or sixteen covers, which are separately placed on a tray before him. The dishes are chiefly those of Turkish cookery; in addition to which a whole lamb, provided by his shepherds, is served up at his table every day in the year. His appetite is not at all fastidious; and I have been told that his cooks, in providing for him, take liberties which, under a luxurious despot, would infallibly cost them their heads.

The adherence of Ali Pasha to the tenets of the Mahomedan religion, is by no means rigid, and probably depending more on a sense of interest, than upon any zeal or affection for these tenets. He has few of the prejudices of a Mussulman: and in regarding those around him, his consideration obviously is, not the religion of the man but whether he can be of service to any of his views. I have seen a Christian, a Turkish, and a Jewish secretary, sitting on the ground before him at the same moment,—an instance of the principle which is carried throughout every branch of his government. In Albania especially, the Christian and Mussulman population are virtually on the same footing as to political liberty; all indeed slaves, but the former not oppressed, as elsewhere in Turkey, by those subordinate agencies of tyranny, which render more grating the chain that binds them. It may fairly be said, that under this government all religions find an ample toleration. I have even known instances where Ali Pasha has directed Greek churches to be built for the use of the peasants, as in the case of one or two of the villages on the plain of Arta.

Truth compels the addition of other features of less pleasing kind; and to the general picture of eastern despotism must be annexed some traits peculiar to the man. The most striking of these are, a habit of perpetual artifice, shewn in every circumstance of his life; and a degree of vindictive feeling, producing acts of the most unqualified ferocity. The most

legitimate form his cunning assumes, is in political matters, where according to frequent usage, it might perhaps have the name of sagacity and adroitness. He is eminently skilled in all the arts of intrigue, and his agents or spies are to be found every where in the Turkish empire, doing the work of their master with a degree of zeal which testifies at once his own talent in their selection, and the commanding influence of his powers over the minds of all that surround him. His political information, derived from these sources, and from the ample use of bribery, is of the best kind: and it may, I believe, be affirmed as a fact, that not a single event of importance can occur at Constantinople, even in the most secret recesses of the Divan, which is not known within eight days at the Seraglio of Ioannina.

Account of Beggee Jan.

(From Sir J. Malcolm's History of Persia.)

Beggee Jân was the eldest son of the Ameer Daniel, who had during the latter years of his life, by possessing himself of the person of the nominal prince, exercised an almost absolute authority over those tribes of the Usbegs which inhabit the territories immediately dependant upon Bokharah. When that noble died, he divided his great wealth among his numerous family, but declared Beggee Jân his heir. That chief, however, who had for some time before clothed himself in the patched garment of a fakeer, or religious mendicant, instead of taking a part in those contests for power into which all his brothers and near relations had entered, shut himself up in a mosque, and forbad any person to disturb his religious meditations. He also refused to accept the share which had been left to him of his father's wealth. "Take it," said he to those who brought it to him, "to the managers of the public charities. Bid them reimburse with it, as far as they can, those from whom it was extorted. I can never consent to stain my hands with money that has been obtained by violence." The same writer who states this fact, asserts, that he attired himself in the coarse dress worn by those who supplicate for mercy, and, having hung a sword round his neck, he proceeded to every quarter of the city of Bokharah, imploring, with tears in his eyes, the forgiveness and blessings of the inhabitants for his deceased father, and offering his own life as an expiatory sacrifice for any sins or crimes which the Ameer Daniel might have committed. The character of Beggee Jân already stood high among the learned and religious; for he was deeply versed in theology, and had written many valuable tracts: but this was the first time he had presented himself to the people. These, at once astonished and delighted at seeing such proofs of humility and sanctity in a person of his rank, crouded around him as if he had been a prophet, and all joined with him in prayers for blessings upon his parent. After having, by this proceeding, eradicated those feelings of revenge which

the violence of his father's rule had excited, he retired to the principal mosque of the city, where he gave himself up for several months to devotion and mental abstraction. No one was allowed to approach him during this period, except some of his favourite disciples.

Beggee Jân, when he first assumed the holy mantle, had adopted the tenets of a Sooffee. He now openly professed himself to be one of those visionary devotees, who, from having their souls continually fixed on the contemplation of the divine essence, expect to attain a state of mental beatitude, which leads them to despise all the pleasures of this world, and, above all, earthly power. Consistency required, that while he professed this doctrine, he should not easily comply with the entreaties of the inhabitants of Bokharah; who, wearied with the internal troubles caused by the ambition of his relations, earnestly solicited him to assume the government. The populace, who were entirely devoted to him, assembled daily at the mosque where he resided, and attended him wherever he went. The first instance in which he used the great influence and authority that he had acquired, was to destroy all the drinking and gambling houses in Bokharah. These are stated to have amounted to several thousands; and we are assured, that so extraordinary was the veneration for the commands of this holy prince, that even those who were ruined by this act, aided in its accomplishment.

Some of the brothers of Beggee Jân had been slain; and the danger in which his family were placed, from an increasing spirit of revolt among their own followers led them at last to join in the general request, that he would assume the government; but all was in vain, till the occurrence of a serious commotion in the capital, in which about a thousand citizens lost their lives, excited his compassion. Upon this occasion, the nominal king, Abdool Ghâzee Khan, and all the nobles, assembled; and, having come to the mosque where he dwelt, they compelled him to attend them to the tomb of his father, Ameer Daniel, and at that sacred spot he was solemnly invoked to support a falling state. Apparently overcome by the urgency of their entreaties, he promised to give his counsel and aid in the management of public affairs; but we are informed that he withheld from active interference till Neâz Aly, a chief who had rebelled during the reign of his father, and seized upon the city of Shaher-e-subz, ventured to make an inroad upon the territories of Bokharah. This act roused his indignation so much, that he accepted the title of regent, and marched, at the head of a large army, to attack the invader; whom he not only forced to retreat from the territories of Bokharah, but to abandon some of those countries of which he had for some time been in possession. Beggee Jân may, from this date, be deemed the actual ruler of the Usbegs; for though he never assumed any title but that of a regent, and continued to pay a nominal obedience to Abdool Ghâzee Khan, he exercised, during the remainder of his life,

an absolute and undisputed authority over his nation. No prince was ever more unanimously chosen to fill the seat of power; and his first care, after he assumed the government, was to shew his gratitude to those by whom he had been elevated, by the establishment of some salutary regulations for the administration of justice, the collection of revenue, and the payment of the army.

The policy of Beggee Jân made him studiously reject all those claims to respect and obedience which he had inherited from his father, the Ameer Daniel; who had not only been, for a short period, the ruler of the Usbegs, but was the chief of a powerful tribe. His artful son knew too well the jealousies and the resentment with which such claims were associated, to desire that they should appear in any shape as the foundation of his authority; therefore, in framing regulations for the management of public affairs, he gave to every institution a shape suited to his own character; and he desired always to be considered as a religious recluse, that had been compelled by his countrymen to exercise regal power; but who was resolved, as far as the discharge of his duties would permit him, to maintain amid all the temptations with which he was surrounded, the same life of rigid austerity and self-denial, as he should have passed if he had never been called from a cell to a throne. The splendid court at which the nobles of Bokharah had been accustomed to attend, was abolished; and in its place he established what may be termed a hall of justice, at which he sat as president, aided by forty moollahs, or learned men. All who had complaints to make came to this hall; but the prosecutor was never allowed to speak unless the accused was present. No person, however high his rank, dared to refuse a summons to attend this court. A slave could cite his master before it. Beggee Jân, we are informed, listened with great patience to the statement of both parties; and, in all cases not criminal, he sent them away, with an advice to come to an amicable adjustment of their difference. If they did so, the cause terminated; if not, he took notes, at their re-appearance, of the evidence produced; and these were given, with his opinion to the moolahs, who were directed to prepare a fetwah, or decision, according to the holy law. The parties, even after this proceeding, had a week allowed them to accommodate their dispute; but if that period elapsed without their having done so, the sentence was passed, and became irrevocable.

[Sir. J. Malcolm adds many more particulars respecting this extraordinary personage; but we shall only copy the relation of a visit to him by an envoy of Mameish Khan, chief of Chinnaran, at the time when Beggee Jân invaded Khorassan.]

Mameish Khan, it appears from this memoir, was in correspondence with Ishân Nukeeb, a noble of high rank among the Usbegs, and a great favourite of their

ruler. To this chief he gave his envoy a letter, with charge of two colts; the one to be presented to his friend, the other to Beggee Jân. But the particulars of his mission will be best told in the words of this intelligent writer.

"I was introduced," he observes, "to Ishân Nukeeb, who was seated at the further end of a magnificent tent. He was a man of handsome appearance, uncommonly fair, but had a thin beard. He asked after my health, and then after that of Mameish Khan: adding, 'Why has he not come himself?' On making some excuse, he added, 'I understand the reason: had I been alone, he would have paid me a visit, but he is afraid of Beggee Jân,'" After these observations, he rose and retired to another tent, desiring me to repose myself where I was. A rich sleeping dress was brought me, and every person went away: but I had hardly laid down when I was sent for to attend Ishân Nukeeb, who very graciously insisted upon my dining with him. The repast was luxurious: and an hour after dinner tea was brought, and the favourite drank his in a cup of pure gold, ornamented with jewels. The cup given to me was of silver, inlaid with gold. Three hours after noon, he carried me to a large tent with five poles, where a number of persons were saying their prayers; we did the same; and afterwards returned to his tent, which we had hardly entered, when a servant in waiting announced Utkhoor Sooffee. This religious personage, for such he was, from the moment he entered occupied all the attention of Ishân Nukeeb, who appeared to treat him with the profoundest respect; and when tea and coffee were served, he held the cup while Utkhoor Sooffee drank. We had not sat long, before an officer came into the tent, and told Ishân Nukeeb that Beggee Jân desired that he would wait upon him, and bring his guest. The moment this intimation was made, we arose, mounted our horses, and proceeded with him. After riding a short distance we came to a one-pole tent, which I judged, from its size and tattered appearance, to belong to some cooks or water carriers. An old man was seated on the grass, so near it as to be protected from the sun by its shade. Here all dismounted, and advanced towards the old man, who was clothed in green, but very dirty. When near him, they stood with their hands crossed, in a respectful posture and made their salutation. He returned that of each person, and desired us to sit down opposite to him. He appeared to show great kindness to Ishân Nukeeb, but chiefly addressed his conversation to Utkhoor Sooffee.

"After some time, the subject of my mission was introduced; I gave my letter to Ishân Nukeeb: he presented it to the old man in green, who, I now discovered, was Beggee Jân. That ruler opened it, read it, and put it in his pocket. After a short pause, he said, 'No doubt Mameish Khan has sent me a good horse;' and desired him to be brought. After looking attentive-

ly at the animal, he began to whisper and to laugh with those near him: then addressing himself to me, said, 'Why has not your master sent the horse, Kârrâ-Goz, as I desired?'—'That horse has defects,' I replied, 'or he would have been sent.'—'With all his defects,' said Beggee Jân, smiling, 'he is twenty times better than the one you have brought.'

"While we were conversing, a great number of nobles came in; and I could not help observing the extraordinary richness and splendour of their arms and dresses. Beggee Jân returned the salute of every one of these in a kind and affable manner, and bade them be seated: but the shade of his small tent did not protect one half of them from the rays of the sun. Soon after their arrival, their chief fell into a deep reverie; and, till evening prayers were announced, he appeared wholly absorbed in religious contemplation. At the time of prayer all arose, and retired. I slept that night at the tent of Ishân Nukeeb. At day-light the army marched, and passed within a few miles of the fort of Chinnaran. After Beggee Jân had reached his encampment, he sent for me, and honoured me with a private audience, at which he was very affable. 'Your master, Mameish Khan, is, I hear, always drinking wine.'—'I have not seen him drink,' I replied, 'and cannot speak to that point.'—'You are right,' said he, 'not to state what you have not seen. Tell Mameish Khan,' he continued, 'I have a regard for him: but as to Nâdir Meerza, (the ruler of Mushed), he is a fool. Bid Mameish Khan,' he added, 'write to Jaaffer Khan, of Nishapore, and advise that chief to solicit my friendship, if he wishes to save his country from destruction.' After this observation a handsome dress was brought for me, with a present in money. Every article of the dress was good, except the turban, which was of little or no value. This, however, Beggee Jân took himself, giving me his own in exchange, which was a great deal worse than the one brought for me. I took my leave, and returned to the tent of Ishân Nukeeb, to whom I repeated all that had passed. He laughed very heartily at the account, made me a handsome present; and I was on the point of retiring, when two men came, at full gallop, with a letter from Mameish Khan, stating, that, notwithstanding the protection he had received, some of his followers had been taken by the Usbegs. Ishân Nukeeb took me again to Beggee Jân, whom we found seated in his small tent, upon a goat's skin. He directed the captives to be brought, and made them over to me. He had before written a letter to Mameish Khan, which he re-opened, wrote what he had done, and again committed it to my charge. As this affair was settling, his cook, a diminutive person, with weak eyes, came into the tent. 'Why do not you think of dinner?' said Beggee Jân, 'it will soon be time for prayer.' The little cook immediately brought a large pot, and making

a fire-place with stones, put four or five kinds of grain, and a little dried meat, into it. He then nearly filled it with water; and, having kindled a fire, left it to boil, while he prepared the dishes: these were wooden platters, of the same kind as are used by the lowest orders. He put down three, and poured out the mess. Beggee Jân watched him; and the cook evidently understood, from his looks, when more or less was to be put into a dish. After all was ready, he spread a dirty cloth, and laid down a piece of stale barley bread, which Beggee Jân put into a cup of water to moisten. The first dish was given to the ruler of the Usbegs, the second was placed between Ishân Nukeeb and me, and the cook took the third for himself, sitting down to eat it opposite to his master. As I had dined, I merely tasted what was put before me. It was very nauseous, the meat in it being almost putrid: yet several nobles, who came in, eat the whole of our unfinished share, and with an apparent relish, that could only have been derived from the pleasure they had in partaking of the same fare with their holy leader.

"After dinner I obtained leave to depart. On my return to Chinnaran, Mameish Khan was pleased with the result of my mission: but he afterwards informed me, that, notwithstanding the fair promises of Beggee Jân, eighty-two of his people were, during this season, carried away by the Usbegs."

ANECDOTES OF THE PRESENT KING OF SPAIN.

Extracted from a Spanish Sermon delivered at a Grand Function celebrated at Cadiz, by Don Blaz de Ostoloza, Chaplain Major and Confessor to his Majesty.

The confessor begins by giving a picture of the life of the king at Valency:

"The king," says he, "rose at eight o'clock, heard mass, breakfasted, made afterwards a party at billiards, entered his closet to read his letters or some portion of holy writ, embroidered at the tambour till two o'clock, at which time he took a short airing in a carriage—he dined on his return—made a short prayer, received his brothers, or those who were admitted to pay their court to him, supped, and before going to bed recited with all his household the Litanies, which he toned himself.

"An agent of Napoleon, whose impious presence he was forced to endure, employed all means of seduction to draw the Infant from his holy occupations. He brought a troop of female dancers from Paris, and even his own wife, to endeavour to charm the king; but I perceived by certain signs (adds the confessor, whose words we translate literally,) that the breasts of these women, indecently exposed, were beginning to have a dangerous effect on the prince, who was ready to fall into the seventh deadly sin. I admonished him in time, and, like the slave of Potiphar, Don Ferdinand escaped these new sirens.

"The king was above all things incensed at the poverty of the chief altar of the parish of Valency; and at there being in the Chateau, a play-house, while there was neither a chapel nor an oratory—while the people were luxurious in their furniture and feasts, and miserable in the decoration of their temples. The king embroidered, himself, a beautiful robe of white silk, with gold pallets and gold fringe, for the Virgin. He had raised a superb altar, gilt, and he sometimes served, himself, the mass at the feet of the Queen of the angels. The Queen of the angels was most sensible of these royal attentions, and manifested to him her content by many signs. It happened in particular, that one night an ecclesiastic of the district being overcome with sleep in the church, the Virgin appeared to him as coming out of the altar,—she advanced towards the ecclesiastic, made several turns round him, to display the elegance of her toilette, and said to him, sighing, that her son received the vows of the king in recompence of the fine robe that he had given her; that the Spanish princes would not remain long without being delivered; and that they must form an Order of the Holy Sacrament, with which all the knights should be armed for his defence.

"The priest, much touched by this speech, awakened, and came to me to reveal the miraculous vision; but I answered by assuring him that the Holy Virgin had already said as much to the king himself—who in thanking her had promised, that on his return to Spain he would make her worship flourish over all the provinces subjected to his dominion."

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

OF

NATIONS AND CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

The Wahabees.

(From Sir J. Malcolm's History of Persia.)

THIS sect was founded near a century ago, by an Arab of the name of Shaikh Mahomed, the son of Abdool Wâhâb, whose name they have taken. Shaikh Mahomed connected himself in the attempt to reform the religion of his country with Ebn-Saoud, the Prince of Dereah, the capital of the Province of Nujuddee. Through the efforts of the saint, and the aid of the temporal power of Ebn-Saoud, and his son and successor Abdool Azeez, the religion of the Wâhâbees is now established all over the peninsula of Arabia. The tenets of this sect are peculiar, and merit notice. They profess that there is one God, and Mahomed is his prophet: but as the Supreme Being neither has nor can have any participator in his power, they say, that to profess that either Mahomed, the Imaums, or any saints, can have any superintendence over the affairs of men, or render them any aid hereafter is blasphemy. They deem Mahomedans who deviate in any way from the plain, literal meaning of the Koran, infidels; and maintain, that to make war upon all such is the imperious duty of every Wâhâbee. It is one of their tenets, that all titles meant to shew respect and honour to men are odious to God, who alone is worthy of high name; and they assert, that in conformity to what is revealed in the Koran, true Mahomedans should wage continual war against unbelievers, till they are converted, or agree to pay the tribute imposed on infidels; and that in the latter case they should be compelled to wear the coarsest garments, not to be allowed to ride on horses, nor to live in splendid dwellings. They maintain that the taxes (including zukaat and khums) levied by Mahomed are alone lawful; that swearing by Mahomed or Aly, or any other person, should be prohibited, since an oath is

calling a witness to our secret thoughts, which no one can know but God. They deem it a species of idolatry to erect magnificent tombs; but to kiss relics, &c. is idolatry itself; *and therefore they affirm, that it is an action acceptable to God to destroy the tombs of Mahomedan saints in Arabia and Persia, and to appropriate their rich ornaments to worldly purposes, for which they were designed.* They say, that it is wicked to mourn for the dead, for if they were good Mahomedans their souls are in Paradise, at which their friends should rejoice. The Wâhâbees reject the whole of the traditions, limiting their belief to the Koran, which was, they say, sent from heaven to Mahomed, who was an excellent man, and much beloved of God. They continue to preserve the usages of circumcision, ablution, &c. which they found established, but consider them more as matters of practice and usage than of faith. The leading principle of this sect is their right to destroy and plunder all who differ from them: and those Mahomedans who do not adopt their creed are represented as far less entitled to mercy than either Jews or Christians. Their progress was so great about ten years ago, as to excite considerable alarm in the Turkish government. Among other places, they plundered the rich tombs of Aly and his sons at Nujuff and Kerbelah. Their inroads are always dreadful, for they spare none who do not conform to their opinions: but they have lately met with some severe checks, and appear to be declining.

THE SECT OF SOOFFEES.

(From the Same.)

In a chapter upon the religion of Persia it is impossible to pass over the Sooffees. That extraordinary class of devotees have been before noticed; but they claim a fuller description. We discover from the evidence of Mahomedan authors, that these enthusiasts were co-existent with their religion. Their rapturous zeal, perhaps, aided in no slight degree its first establishment; but they have since been considered among the most dangerous of its enemies. There can be no doubt that their free opinions regarding its dogmas, their contempt of its forms, and their claim to a distinct communion with the Deity, are all calculated to subvert that belief for which they outwardly profess their respect; and their progress has, consequently, been deemed as synonymous with that of infidelity. There is no country over which the tenets of the Sooffees have, at different periods, been more widely diffused than Persia. The great reputation acquired by one of their priests, enabled his descendants to occupy the throne of that kingdom for more than two centuries: but the monarchs of the Suffavean dynasty were too sensible of the aid which their power derived from the continuance of an established and understood religion, to indulge in the rapt and visionary dreams of their pious ancestors. Their country, however, continued to abound with persons who believed in the tenets which these had taught;

and the increase of their numbers has been, of late years, so great in Persia, that the Mahomedan divines of that nation have called upon the reigning king to defend the true faith from the attacks of several popular teachers; who, from the sanctity of their lives, and the delusive character of their doctrines, had acquired an alarming popularity. The monarch has, in consequence, adopted the most rigorous proceedings; and his severity has, for the moment, repressed a flame, which it would appear more calculated to increase than to extinguish.

It would be vain to attempt to give a full history of the Sooffee doctrine; traces of which exist, in some shape or other, in every region of the world. It is to be found in the most splendid theories of the ancient schools of Greece, and in those of the modern philosophers of Europe. It is the dream of the most ignorant, and of the most learned; and is seen at one time indulging in the shade of ease, and at another traversing the pathless desart. It every where professes to be adverse to error and superstition, but exists by the active propagation of both. The wild and varied doctrines of their teachers are offered to the disciples of this sect, in the place of the forms and usages of their religion. They are invited to embark on the sea of doubt, under the guidance of a sacred teacher, whom they are required to deem superior to all other mortals, and worthy of a holy confidence that borders upon adoration. It is in India, beyond all other climes, that this delusive and visionary doctrine has most flourished. There is, in the habits of that nation, and in the character of the Hindoo religion, what peculiarly cherishes that mysterious spirit of holy abstraction in which it is founded: and we may grant our belief to the conjecture which assumes, that India is the source from whence other nations have derived this mystic worship of the Divinity.

The general name which the Persian followers of this sect have adopted, is Sooffee; a term which implies pure: and by this all ranks who adopt this creed are known, from the reverend teacher, who is followed by thousands of disciples, to the humblest dervish, or fakeer, who travels about naked, and begs alms to support him in that life of prayer which he has voluntarily adopted.

The Sooffees represent themselves as entirely devoted to the search of truth, and as incessantly occupied in the adoration of the Almighty, an union with whom they desire with all the ardour of divine love. The great Creator is, according to their belief, diffused over all his creation. He exists every where, and in every thing. They compare the emanations of his divine essence, or spirit, to the rays of the sun; which are, they conceive, continually darted forth, and reabsorbed. It is for this reabsorption in the divine essence, to which their immortal part belongs, that they continually sigh. They believe that the soul of man, and that the principle of life, which exists throughout all nature, is not from God, but of

God; and hence those doctrines which their adversaries have held to be the most profane, as they were calculated to establish a degree of equality of nature between the created and the Creator.

The Sooffee doctrine teaches that there are four stages through which man must pass before he can reach the highest, or that of divine beatitude; when, to use their own language, "his corporeal veil will be removed, and his emancipated soul will mix again with the glorious essence, from which it had been separated, but not divided." The first of these stages is that of humanity, which supposes the disciple to live in an obedience to the holy law, and an observance of all the rites, customs, and precepts of the established religion; which are admitted to be useful in regulating the lives, and restraining within proper bounds the vulgar mass, whose souls cannot reach the heights of divine contemplation, and who might be corrupted and misled by that very liberty of faith which tends to enlighten and delight those of superior intellect, or more fervent devotion. The second stage, in which the disciple attains power, or force, is termed the road, or path; and he who arrives at this, leaves that condition in which he is only admitted to admire and follow a teacher, and enters the pale of Sooffeeism. He may now abandon all observance of religious forms and ceremonies, as he exchanges, to use their own phrase, "practical for spiritual worship;" but this stage cannot be obtained without great piety, virtue, and fortitude; for the mind cannot be trusted in the neglect of usages and rites, necessary to restrain it when weak, till it has acquired strength from habits of mental devotion, grounded on a proper knowledge of its own dignity, and of the divine nature of the Almighty. The third stage is that of knowledge; and the disciple who arrives at it is deemed to have attained supernatural knowledge; or, in other words, to be inspired: and he is supposed, when he reaches this state, to be equal to the angels. The fourth and last stage is that which denotes his arrival at truth; which implies his complete union with the Divinity.

The Sooffees are divided into innumerable sects, as must be the case in a doctrine which may be termed the belief of the imagination. By enumerating a few of the most remarkable of these sects, the character of the whole will be understood: for though they differ in name, and some minor usages, they are all agreed in the principal tenets; and particularly in those which inculcate the absolute necessity of a blind submission to inspired teachers, and the possibility, through fervent piety and enthusiastic devotion, of attaining for the soul, even when the body inhabits the earth, a state of celestial beatitude.

Authors are divided whether there are two or seven of what can be deemed original sects among the Sooffees: but a very learned writer, whose hostile bigotry made him direct all his

ability to explain and confute the doctrines of the Sooffees, after enumerating the seven that are supposed to be original, states his opinion, that there are but two entitled to that distinction. These are called the Hulooleâh, or "the inspired," and the Itâhedeâh, or "the unionists." He deems the other five sects, which have been considered by many as original, to be only branches from these two. The principle maintained by the Hulooleâh, or "the inspired," is, that God has entered or descended into them; and that the Divine Spirit enters into all who are devout, and have an intelligent mind. The Ithâedeâh, or "unionists," believe that God is as one with every enlightened being. They compare the Almighty to flame, and their souls to charcoal; and say, that in the same manner that charcoal when it meets flame becomes flame, their immortal part, from its union with God, becomes God. It has, the learned author here followed states, been affirmed, that these two sects, which are now deemed original, are derived from a sect called Hermâneâh, who borrowed their tenets from the Sâbetteâh, or "ancient Sabians." "Impious men," he observes, "desirous to conceal from themselves the great error, into which they had fallen, have tried to connect the doctrines of these sects with that of the twelve holy Imaums, to which they have not the slightest affinity: but," he adds, "the principal tenets of the Hulooleâh certainly approach the creed of the Nazarenes, who believe that the Spirit of God entered into the womb of the Virgin Mary, and thence the doctrine of the divine nature of their prophet, Jesus."

Character of the Persians.

(From the Same.)

There is a considerable difference of character among the inhabitants of the various cities and towns of Persia, which originates in the opposite feelings and habits which they have derived from their ancestors. The natives of Kazveen, Tabreez, Hamadan, Shiraz, and Yezd, are as remarkable for their courage, as those of Koom, Kashan, and Isfahan, are for their cowardice. The former are chiefly descended from martial tribes; while the forefathers of the latter have, for many centuries, pursued civil occupations. But, though some of the citizens of Persia are less warlike than others, the different shades of character which this occasions are not of so much consequence as to prevent their being included in a general description. The whole of this community may be deemed, as far as regards their personal appearance, a fine race of men: they are not tall; but it is rare to see any of them diminutive or deformed, and they are in general strong and active. Their complexions vary from a dark olive to a fairness which approaches that of a northern European: and if they have not all the bloom of the latter, their florid healthy look often gives them no inconsiderable share of beauty. As a people, they may be praised for their quickness of apprehension, their vivacity, and

the natural politeness of their manners. They are sociable and cheerful; and, with some remarkable exceptions, as prodigal in disbursement as they are eager of gain. The higher classes of the citizens of Persia are kind and indulgent masters; and the lower ranks are, as far as respects the active performance of their duty, and the prompt execution of the orders they receive, the best of servants. In countries where the law grants equal protection to all ranks of society, and where servitude does not imply dependence, the master and servant are much more separated than in despotic states. In the latter, where there are no middle classes, the servant is often the humble friend, and lives in habits of intimacy that could only exist where the actual distinction is so great as to remove all danger of either forgetting the inequality of their condition.

The falsehood of the Persians is proverbial: nor are the inhabitants of that country forward to deny this national reproach: but they argue, that this vice appertains to the government, and is the natural consequence of the condition of the society in which they live: and there can be no doubt, that when rulers practise violence and oppression, those who are oppressed will shield themselves by every means within their power: and when they are destitute of combination and strength, they can only have recourse to art and duplicity. Nor is the moral character always debased by the use of this species of defence: instances continually occur in Persia, as in other countries subject to an arbitrary government, where the head of a village, or the magistrate of a city, entitles himself to the gratitude and admiration of those under him, by a virtuous and undaunted perseverance in falsehood, by which he endangers his own life and property to save others who consider him as their guardian and protector.

The frame of private society in Persia is, perhaps, still more calculated to render men artful and false than the constitution of their government. The wives and slaves of a despotic husband and master must have all the vices of their debased condition. The first lessons which their children learn from the example of those they love, is to practise deceit; and this early impression is confirmed by all their future habits. They may hear and admire moral sentences upon the beauty and excellence of truth; but prudence warns them against a rigid adherence to so dangerous a virtue. The oaths which they constantly use to attest their veracity, are only proofs of their want of it. They swear by the head of the king, by that of the person they address, by their own, by that of their son, that they are not asserting what is false: and if a stranger should continue to evince suspicion they sometimes exclaim, "Believe me; "for, though a Persian, I am "speaking truth." There are, no doubt, some of the natives of Persia who do not deserve to be included in this general description, and who are distinguished by their regard for truth: but their numbers are too inconsiderable to save their countrymen

from the reproach of falsehood, as a prevalent national vice.

The citizens of Persia are not subdued by their situation into a submissive character. They are easily inflamed into passion, and act, when under its influence, like men careless of the result. A stranger, who is unacquainted with the nature of the government and the latitude of speech which it permits in those whom it oppresses, is surprised to hear the meanest inhabitant of a town venting imprecations against his superiors, nay, sometimes against the sacred person of the king himself. These extraordinary ebullitions of passion, which are very common among the lower orders in Persia, generally pass unheeded. Sometimes they may provoke a reproof or a few blows; but they never receive consequence from the unwise interference of power to repress them.

Many of the inhabitants of the principal cities in Persia are men of some education: but even those who are not so, are remarkable for the fluency of their language. They express themselves with a freedom and boldness that is not always restrained by the disparity of rank between them and the person whom they address. Hajee Ibrahim, the late prime minister of Persia, who gloried in the name of citizen, used to delight in relating a dialogue which took place between his brother, who was Beglerbeg, or Governor of Isfahan, and a seller of vegetables in that city.—On an extraordinary impost being laid upon every shop, the latter forced himself into the Governor's presence when he was giving public audience, and exclaimed, that he was totally unable to pay the tax which had been imposed on him. "You must pay "it, or leave the city," was the reply. "I cannot pay it," said the man; "and to what other "place can I go?"—"You may "either proceed to Shiraz, or "Kashan, if you like those towns "better than this," said the Governor. "Your brother," replied the shopkeeper, "is in power "at one of these cities, and your "nephew at the other: what relief "can I expect in either?"—"You "may proceed to court," said the Ruler, "and complain to the "King, if you think I have com-"mitted injustice."—"Your bro-"ther, the Hajee, is prime mi-"nister," said the man. "Go "to Hell!" exclaimed the enraged Governor, "and do not trouble "me any more!"—"The holy "man, your deceased father, is "perhaps there." said the undaunted citizen. The crowd could not suppress their smiles at the boldness of their countryman: and the Governor, who shared the general feeling, bade the complainant retire, and he would attend to his case, provided he would not bring a curse upon his family by insisting that they shut him out of all hopes of justice, both in this world and in that which is to come.

The character of the military tribes differs essentially from that of the other inhabitants of Persia. The chiefs of these clans are often as much distinguished for their generosity as their courage. They are, from their condition, less artful than the ministers and principal civil officers of the kingdom; but they cannot be deemed ex-

empt from that vice, though it is corrected by their pride and violence. Arrogant from birth, and surrounded, from infancy, by devoted dependants, their minds are habituated to overrate their own pretensions, and depreciate those of others. When inflamed with passion, they in an instant lose all that courtly manner which they are accustomed to assume and give way to the most ungovernable rage. They seldom suffer from the bold imprudence of the language which they use on these occasions, as they can always plead in excuse the habits of the rude class to which they belong: and the consideration they demand, upon this ground, is hardly ever refused, even by the monarch himself, if he has been the object of their intemperance. The character of these military nobles may be said to change with the state of their country: when that is settled for any long period they lose a great deal of their native honesty and violence. Educated at the capital, where, in youth, they are generally kept as hostages for the good conduct of their fathers; and compelled to constant attendance on the king after they have attained manhood; they become in time courtiers, and are not, except in being more haughty, materially different from the other nobles and principal officers of the country. We can neither praise them, nor any other of the higher ranks in Persia, for their strictness in either moral or religious duties: to the former, they do not even pretend to give much attention; and though they are careful as to the observance of all the forms of the latter, they often appear indifferent as to the substance, and are in the habit of discussing the tenets and dogmas of their faith with a freedom that sometimes borders upon impiety.

The character of the Eelleats, or men who continue to dwell in tents, is very opposite to that of the inhabitants of cities. They have the virtues and vices of their condition; are sincere, hospitable, and brave; but rude, violent, and rapacious. They are not in need of falsehood and deceit, and therefore not much in the habit of practising them: but if they have fewer vices than the citizens of Persia, it is evidently the absence of temptation, and the ignorance of luxury and refinement, which give them all the superiority they boast; for it is remarked, that they never settle in towns, or enter them as victors, without exceeding the inhabitants in every species of profligacy.

The females of Persia who dwell in towns are usually placed in the situation of slaves; and have, therefore, many of those qualities which belong to that condition. The different shades of character of a race who can hardly be said to have any influence in the community, is of little importance; and if it were otherwise, we cannot have sufficient information of the subject to form any correct judgment upon it. If common report is to be credited, or if we grant our belief to the tales of Persian writers, the art and ingenuity of the women of that country are very often successful in eluding the jealous vigilance of their domestic tyrants. Of the females of the wandering tribes we have already

spoken: they enjoy a fair portion of liberty; and if they are inferior to the natives of cities in beauty of person and softness of manner, they are superior to them in industry, in chastity, and many other virtues. We meet, indeed, with frequent examples among this class, of an elevation of sentiment, and an heroic courage, which nothing but the freedom of their condition could inspire.

In speaking generally of the inhabitants of Persia, we may describe them as a handsome, active, and robust race of men, of lively imagination, quick apprehension, and of agreeable and prepossessing manners. As a nation they may be termed brave: though the valour they have displayed, like that of every other people in a similar condition of society, has, in a great degree, depended upon the character of their leaders, and the nature of those objects for which they have fought. Their vices are still more prominent than their virtues. Compelled by the nature of their government, to have recourse, on every occasion, to art or violence, they are alternately submissive and tyrannical. Many of their more serious defects of character may be attributed to the same cause: and there is, perhaps, no country in which so much of the immorality of its inhabitants can be referred to a bad system of internal administration as Persia. This reflection, though it mitigates the sense we entertain of the depravity of individuals, leaves but little hope of their amendment; for it is evident that can alone be effected by the concurrence of many radical changes with a complete alteration in their political condition; an event which neither their past history nor present state can lead us to anticipate.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOSJESMANS.

(*From Lichtenstein's Travels in Southern Africa.*)

Several Bosjesmans had arrived at the camp, with whom the General was engaged in an amicable intercourse, presenting them with food and other trifling presents. They were all strikingly low in stature, and seemed as if half famished. One of them, and by no means the least of the party, was measured, and found to be only four feet three inches high; he appeared between forty and fifty years of age. The women were still less, and ugly in the extreme. The colour of their skin was lighter than that of the Hottentots; some among them were even less yellow than the Spaniards at Teneriffe; at the same time it must be observed, that the genuine colour of the skin can seldom be accurately distinguished on account of the grease with which it is smeared over. The physiognomy of the Bosjesmans has the same characteristic features as that of the Hottentots but their eyes are infinitely more wild and animated, and their whole countenance far more expressive, exhibiting stronger symptoms of suspicion and apprehension: all their actions indicate strong passion much more forcibly. This difference originates undoubtedly in the constant exertions of mind and body, occasioned by the wretched life they lead.

They have no property to furnish them with food in an easy and convenient manner, like many of the savages of Southern Africa, who feed upon the milk and flesh of their herds, but are obliged constantly, by means of fraud and artifice, to procure a supply of the most pressing necessaries. Thence have they been led to the invention of poisoned arrows, with which they can hit to a certainty those wild animals of the field, whose strength and swiftness would otherwise be an overmatch for them. The effect of the poison is so rapid, that they are sure to find the animal who has been touched with it in a quarter of an hour, if not absolutely dead, yet so stunned and powerless, that the effect is the same. To kill it entirely, to cut out the poisoned part, and to begin devouring the prey, are acts which follow each other with the utmost possible rapidity, nor is the spot quitted till the last bone is entirely cleared.

Larger animals, whose thick skins their poisoned arrows cannot penetrate, become not the less the prey of their cunning and contrivance. The banks of the Great River are full of pits made by the Bosjesmans, to catch the sea-cow in its nocturnal wanderings. These pits are large and deep, with a sharp-pointed stake planted in the midst, and are most dexterously covered over with twigs, leaves, and grass. The animal that falls in dies a death of the most horrible torture, for the stake, driven deep into the body, prevents his moving about in so confined a space, out of which he might otherwise, perhaps, be able to work his way by the exertion of his vast strength; nor is it much in the power of the Bosjesman himself, with his imperfect weapons, to release him speedily from his torments. In some places, even the prudent elephant falls, in this way, into the hands of the Bosjesmans. Nor are these people less subtle in ensnaring fish, for the sake of which they haunt very much the neighbourhood of the larger rivers. They make a sort of pointed baskets of the twigs of trees, which have very much the form of our eel-baskets and are used in the same manner; or if they expect a swelling of the stream, while the water is still low, they make upon the strand a large cistern as it were, enclosed by a wall of stones, which serves as a reservoir, where, if fortune be favourable, a quantity of fish are deposited at the subsiding of the waters.

In other parts, they spy about from the heights, to discover the nests of the cunning ostriches, and find a most wholesome and refreshing food in the eggs stolen from them. Snakes in abundance are caught by them, on account of the poison with which they tip their arrows; but after cutting, or biting off the head, and taking out the bag of poison, the animal itself serves them as food. They know very well, that the most poisonous serpents may be eaten with perfect safety; that the poison only kills by being mixed immediately with the blood. The swarms of wandering locusts, which to the civilized world are so great an annoyance, furnish to the Bosjesmans another resource for supporting life. How easy soever it may be to catch them by

handfuls in a common way, so as to be furnished with a hearty meal, this is not enough; to increase the quantity taken, they make long and deep trenches, from which the locusts, if they have once fallen into them, cannot easily rise and fly away. A very favourite food of these savages is the *termes-fatale*, or white ant, and their eggs. The species of this animal formerly described, which makes such large heaps, or hillocks, does not belong to this part of the country; it is a species somewhat smaller, which builds below the surface of the ground, spreading over a very large space. In the midst of these nests a hole is made by the Bosjesmans, considerably deeper than the nest itself, and they are then certain, in a short time, to find a number of the animals at the bottom of the hole, they having fallen in on all sides, in running about from one part of their habitation to another. At certain times of the year, or before any great change of weather, these animals are particularly busy; they are seen in great numbers upon the surface of the ground, heaping up leaves, very small twigs, and splinters of wood, over the entrance to their mine, as a sort of roof. This is the most favourable moment for the Bosjesmans to practise their mode of catching them.

Sparing as nature is here in the distribution of her gifts, necessity has taught the Bosjesmans the use of several plants, wholesome to appease hunger, which in more abundant countries no one would think of applying to that purpose. Many of the lily species have a mealy nutritive bulb, which, roasted in the embers, has very much the flavour of a chesnut; it is most in order to be eaten when the flower is just gone off. There are, however, several sorts very pernicious, which occasion sickness, and which, by an inexperienced person, might easily be mistaken for those which are salutary. Many sorts of the mesembryanthemum bear a pleasant acid kind of fruit, called by the colonists Hottentot-figs, which are also eaten by the Bosjesmans; and those on the other side of the Great River feed much upon the bulbous root of their kambroo, a plant yet little known to the botanists, and undefined by them.

It is not, however, to be inferred, that no tract of country is so poor but that it produces wherewithal to support the miserable lives led by these savages. In some parts, as on the banks of the Great River, they can procure easily and abundantly the means of supplying their daily wants; but in others, which are deficient in game, in ants, in locusts, and in bulbs, they are often in a deplorable situation; and, from a long privation of sufficient nourishment, waste away to the leanest, most wretched figures imaginable. Does a more favourable time of the year, however, come on, or do they change their quarters to a more fertile region, it is amazing how soon the traces of this misery disappear; in how short a time they become quite different beings. Alas! instead of chusing the latter means of alleviating their misery, they have too often recourse to another, which draws hatred and contempt on all their nation;—that is, rob-

bery. Wholly unaccustomed as these people are to any ideas of property, or to any of the other ties that bind civilized society, possessors of no other wealth than their bow and arrows, their whole attention turned only to satisfying their animal necessities in the quickest and most convenient manner, ought it to be considered as a matter of very great reproach to them, that they are ready to take what they want, wherever it is to be found? The situation of their neighbours, I readily grant, is not rendered more palatable by this reflection; and even though they do not feel their attacks to be very atrocious, they are not the less justified, nor is it the less incumbent on them, to defend to the utmost themselves and their property. In this very circumstance lies the principal obstacle to the Bosjesmans ever being civilized; and it is certain, that there are not, over the whole globe, any savages whom it would be more difficult to inspire with new ideas, or to form to new habits.

To say all that might be said upon this subject, without suffering myself to run into a wearisome amplification, would be almost impossible. I shall therefore restrain my pen to giving some few of the leading features in the modes of life, and character, of the savages in question; these, connected with such particulars as are already known to the public, and such as may be hereafter given, will enable them to form satisfactory results. The Bosjesman has no settled residence; his whole life is passed in wandering from place to place; it even rarely happens that he passes two nights together on the same spot. One exception may, however, be found to this general rule, and that is, when he has eaten till he is perfectly gorged; that is to say, when he has for several days together had as much as his almost incredible voracity can possibly eat. Such a revelry is followed by a sleep, or at least a fit of indolence, which will continue even for weeks, and which at last becomes so delightful to him, that he had rather buckle the girdle of emptiness round him, than submit to such an exertion as going to the chace, or catching insects. He is fond of taking up his abode for the night in caverns among the mountains, or clefts in the rocks; in the plain he makes himself a hole in the ground, or gets into the midst of a bush, where bending the boughs around him, they are made to serve as a shelter against the weather, against an enemy, or against wild beasts. A bush that has served many times in this way as the retreat of a Bosjesman, and the points of whose bent boughs are beginning to grow again upwards, has perfectly the appearance of an immense bird's nest. In this state many sorts of the pliant *tarconanthus*, abundance of which grow on the other side of the Great River, are often to be found; and if they have been recently inhabited, hay, leaves, and wool may be seen, forming the bottom of the nest. It is this custom which has given rise to the name by which the savages in question are now known; *Bosje* signifying in African Dutch a shrub or bush; *Bosjesman*, consequently, a *bush-man*. An addi-

tional reason for giving it being derived from their often shooting at game, or at an enemy, from this retreat. Whoever travels over this treeless country, can scarcely forbear laughing at the mistake of many translators, who have made of this word *bosje*, a wood, or perhaps, forest, and called these people *Wood-Hottentots*; or, as some of the French translators have it, *Hommes des forêts*.

The holes in the ground above-mentioned, which sometimes serve these people as beds, are only a few inches deep, of a longish round form, and even when they are to serve for a whole family, not more than five or six feet wide. It is incredible how they manage to pack together in so small a space, perhaps, two grown persons and several children: each is wrapped in a single sheepskin, in which they contrive to roll themselves up in such a manner, round like a ball, that all air is entirely kept from them. In very cold nights they heap up twigs and earth on the windward side of the hole; but against rain they have no other shelter than the sheepskin. In the hot season of the year, they are fond of lying in the beds of the rivers, under the shade of the mimosas, the branches of which they draw down to screen them from the sun and wind. In this situation were they found by Patterson, who has pretended to give a sketch of what he saw, but it is defective on the side of accuracy; nor is it difficult to discern, that the sketcher has introduced a great deal of his own imagination into his picture. Household utensils they have none, unless that name may be given to shells of tortoises, of ostriches' eggs, and of gourds. Some of those who inhabit the neighbourhood of the more civilized Caffre tribes, of the Beetjuans, for instance, have knives, but they are not at all a necessary to them, since they generally eat their flesh raw, and chew it very little. If they dress it, they scarcely make it hot through, and bite it with their teeth the moment it is taken out of the ashes. The incisive teeth, therefore, of the old Bosjesmans are commonly half worn away, and have one general flat edge. They drink out of the rivers and streamlets, lying down flat on their bellies, even when the bank is very steep, so that they are obliged to support themselves in a fatiguing manner with their arms, to avoid falling into the water. The Caffres, on the contrary, and many of the savage Hottentot tribes, have a way of crouching down to the water, and throwing it into their mouths with the fore-fingers of both hands. I do not recollect ever to have seen any of the different savages of Southern Africa drinking out of the hollow of their hands.

As the Bosjesman lives without a home, and without property, he must be without the great medium of moral refinement, the social union. A horde commonly consists of the different members of one family only, and no one has any power or distinction above the rest. Every difference is decided by the right of the strongest; even the family tie is not sanctioned by any law or regulation: the wife is not indissolubly united to the husband; but when he gives

her permission, she may go whither she will, and associate with any other man; nay, the stronger man will sometimes take away the wife of the weaker, and compel her, whether she will or not, to follow him: I must, however, add, that such instances are not common. The almost instinctive love of the parents for their common children unites the far greater part for their whole lives, and habit makes them inseparable companions. Infidelity to the marriage compact is, however, not considered as a crime: it is scarcely regarded by the offended person. I have, on a former occasion, in my remarks upon the languages of these savages, observed, as a thing worthy of notice, that they seem to have no idea of the distinction of girl, maiden, and wife; they are all expressed by one word alone. I leave every reader to draw from this singular circumstance his own inference, with regard to the nature of love, and every kind of moral feeling among them. As little is the son considered as bound to the father, the brother to the brother; every one leaves his horde, and attaches himself to another, entirely at his own pleasure.

Very little intercourse subsists between the separate hordes; they seldom unite, unless in some extraordinary undertaking, for which the combined strength of a great many is required. For the most part, the hordes keep at a distance from each other, since the smaller the number, the easier is a supply of food procured. So trifling is the intercourse among them, that the names of even the most common objects are as various as the number of hordes. Their language is disagreeably sonorous, from the frequent clacking of the teeth, and the prevailing croaking in the throat; and it is extremely poor, no less in words than in sounds; they understand each other more by their gestures than their speaking. No one has a name peculiar to himself, though they distinguish themselves as a people by a general name.

When a horde has taken any thing in the chace, or by plunder, it is concealed as much as possible from all the others; since whoever learns that there is something to be eaten, comes without any ceremony, or waiting for an invitation, to partake of it. As every thing is common property, the booty cannot be withheld, or a part of it at least, from any one who requires it. Thence the incredible voracity with which they immediately devour whatever they catch in the chase,—thence their avoiding the possession of living animals,——thence the inefficacy of every attempt which has been made to keep them quiet, by paying them a tribute of sheep and cattle,—thence the fruitlessness of all endeavours to accustom them to milder and more civilized habits. I cannot find any other ground than this envy and jealousy, this fear of being obliged to share what they get with others, for one of the most odious and revolting features in their character, their passion for destruction. Every thing that comes in their way, which they cannot appropriate on the spot to their own use, is destroyed, that it may not be of advantage to others. If they discover an ostrich's nest, and cir-

cumstances do not permit their continuing on the spot till all they find there is consumed, they eat as much as they can, but the rest of the eggs are destroyed. Do they meet a large flock of springbocks, they wound as many as possible, although six or eight are sufficient to last them several days: the rest are left to die, and rot on the ground. I have already related, that when they fall upon any of the herds or flocks belonging to the colonists, they will rather destroy every one, though they cannot possibly carry them away, than leave any for the owner.

CHARACTER OF THE AFGHAUNS.

(From the Hon. F. Elphinston's account of Caubul.)

The manners of the Afghauns are frank and open. Though manly and independent, they are entirely free from that affectation of military pride and ferocity, which is so conspicuous in their descendants the Pitans of India. When their address is bad, it is rustic, but never fierce or insolent: the Indian Pitans seem to have copied the peculiar manners of the Eusofzyes, to whom a haughty and arrogant carriage is natural. About towns, the Afghauns are in some degree polished, and shew respect to superiors, but in many parts of the country they are plain, and make little distinction of ranks; they all, however, shew great reverence for old age.

Though the Afghauns have that ease of manner which strikes every observer, in comparing the behaviour of Asiatics with that of Europeans, yet it is not uncommon to find them bashful; a defect which I have never witnessed in any other Asiatic. Except on formal occasions, they use a good deal of gesture, but it is always of a grave kind, such as stretching out the arm, and bending forward the body. They have, perhaps, more of this kind of action than the Persians, though not near so lively a people; but they by no means equal the gesticulation of the Indians.

They are also free from that puerility which is, perhaps, the distinguishing characteristic of the last-mentioned people. I found their conversation and their inquiries, though not enlarged, always rational, and they did not seem much delighted with those baubles which generally form the most acceptable presents in India.

The Afghauns are accused by the Persians of ignorance and barbarism; stupidity is indeed the proverbial reproach of all Khorassaun. They certainly have neither the refinement nor the subtlety of their western neighbours, and their want of much intercourse with foreign nations, undoubtedly narrows their views, and, on some subjects, contracts their understandings; but from their state of society, in which every man is obliged to protect his own rights, and where he is, at the same time, of some importance to the community, their faculties must be a good deal exerted and improved; and accordingly the bulk of the people are remarkable for prudence, good sense, and observation. They have also a degree of curiosity

which is a relief to a person habituated to the apathy of the Indians. They always shewed a desire to be informed about the state of countries at a distance from their own, and some were very anxious to improve themselves by acquiring a knowledge of our sciences. I gave a short account of the Copernican system (which was published in Persian by Dr. Hunter), to a Moollah who accompanied me to Calcutta, and two years after his return I received a list of queries addressed to the Newtonianaun English (English Newtonians), requiring an explication of some parts of the system which had embarrassed the learned at Peshawer.

While in Calcutta, I carried a great many Afghauns, of all ranks, from Moollahs to grooms, to see the arsenal, to visit ships, and to some other sights which were new to them, and it was extremely pleasing to see the interest they took in every thing, and the gratification they received. One of the Moollahs, however, was greatly disappointed in not finding the wheel used for boring cannon turned by steam, as he had read in the travels of Meerza Aboo Taulib, was the case in England. I have often seen natives of India at spectacles of the same nature, and though they always were polite enough to express much admiration, they did it with a calmness that showed how little they were interested, while the questions which they sometimes asked, were of such a nature as to leave no doubt that their only object was to keep up conversation.

All communication with the Afghauns is rendered agreeable, by the dependance which can be placed on what they say. Though they are far behind Europeans in veracity, and would seldom scruple to deceive both in statements and promises, if their own interests were to be promoted by their dishonesty, yet they have not that indifference to truth, and that style of habitual and gratuitous falsehood which astonishes an European in natives of India and Persia; a man of the first nation seems incapable of observing any thing accurately, and one of the second of describing it truly; but unless some prejudice can be discovered to mislead the observer, or some motive is apparent for misrepresenting the truth, one may generally rely on the Afghauns both for correctness and fidelity.

All the Afghauns are remarkably hardy and active. From the nature of their country, they are exposed to the necessity of enduring cold and heat, and accustomed to the exertion of climbing mountains, making long journies on foot and on horseback, and swimming broad and rapid torrents. Nor is this confined to the lower orders, or to men in the vigour of youth. As there is no easier conveyance in the country than a horse, all ranks acquire these habits: so that old Meerzas (or secretaries), who seem hardly able to sit on horseback, will ride at a good pace up and down the steepest and roughest passes, or along the edge of precipices, where one is almost afraid to walk. Almost all of them are, however, impatient of hot climates; and, when on campaigns in India, the approach of summer used to thin

their armies by desertions, even in the vigorous reign of Ahmed Shauh. This is the more surprising, when it is remembered how much of the Afghaun country is in a hot climate.

They are industrious and laborious, when pursuing any object of business or pleasure. No people are more diligent in husbandry, and many of them are indefatigable in the chace; but when not so excited, they are indolent.

The love of gain seems to be their ruling passion; most of the Dooraunee chiefs prefer hoarding up their great but useless treasures, to the power, reputation, and esteem, which the circumstances of the times would enable them to command by a moderate liberality. The influence of money on the whole nation, is spoken of by those who knew them best, as boundless, and it is not denied by themselves.

Their love of independence has already been noticed as influencing their government; it appears in some shape in most of their opinions and transactions. Their highest praise, in speaking of a well-governed country, is, that "every man eats the produce of his own field," and that "nobody has any concern with his neighbour."

This love of personal independence is, however, very remote from selfishness. The nature of their society, where power consists in the number of a man's relations, produces a very strong attachment between members of the same family, and there is no Afghaun who would not shew his devotion to his clan, if he saw it engaged in any contest. I must except from what I say of family attachment, the rivalry which the election of chiefs occasion in the heads of families: the force of blood is never much felt among kings; and the chiefship of a little tribe is as elevated a station in the eyes of those who contend for it as a crown among great princes. This does not indeed happen among brothers, but it is so remarkable in more distant relations, that Turboor, which literally means a cousin, is now the common word in Pushtoo for a rival. I have already shewn how their clannish spirit diminishes their general patriotism, but they all take a lively interest in the *Nung du Pooshtauneh*, or honour of the Afghaun name; and they are extremely attached to the country that gave them birth, and to the scenes of their early pleasures. A native of the wild valley of Speiga, north-east of Ghuznee, who was obliged to fly his country for some offence, was once giving me an account of his travels: he concluded by enumerating the countries he had visited, and by comparing them with his own: "I have seen all Persia and India, Georgia, Tartary, and Belochestaun, but I have seen no such place as Speiga in all my travels."

They are all very proud of their descent; a great part of their histories is taken up by genealogies: they will hardly acknowledge a man for an Afghaun, who cannot make his proofs by going back six or seven generations; and even in their ordinary conversation, they often stop to enumerate the forefathers of any person who happens to be mentioned.

They are all kind to their im-

mediate dependants, of whatever nation or religion, but the case is different with people who are under their authority, without being personally connected with them. The countries which are completely subdued, as Cashmeer and the provinces on the Indus, suffer much from the rapacity of individuals, and if they do not often undergo the extremes of tyranny, it is only because wanton cruelty and insolence are no part of the Afghaun character.

Their independence and pretensions to equality make them view the elevation of their neighbours with jealousy, and communicates a deep tinge of envy to their disposition. The idea that they are neglected and passed over, while their equals are attended to, will lead them to renounce a friendship of long standing, or a party to which they have been zealously attached. Unless, however, they meet with particular wrongs or insults, they are said to be faithful in friendship once formed, and mindful of favours, if not effaced by subsequent slights. I can answer for this peculiarity in their character, that they will do any thing that is wanted of them with much more zeal, if a present is made to them in advance, than if it is withheld in the hope of quickening them by expectancy.

It may be foreseen from their customs, which make private revenge a duty, that they will long retain the remembrance of injuries; but this is true only of such serious injuries as they are bound in honour to retaliate; in affairs of less consequence, they are neither irritable nor implacable.

I know no people in Asia who have fewer vices, or are less voluptuous or debauched; but this is most remarkable in the west; the people of towns are acquiring a taste for debauchery, and those in the north-east of the country, are already far from being pure. The Afghauns themselves complain of the corruption of manners, and of the decline of sincerity and good faith, and say that their nation is assimilating to the Persians. Their sentiments and conduct towards that nation, greatly resemble those which we discovered some years ago towards the French. Their national antipathy, and a strong sense of their own superiority, do not prevent their imitating Persian manners, while they declaim against the practice, as depraving their own. They are fully sensible of the advantage which Persia has over them at present, from the comparative union and vigour of her councils, and they regard the increase of her power with some degree of apprehension, which is diminished by their inattention to the future, and by their confidence in themselves. To sum up the character of the Afghauns in a few words; their vices are revenge, envy, avarice, rapacity, and obstinacy; on the other hand they are fond of liberty, faithful to their friends, kind to their dependants, hospitable, brave, hardy, frugal, laborious, and prudent; and they are less disposed than the nations in their neighbourhood to falsehood, intrigue, and deceit.

THE MOOLLAHS, OR MAHOMETAN PRIESTS.

(From the Same.)

The Moollahs, and all the religious, even if they have no offices, are fond of preaching up an austere life, and of discouraging the most innocent pleasure. In some parts of the country, the Moollahs even break lutes and fiddles, wherever they find them. Drums, trumpets, hautboys, and flutes, are exempted from all this proscription, as being manly and warlike; but all other music is reckoned effeminate, and inconsistent with the character of a true Mussulman. This austerity, however, is little practised by the people. The Moollahs are generally restrained to censuring the more important breaches of religion and morality; and, in many parts, they have no power at all.

The Moollahs are very numerous, and are found in every rank, from the chief courtiers and ministers to the lowest class in the poorest and wildest tribes. They are most numerous in proportion to the body of the people about towns. When mentioned as a body, they are usually called the Ulima (or learned).

They are generally active, and comparatively able men, much attached to the interests of their own body, and careful to maintain its ascendancy. They are in possession of the greatest part of the learning of the country. The education of the youth, the practice of the law, and the administration of justice in all parts of the country, completely under the royal authority, are entirely entrusted to them; and these advantages, together with the respect which their superior knowledge commands among an ignorant and superstitious people, enable the Moollahs in some circumstances to exercise an almost unlimited power over individuals, and even over bodies of men; to check and control the governors and other civil officers; and sometimes, to intimidate and endanger the king himself. This power is employed to punish practices contrary to the Mahommedan law, when they occur among its orthodox professors; to repress Sheeahs, and other infidels; and, at least as often, to revenge the wrongs or forward the interests of individuals of the religious order. The influence of the Moollahs is often more beneficially exerted in reconciling quarrels, in parts of the country where there are no other means of preserving the public peace. Troops of these holy personages often come with their flowing robes into the midst of two ooloosses, drawn out for battle. They hold out the Koraun, repeat Arabic prayers, exhort the people to remember their God, and their common religion; and, seldom, if ever, fail to disperse them for the time, if they do not bring about a permanent reconciliation.

The Moollahs are particularly powerful about Peshawer, and through all the Berdooraunee country. In the city of Peshawer, the king's authority keeps them in some restraint, and obliges them to seek redress for private injuries from the civil power, or to wait an opportunity of fastening on their enemy some charge of heresy

or infidelity, which may expose him to the bigotry of the people or to the legal persecution of the Gauzy; but, in the remote parts of that country, an injury or an insult to a Moollah would itself be sufficient to raise a tumult. On those occasions, the Moollahs send round to their brethren to assemble, suspend the public worship, and the ceremonies of burial, pronounce their antagonists infidels, and formally excommunicate and curse them. If this fails in forcing their enemies to submit, they parade the country with the green standard of the prophet, beating drums, and proclaiming the Selaut (or war-cry of the Mussulmans). They announce, that all who fall in their cause will be martyrs, and that all who fail to join them are excommunicated. By these means, they soon assemble a mob (or as they call it themselves an army); and, as the Afghauns are more afraid of their anathemas than their arms, they generally bring their adversaries to their terms, which include the right to plunder and burn the houses of the chief offenders, and to impose a fine on their abettors.

Stories are told of the walls of towns falling down at the shout of an army of Moollahs; and swords are blunted, and balls turned aside, when aimed at the life of these holy personages. Yet, a stand was once made against them, even near Peshawer, when the Haukun of Hushtnugger resisted an army of them who came to enforce an usurious contract, and beat them off with loss, to the great joy of the neighbourhood. Though treated with great respect in this part of the country, I believe they are more feared than loved. In the west, their power is much more limited, and their character much more respectable. They are, in consequence, generally popular, particularly in the country: but, even there, they are complained of for the vices of their order, and for their intrusive and insatiable demands on the hospitality of the inhabitants. Even in the west, their power has sometimes been felt in the towns, particularly during the reign of Timoor Shauh, whose Prime Minister was a Moollah. At that time, they carried their insolence to such a pitch at Candahar, that a band of them attacked Kefauyet Khaun (a Sheah nobleman of Persian descent, who had held some of the highest offices in the state), and rushed into his harem, insisting on a present, and protesting against the injustice of his eating rich pilaws, while they had only dry bread. It was with difficulty, and by the king's interposition alone, that the tumult was appeased. Their peculiar vices are hypocrisy, bigotry, and avarice. Their lives are sanctimonious in public, but some of them practise all sorts of licentiousness that can be enjoyed without scandal; and many are notorious for the practice of usury. Lending money on interest is expressly prohibited by the Koraun; and few decent Mussulmans openly infringe a prohibition which it is so easy to evade. Most men content themselves with lending their money to merchants, stipulating for a share of the profit derived from the use of it, or with placing it in the hands of bankers, who profess to employ it in commerce, and to secure the owner a

certain gain; but, many Moollahs lend avowedly on compound interest and with good security, by which they multiply their wealth to an incredible extent, and have got possession of a considerable share of the landed property of the kingdom. But, as all do not practise usury, it may excite some curiosity to know how so numerous a body can be maintained.

Besides those who have ecclesiastical offices, or pensions from the crown (who will be mentioned in another place), and the more numerous class of village Imauns, who receive a certain share of the produce of the crops and flocks in their districts, many have grants of land from the king and from heads of villages; and some have received legacies of land from individuals. Some subsist by teaching and practising the law; others teach schools, or are tutors to the sons of rich men; some preach, and are paid by their congregations; some live by the charitable allowances granted by the crown, and by villages, to students, or by the alms and hospitality of people, through whose country they travel; and others follow trade or farming, or live on their own means, and pursue their studies and amusements at leisure.

The character of a Moollah is conferred by an assembly of members of that order on persons who have gone through the proper course of study, and passed the requisite examination. The admission of a candidate is attended with a prescribed form; the chief part of which is investing him with a turban of a Moollah, which is bound round his head by the principal person in the assembly.

The Moollahs are distinguished by a particular dress, consisting of a large loose gown of white or black cotton, and a very large white turban of a peculiar shape.

There are no corporate bodies of Moollahs as there are of monks in Europe, nor is the whole order under the command of any chief, or subject to any particular discipline, like the clergy in England. All, except those who hold offices under the crown, are entirely independent; and, the co-operation among them is only produced by a sense of common interest. They all marry, and live in other respects like laymen. I do not know that they have any peculiar manners, except an affectation of strictness. Some of them affect great gravity, and others take pleasure in frequenting all companies, and meddling in all affairs.

One of these may often be seen, with a large turban, and a blue handkerchief, a couple of yards long, over his shoulder, parading the streets at the head of a dozen of his disciples, with a long staff in his hand, and a large law book under his arm; or sitting in the houses of the rich, haranguing the company, enforcing his doctrines with his fore finger, and shaking his wide sleeve, or amusing the master of the house with his jokes and stories, and handing round his enormous snuff-box among the rest of the party. Moollahs of this sort are reckoned very pleasant companions; they are great frequenters of Jeergas, where indeed their knowledge gives the whole order much weight in civil matters.

One would expect that the Moollahs would be great enemies

to people of other religions, or at least would shun their society (as I believe they do in Persia), but this is by no means the case: I have had a great many acquaintances among the Moollahs, and found some of them very intelligent and agreeable. I was particularly well acquainted with two Moollahs, who were the sons of the Khaunee Ooloom (or lord of the learned), one of the greatest of the Ulima of his time; and I found them the best informed and most liberal men I ever met, either in Afghaunistaun or in India.

It is not easy to say whether the Moollahs are, on the whole, a useful body, or otherwise. They are of eminent utility in most parts of the country, from their effect in moderating the violence of an ungoverned people, by the morality which they inculcate, and from the tendency of their habits to keep up the little science and literature which is known: I believe the existence of their order is beneficial in the present situation of the Afghauns; but it is more than probable that it obstructs the transition to a better state of things, and it is certain that neither they nor their religion are at all adapted to a high stage of civilization, though well suited to the rude Arabs, for whom that religion was first invented.

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE OF THE AFGHAUNS.

(From the Same.)

All the Afghauns are sent in their infancy to a Moollah for education. Some learn no more than their regular Namauz, and other occasional prayers and passages of the Koraun, with the ceremonies of their religion, and the duties of a Mussulman. About Peshawer, and among the Dooraunees, the next step is to learn to read the Koraun in Arabic, often without understanding it; but in other tribes this study is reserved for a more advanced stage. This is the education of the lower orders, of whom not a quarter can read their own language.

The rich keep Moollahs in their houses to teach their children, but allow them all the power of a common schoolmaster. The Moollah who had charge of the prime minister's son (a boy of sixteen when I saw him), told me that he kept him to his book for almost the whole day.

There is a schoolmaster in every village and camp, who is maintained by a piece of land allotted to him, and by a small contribution which he receives from his scholars. His office is sometimes united with that of the priest of the village; but it is oftener distinct, especially in large places. In towns there are regular schools, like those in European countries, where the master is maintained by his scholars alone. The sum commonly paid to a schoolmaster in Peshawer, is about fifteen pence a-month, but the payments are in proportion to the circumstances of the boy's father. In most parts of the country, the boys live with their fathers, and only attend the school during the day; but among the Berdooraunees, a boy is sent at a very early

age to a distant village, where he lives in the mosque, subsists by alms, and has little or no intercourse with his parents, but is taken care of by the schoolmaster under whom he has been placed.

The following is the course of study pursued about Peshawer: a child begins its letters (in conformity to a traditional injunction of the Prophet) when it is four years, four months, and four days old; but its studies are immediately laid aside, and not resumed till it is six or seven years old, when it learns its letters, and is taught to read a little Persian poem of Saadis, which points out the beauty of each of the virtues, and the deformity of each of the vices, in very simple, and not inelegant language. This takes from four months to a year, according to the child's capacity. After this, common people learn the Koraun, and study some books in their own language; people of decent fortune proceed to read the Persian classics, and a little of the Arabic grammar: boys who are to be brought up as Moollahs, give a great deal of their time to this last study, which, as the Arabic grammars are very elaborate, and comprehend a great deal of science, that we do not mix with the rudiments of a language, sometimes occupies several years. When a young Moollah has made sufficient proficiency in this study, he goes to Peshawer, Hushtnuggur, or some other place famous for its Moollahs, and begins on logic, law, and theology. No further knowledge is required to complete a Moollah's education, but many push their researches into ethics, metaphysics, and the system of physics known in the east, as well as history, poetry, and medicine, which last is a fashionable study for men of all professions. For those studies, and for the more advanced branches of theology and law, they often travel to distant cities, and even to Bokhaura, which is a great seat of Mahommedan learning; but Peshawer seems, on the whole, to be the most learned city in these countries, and many more students come thither from Bokhaura, than repair to that city from Peshawer. India has not a great reputation for learning, and the heresy of the Persians makes all Soonnees avoid the infection of their colleges.

It is reckoned a good work in the sight of God to promote learning, and, consequently, besides the king's colleges, there is an establishment in every village for maintaining students. The consequence is, that the country is over-run with half-taught Moollahs, who rather impede than promote the progress of real learning.

Before saying more about the learning of the Afghauns, it will be well to give some account of their language, which, as I have already mentioned, is called Pushtoo. Its origin is not easily discovered. A large portion of the words that compose it, spring from some unknown root, and in this portion are included most of those words which, from the early necessity for designating the objects they represent, must have formed parts of the original language of the people; yet some of this very class belong to the Zend

and Pehlevee; such as the terms for father and mother, sister and brother. This seems also to be the case with the numerals; though the Zend and Pehlevee numerals bear so strong a resemblance to the Shanscrit ones, that it is difficult to distinguish them. Most of the verbs, and many of the particles again belong to the unknown root. The words connected with religion, government, and science, are mostly introduced from the Arabic through the Persian.

Of two hundred and eighteen words which I compared with the corresponding ones in Persian, Zend, Pehlevee, Shanscrit, Hindostaunee, Arabic, Armenian, Georgian, Hebrew, and Chaldaic, I found one hundred and ten that could not be referred to any of those languages, but seemed distinct and original. Of the remainder, by far the greater part were modern Persian; but some of these were introduced into the latter language from the Zend, and many more from the Pehlevee, while a good number were words of those languages not employed in modern Persian. Some of these Zend and Pehlevee words are, however, common to the Shanscrit, the three languages having a great affinity; and some words also occur, which are to be found in Shanscrit alone, as do five or six words of the Hindostaunee language. It is probable some Punjaubee words would also be detected, if the list were compared with a vocabulary of that language. Not one word of the two hundred and eighteen has the smallest appearance of being deducible from the Hebrew or Chaldaic, Georgian or Armenian.

The Afghauns use the Persian alphabet, and generally write in the Nushk character. As they have some sounds, which are not represented by any Persian letters, they express them by adding particular points or other marks to the nearest Persian letter.

The Pushtoo, though rather rough, is a manly language, and not unpleasing to an ear accustomed to oriental tongues. The dialects of the East and West, differ not only in the pronounciation, but in the words they make use of, to a degree at least equal to the difference between Scots and English, None of the famous Pushtoo authors are of more than a century and half old; and, I should imagine, that there were no books in the language that can pretend to more than double that antiquity. What literature there is, has been derived from that of the Persians; and their compositions would resemble that model, but for their greater rudeness and superior simplicity. I have the names of eight or nine Afghaun poets, besides translators from the Persian.

THE NAUSSERS.

(From the Same.)

All the tribes who have as yet been considered, possess some country of their own, the position of which has decided the order in which they were to be mentioned; but the Naussers have no land at all, and we are at liberty to place

them wherever it suits our convenience. They are chiefly distinguished from the other tribes by their wandering life, to which my observations shall, therefore, be confined.

In spring we find them scattered in parties of three, four, or five tents, over the wastes in the countries of the Tokhees and Hotukees. Later in the year, they assemble in camps of one or two hundred tents, move about by short stages in quest of grass for their flocks; and as soon as the autumn begins to close, they hold their councils, strike their tents, and set off on their long migrations to the warm plains of Damaun.

The tribe marches through the hostile country of the Vizeerees, in two divisions; and it is settled by the Khaun, and the Mooshirs, which is to march first. The rendezvous for each division is at Kunzoor on the Gomul, to which place all the hordes direct their march from their different Eilauks in Khorassaun. In the beginning of this march, they pass through barran wilds, where they see nobody but their own companions; but as they approach Kunzoor, the roads are choked with other hordes flocking from various and distant stations, to the rendezvous. Great confusion now arises; two hordes which are at war, are often crowded together in one narrow valley, and new quarrels are also occasioned by the impatience of different parties, to get first through the passes in the hills. At last they join the confused mass of tents, men, and cattle, which are heaped together at Kunzoor.

The whole assemblage amounts to more than thirty thousand people, with all their numberless flocks and herds of camels, and indeed with all their possessions. The bustle and disorder of such a throng may well be conceived.

During the day, they issue forth in swarms to search for forage and fire-wood; and at nightfall, these unfrequented valleys resound with the confused voices of the multitude, the bleating and lowing of their flocks and herds, the hoarse roar of the camel, and the shouts and songs of the Naussers.

When the whole division is assembled, Chelwashtees are appointed, and they renew their progress towards Damaun.

The Vizeerees, in the mean time, are preparing for their reception with all the caution and secrecy of savage war: their clans are assembled in the depths of the mountains, and a single scout, perhaps, watches on the brow of a rock, and listens in the silence of that desolate region, for the hum of the approaching crowd, till, at length, the Naussers are heard, and the valleys are filled with the stream of men and flocks that pours down the bed and banks of the Gomul. The word is then passed round to the Vizeerees, who hasten to the defiles by paths known only to themselves, and attack the disorderly crowd, or lie in ambush to cut off the stragglers, according to the remissness or vigilance they observe among their enemies. During this time of danger, which lasts a week or ten days, the Naussers are in an unusual state of preparation; the power of the Chelwashtees sup-

presses all feuds, and arranges the order of march, and the means of defence; the whole division moves in a body; parties of chosen men protect the front, the flanks, and the rear, while the other Naussers drive on the sheep and camels, and hold themselves ready to repel any attack that may be made by their enemies. They had need, indeed, to be prepared, for the predatory disposition of the Vizeerees is sharpened by long enmity; and they give no quarter to any Nausser that falls into their hands. At length they reach the pass of Zirkunny, issue out into the plains, and are spread over the whole of Damaun from the frontier of Upper Sind to the hills of the Murwuts. Each horde has a particular tract where it is accustomed to encamp, and round which it ranges as the supply of forage requires. They encamp in circles within which they shut up their cattle at night. Their life is now idle and unvaried, except when enlivened by hunting, which they keenly pursue, and which is almost their only active employment. The women do all the labour, pitch the tents, gather the wood, bring in water, and cook the dinner: the men only saunter out with the sheep and camels, and for this labour a very few men suffice. The rich hire out their cattle during their long halts, but the owner makes over the duty of accompanying them to some poor man, who gets a third of the hire for his labour.

The women are never concealed; but the same chastity and modesty which distinguish all rude tribes is common among them.

When the snow has melted on Soloman's throne, the chief of the Nausser camps send to the Khaun of the whole, to fix a time for a council: on the appointed day they all repair to his camp, determine their route, appoint Chelwashtees, and soon after break up their camps and commence their return to Khorassaun.

The Naussers, as has been seen, depend entirely on their flocks and herds; the fleeces of their sheep supply the materials for their tents, their carpets, and the sacks which hold their flour; their posteens, and some other articles are made of sheep skins: the milk of the ewe affords the cheese, butter, and cooroot, which is their usual diet, and its flesh is their only luxury.

The produce of their sheep, and the hire of their camels, also furnish the means of obtaining the few articles they require from without; and the carriage of their tents and other property, which is so material to wandering people, is entirely performed by the camels. Their sheep and camels are extremely numerous, and every part of their economy is adapted to the moving life which is necessary to feed such a number of animals: their tents are small and light: their whole property is a suit or two of clothes, a few sacks of flour, with half a dozen earthen pots, and one or two of brass.

Their dress is between those of the east, and the west; but their loose white turbans seems to make it most resemble the former.

In their persons they are small black, and ugly; they are barbarous in their manners, and rude

and squalid in their general appearance.

They are, however, a remarkably honest and harmless people.

They are reckoned to amount to 12,000 families. Their government resembles that of the independent tribes, a circumstance which at first excites some surprise in a people entirely pastoral; but which is perhaps to be accounted for by the peculiarity of their situation. The effect of pastoral habits in introducing despotic power, has long been observed by writers on the history of human society, and their opinions have been strengthened by the example of almost all the tribes of ancient Scythia and modern Tartary; but this observation, and the reasonings of the authors who support it, appear to be derived from the practice of countries entirely pastoral, inhabited by several distinct and independent nations, where the simultaneous increase of the flocks of different tribes compels each to extend its limits, and leads to wars, which oblige each tribe to encamp and march in a body, and to secure the co-operation of all its parts by implicit submission to a common head. These reasons do not exist in a tribe placed in a kingdom chiefly inhabited by husbandmen, and feeding its flocks on waste lands at a distance from those adapted to agriculture; and for this reason perhaps it is that we find the Naussers enjoying the same liberty as most of the other Afghauns. The established government, and the habits of the nation secure their peace, so that when stationary they scatter over an extensive tract, according to the inclination of each individual, and live almost entirely free from the restraint of government, while the temporary appointment of a Chelwashtee is sufficient to provide for the order and safety of their marches. The actual situation of the chief of the Naussers appears to me to afford proofs of the truth of this supposition. When the people are collected into camps, they are governed by their own Mooshirs, without any reference to the Khaun, and when they are scattered over the country, they subsist without any government at all; but when a march is contemplated, they immediately look to the Khaun, and where they have to pass an enemy's country he is appointed head of the Chelwashtees, assumes an absolute authority, and becomes an object of respect and anxiety to all the tribe. A proof of the importance of the Khaun during a march, is shewn by the conduct of the Naussers at one time when Jurrus Khaun, their present chief, refused to accompany them in one of their migrations. He was anxious to remain in Damaun with 200 or 300 of his relations, to assist Surwur Khaun against the Vizeerees; but his resolution occasioned great distress in the tribe, who declared it was impossible to march without their Khaun. So earnest were their representations, that Jurrus was at last compelled to abandon his former design, and to accompany them on their march to Khorassaun.

The Khaun and all the Mooshirs are elected from the head families, and would be deposed if found unfit for their offices. The

Mullik (or Mooshir) settles all disputes, and can expel an offender the camp without a Jeirga; he is also absolute with regard to the movements and stations of the camp; but any four or five people may go and advise him on that head, though, if he is resolved, they must abide by his decision.

The Naussers pay a tax to the King which is at present allotted to Abdooreheem Khaun, and this circumstance appears to countenance a pretension which they often advance to a connection by blood with the Hotukees. The Hotukees say that the Naussers have been their Humsauyahs, but not their kindred: some even represent them as sprung from the Beloches; and though they speak Pushtoo, and strenuously maintain their descent from the Afghauns, their features and appearance certainly indicate a race distinct from that nation.

NATURAL HISTORY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON IN INDIA.

(From Elphinston's Account of Caubul.)

THE most remarkable rainy season, is that called in India the south-west monsoon. It extends from Africa to the Malay peninsula, and deluges all the intermediate countries within certain lines of latitude, for four months in the year. In the south of India this monsoon commences about the beginning of June, but it gets later as we advance towards the north. Its approach is announced by vast masses of clouds that rise from the Indian ocean, and advance towards the north-east, gathering and thickening as they approach the land. After some threatening days, the sky assumes a troubled appearance in the evenings, and the monsoon in general sets in during the night. It is attended with such a thunder- storm as can scarcely be imagined by those who have only seen that phenomenon in a temperate climate. It generally begins with violent blasts of wind, which are succeeded by floods of rain. For some hours lightning is seen almost without intermission; sometimes it only illuminates the sky, and shows the clouds, near the horizon; at others it discovers the distant hills, and again leaves all in darkness, when in an instant it re-appears in vivid and successive flashes, and exhibits the nearest objects in all the brightness of day. During all this time the distant thunder never ceases to roll, and is only silenced by some nearer peal, which bursts on the ear with such a sudden and tremendous crash as can scarcely fail to strike the most insensible heart with awe. At length the thunder ceases, and nothing is heard but the continued pouring of the rain, and the rushing of the rising streams. The next day presents a gloomy spectacle; the rain still descends in torrents and scarcely allows a view of the blackened fields: the rivers are swoln and discoloured, and sweep down along with them the hedges the huts, and the remains of the cultivation which was carried on, during the dry season, in their beds.

This lasts for some days, after which the sky clears, and discovers the face of nature changed as if by enchantment. Before

the storm the fields were parched up, and except in the beds of the rivers, scarce a blade of vegetation was to be seen: the clearness of the sky was not interrupted by a single cloud, but the atmosphere was loaded with dust, which was sufficient to render distant objects dim, as in a mist, and to make the sun appear dull and discoloured, till he attained a considerable elevation: a parching wind blew like a blast from a furnace, and heated wood, iron, and every other solid material, even in the shade; and immediately before the monsoon, this wind had been succeeded by still more sultry calms. But when the first violence of the storm is over, the whole earth is covered with a sudden but luxuriant verdure: the rivers are full and tranquil; the air is pure and delicious; and the sky is varied and embellished with clouds. The effect of the change is visible on all the animal creation, and can only be imagined in Europe by supposing the depth of a dreary winter to start at once into all the freshness and brilliancy of Spring. From this time the rain falls at intervals for about a month, when it comes on again with great violence, and in July the rains are at their height: during the third month, they rather diminish, but are still heavy: and in September they gradually abate, and are often entirely suspended, till near the end of the month; when they depart amidst thunders and tempests as they came.

Such is the monsoon in the greater part of India. It is not, however, without some diversity, the principal feature of which is the delay in its commencement, and the diminution in the quantity of rain, as it recedes from the sea.

In the countries which are the subject of the present inquiry, the monsoon is felt with much less violence than in India, and is exhausted at no great distance from the sea, so that no trace of it can be perceived at Candahar. A remarkable exception to this rule is, however, to be observed in the north-east of Afghaunistaun, which, although much further from the sea than Candahar, is subject to the monsoon, and what is equally extraordinary, receives it from the east.

These anomalies may perhaps be accounted for by the following considerations. It is to be observed, that the clouds are formed by the vapours of the Indian ocean, and are driven over the land by a wind from the south-west. Most part of the tract in which the kingdom of Caubul lies, is to leeward of Africa and Arabia, and receives only the vapours of the narrow sea between its southern shores and the latter country, which are but of small extent, and are exhausted in the immediate neighbourhood of the coast. India lying further east, and beyond the shelter of Africa, the monsoon spreads over it without any obstruction. It is naturally most severe near the sea from which it draws its supplies, and is exhausted after it has past over a great extent of land. For this reason, the rains are more or less plentiful in each country, according to its distance from the sea, except in those near high mountains, which arrest the clouds, and procure a larger supply of

rain for the neighbouring tracts, than would have fallen to their share, if the passage of the clouds had been unobstructed.

The obstacle presented to the clouds and winds by the mountains has another effect of no small importance. The south-west monsoon blows over the ocean in its natural direction; and, though it may experience some diversities after it reaches the land, its general course over India may still be said to be towards the north-east, till it is exhausted on the western and central parts of the peninsula. The provinces in the north-east receive the monsoon in a different manner: the wind which brings the rains to that part of the continent, originally blows from the south-west, over the Bay of Bengal, till the mountains of Hemalleh, and those which join them from the south, stop its progress, and compel it to follow their course towards the north-west. The prevailing wind, therefore, in the region south-west of Hemalleh, is from the south-east, and it is from that quarter that our provinces in Bengal receive their rains. But when the wind has reached so far to the north-west as to meet with Hindoo Coosh, it is again opposed by that mountain, and turned off along its face towards the west, till it meets the projection of Hindoo Coosh and the range of Solimaun, which prevent its further progress in that direction, or at least compel it to part with the clouds with which it was loaded. The effect of the mountains in stopping the clouds borne by this wind, is different in different places. Near the sea, where the clouds are still in a deep mass, part is discharged on the hills and the country beneath them, and part passes up to the north-west; but part makes its way over the first hills, and produces the rains in Tibet. In the latitude of Cashmeer, where the hills are considerably exhausted, this division is little perceived: the southern face of the hills and the country still farther south is watered; and a part of the clouds continue their progress to Afghaunistaun; but few make their way over the mountains or reach the valley of Cashmeer, The clouds which pass on to Afghaunistaun are exhausted as they go: the rains become weaker and weaker, and at last are merely sufficient to water the mountains, without much affecting the plains at their base.

The above observations will explain, or at least connect the following facts. The south-west monsoon commences on the Malabar coast in May, and is there very violent; it is later and more moderate in Mysore; and the Coromandel coast, covered by the mountainous countries on its west, is entirely exempt from it. Further north, the monsoon begins early in June, and loses a good deal of its violence, except in the places influenced by the neighbourhood of the mountains or the sea, where the fall of water is very considerable. About Delly, it does not begin till the end of June, and the fall of rain is greatly inferior to what is felt at Calcutta or Bombay. In the north of the Punjaub, near the hills, it exceeds that of Delly; but, in the south of the Punjaub, distant

both from the sea and the hills, very little rain falls. The countries under the hills of Cashmeer, and those under Hindoo Coosh, (Pukhlee, Boonere, and Swaut) have all their share of the rains; but they diminish as we go west, and at Swaut are reduced to a month of clouds, with occasional showers. In the same month (the end of July and beginning of August) the monsoon appears in some clouds and showers at Peshawer, and in the Bungush and Khuttuk countries. It is still less felt in the valley of the Caubul river, where it does not extend beyond Lughmann; but in Bajour and Punjcora, under the southern projection, in the part of the Caufir country, which is situated on the top of the same projection, and in Teera, situated in the angle formed by Tukhti Solimaun and its eastern branches, the south-west monsoon is heavy, and forms the principal rains of the year. There is rain in this season in the country of the Jaujees and Torees, which probably is brought from the north by the eddy in the winds: but I have not information enough to enable me to conjecture whether that which falls in Bunno and the neighbouring countries is to be ascribed to this cause, or to the regular monsoon from the south-west.

The regular monsoon is felt as far west as the utmost boundary of Mekraun: it is not easy to fix its limits on the north-west with precision, but I have no accounts of it beyond a line drawn through the northern part of the table land of Kelaut and the northern parts of Shoraubuk of Pisheen, and of Zhobe, to the source of the Koorum; it falls, however, in very different quantities in the various countries south-east of that line. The clouds pass with little obstruction over Lower Sind, but rain more plentifully in Upper Sind and Domaun, where these rains, though not heavy, are the principal ones in the year. On the sea-coast of Luss and Mekraun, on the other hand, they are arrested by the mountains, and the monsoon resembles that of India. In Seweestaun the monsoon is probably the same as in Upper Sind and Domaun: in Boree it is only about a month of cloudy and showery weather: it is probably less in Zhobe: and in the other countries within the line it only appears in showers, more precarious as we advance towards the north.

SPOTTED HYENA.

(From Lichtenstein's Travels in Southern Africa, Vol. II.)

The spotted hyena, *hyäna crocuta*, is here called simply the wolf. It is a very common practice to call objects purely African by the name of any European object to which they have the nearest affinity, This animal is by far the most abundant of any among the beasts of prey in the colony, even in the chasms about the Table Mountain there are so many, that the farms nearest to the Cape Town are often extremely annoyed by them; nay, in the year 1804, it once happened that a hyena came by night absolutely into the town itself, as far as the hospital. These animals keep, in winter, about the heights of the

mountains, but in summer they frequent the marshy parts of the plains, which in that season are dry. Here they lurk among the high reeds to catch hares, viverrae, and gerboas, which in the hot season resort much to such spots for coolness, and to seek nourishment. The proprietors of the lands in the neighbourhood of the Cape Town make parties almost every year to hunt the hyenas, which are called wolf-huntings: of some of these parties I have myself partaken. There are in the plains, about the town many low spots overgrown with large reeds: one of them is surrounded, and fire is set to the reeds in many places. When the animal becomes oppressed by the heat, and attempts to quit his retreat, the dogs which are stationed about fall upon him, and the sight of this combat forms the great amusement of the party. Beside the advantage of destroying these animals, another is derived from the reeds being burnt, that the ground always produces larger and stronger reeds the following year. Indeed if the hyenas in the neighbourhood of the town are in some respects a great annoyance, they are not without their concomitant use: they eat up the carrion, and diminish very much the thieving, mischievous apes, and the crafty genet-cats. It is seldom that we hear in this thickly-inhabited country, of sheep being killed by the hyenas, for they are by nature shy, and fly from mankind. No example is known of their having ever attacked a man; and often as I have myself met them by night, particularly between Constantia and the Wynberg, I always found them take to flight immediately. A circumstance with regard to these animals, held by many to be a fable, I can from my own knowledge aver to be a fact; that they appear by night to be much larger, and of a brighter colour than they really are; they even appear wholly white. I do not by any means pretend to account for this phenomenon, but I have been myself convinced by my own eyes of its truth. The natural colour of the species is a dirty white with irregular black spots; its height is about three feet and a half, its length about four feet; its hair is stiff and bristly, but longer and thicker on the back than in any other part; the head is less pointed than that of the striped hyena, but is carried in the same way, bent down, with the neck arched; and the creature is characterised by the same evil and malignant eye. It is asserted of this species of hyena, as of that in the north of Africa, that it partakes of both sexes, or changes its sex: but this idea arises solely from the circumstance, that often when very young it is extremely difficult to determine of which sex it is. Mr. Frederick Kirsten had once the goodness to send me twin fœtuses, taken out of the body of a female hyena which was killed at his estate in the Wynberg. No difference whatever was to be discerned in their exterior, so that it was impossible to determine to which sex they belonged: when dissected, however, it was very evident that the one was a male, the other a female. They were both of a dark grey colour, had

perfectly the form and appearance of little puppies; and I observed, that, like them, they must be born blind.

ELAND ANTELOPE.

(From the Same.)

This is the largest species of antelope, and forms the next gradation to the ox tribe: its length is commonly from seven to eight feet, and its height four feet, or somewhat more. The hair is of a light grey colour, and very thin, so that the skin, which is somewhat blackish, appears through. The whole form of the body and head is like that of the ox, only that it is more slender: its most striking distinction, however, is in the upright horns, which almost form a perpendicular with the forehead and nose: in the old animals the points even bend in a slight degree forwards. This is the only antelope that has the perfect tail of an ox. The boundary of the colony is the part principally inhabited by the elands; there they are sometimes found in groups of twenty or thirty together, but more commonly of about eight or ten, of which seldom more than one or two are males. They feed upon the same plants which, in inhabited parts, serve as food for the sheep and cattle. The aromatic properties of these plants seem highly salutary to all sorts of graminivorous animals. In cutting up the entrails of such as feed upon them, the odour of the plants in the stomach absolutely perfumes the air around. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that if gathered dry, the same plants have scarcely any smell: their strength is only to be discovered by the taste. The eland runs very swiftly, nor could it be overtaken by a horse, if its powers of continuing the race were equal to its swiftness; but it is soon varied, and the peasants assert, that it is easier for a man to run down this animal than any other, even to hunt him to death. They add, as a very remarkable circumstance, that when killed in this way, the fat about the outer case of the heart, which, in many, weighs as much as five or six pounds, is always found in a liquefied state; and they consider this melting of the fat as the cause of the animal's death. The flavour of the eland's flesh is essentially the same as that of the ox; but it has a sort of accessary flavour, which becomes disagreeable if a man be constrained to feed upon the fresh-killed meat for many days together: when smoked it loses this flavour entirely.

THE OSTRICH.

(From the Same.)

The habits of the ostrich are so remarkable, and have been so imperfectly described by travellers in general, that I cannot forbear bringing together here all the knowledge I acquired upon the subject both in this and subsequent journeys. I have noticed, on a former occasion, a large flock of ostriches which we met in the neighbourhood of Komberg. In that country the drought and heat sometimes compel these gi-

gantic birds to leave the plains, and then they pursue their course together in large flocks to heights, where they find themselves more commodiously lodged. At the time of setting, there are seldom more than four or five seen together, of which only one is a cock, the rest are hens. These hens lay their eggs all together in the same nest, which is nothing more than a round cavity made in the clay, of such a size as that it can be covered by one of the birds when sitting upon it. A sort of wall is scraped up round with their feet, against which the eggs in the outermost circle rest. Every egg stands upon its point in the nest, that the greatest possible number may be stowed within the space. When ten or twelve eggs are laid, they begin to set, the hens taking their turns, and relieving each other during the day: at night the cock alone sets, to guard the eggs against the jackals and wild cats, who will run almost any risk to procure them. Great numbers of these smaller beasts of prey have often been found crushed to death about the nests, a proof that the ostrich does not fight with them, but knows very well how to conquer them at once by her own resistless powers; for it is certain that a stroke of her large foot trampling upon them is enough to crush any such animal.

The hens continue to lay during the time they are setting, and that not only until the nest is full, which happens when about thirty eggs are laid, but for some time after. The eggs laid after the nest is filled, are deposited round about it, and seem designed by nature to satisfy the cravings of the above-mentioned enemies, since they very much prefer the new-laid eggs to those which have been brooded. But they seem also to have a more important designation, that is, to assist in the nourishment of the young birds. These, when first hatched, are as large as a common pullet, and since their tender stomachs cannot digest the hard food eaten by the old ones, the spare eggs serve as their first nourishment. The increase of the ostrich race would be incalculable, had they not so many enemies, by whom great numbers of the young are destroyed after they quit the nest.

The ostrich is a very prudent, wary animal, who is not easily ensnared in the open field, since it sees to a very great distance, and takes to flight upon the least idea of danger. For this reason the quaggas generally attach themselves, as it were instinctively, to a troop of ostriches, and fly with them without the least idea that they are followed. Xenophon relates that the army of Cyrus met ostriches and wild asses together in the plains of Syria.

The ostriches are particularly careful to conceal if possible the places where their nests are made. They never go directly to them, but run round in a circle at a considerable distance before they attempt to approach the spot. On the contrary, they always run directly up to the springs where they drink, and the impressions they make on the ground in the desolate places they inhabit are often mistaken for the footsteps of men. The females, in setting,

when they are to relieve each other, either both remove awhile to a distance from the nest, or change so hastily, that any one who might by chance be spying about, could never see both at once. In the day time they occasionally quit the nest entirely, and leave the care of warming the eggs to the sun alone. If at any time they find that the place of their nest is discovered, that either a man or a beast of prey has been at it, and has disturbed the arrangement of the eggs, or taken any way, they immediately destroy the nest themselves, break all the eggs to pieces, and seek out some other spot to make a new one. When a colonist therefore finds a nest, he contents himself with taking one or two of the spare eggs that are lying near, observing carefully to smooth over any footsteps which may have been made, so that they may not be perceived by the birds. Thus visits to the nest may be often repeated, and it may be converted into a store-house of very pleasant food, where every two or three days as many eggs may be procured as are wanted to regale the whole household.

An ostrich's egg weighs commonly near three pounds, and is considered as equal in its square contents to twenty-four hen's eggs. The yolk has a very pleasant flavour, yet, it must be owned, not the delicacy of a hen's egg. It is so nourishing and so soon satisfies, that no man can eat a great deal at once. Four very hungry persons would be requisite to eat a whole ostrich's egg; and eight Africans, who are used to so much harder living, might make a meal of it. These eggs will keep for a very long time; they are often brought to the Cape Town, where they are sold at the price of half a dollar each.

In the summer months of July, August, and September, the greatest number of ostriches' nests are to be found; but the feathers, which are always scattered about the nest at the time of setting, are of very little value. I have, however, at all times of the year, found nests with eggs that have been brooded; the contrasts of the seasons being much less forcible in this part of the world than in Europe, the habits of animals are consequently much less fixed and regular. The ostriches set from thirty-six to forty days before the young are hatched.

It is well known that the male alone furnishes the beautiful white feathers which have for so long a time been a favourite ornament in the head-dress of our European ladies. They are purchased from the people who collect them, as high as three or four shillings each; they, are, however, given at a low price in exchange for European wares and clothing. Almost all the colonists upon the borders have a little magazine of these feathers laid by, and when they would make a friendly present to a guest, it is generally an ostrich's feather. Few of them are, however, prepared in such a manner as to be wholly fit for the use of the European dealers. The female ostriches are entirely black, or rather in their youth, of a very dark grey, but have no

white feathers in the tail. In every other respect, the colour excepted, their feathers are as good as those of the males. It is very true, as Mr. Barrow says, that small stones are sometimes found in the ostriches' eggs; it is not, however, very common: and among all that I ever saw opened, I never met with one.

LOCUSTS.

(From the Same.)

We had scarcely passed the northern entrance to the kloof, when we perceived by our side one of those enormous swarms of travelling locusts which I had hitherto wished in vain to see. It had exactly the appearance of a vast snow-cloud, hanging on the slope of the mountain, from which the snow was falling in very large flakes. I spurred my horse up the hill to the place where I thought the swarm seemed the thickest. When I was within a hundred paces of them, I heard the rushing noise occasioned by the flight of so many millions of insects; this constantly increased the nearer I approached; and when I got into the midst of them, it was, without any exaggeration, as loud as the dashing of the waters occasioned by the mill-wheel. Above, below, and all around me, the air was filled with, and almost darkened by these insects. They settled about the bodies of myself and my horse, till the latter was so much teased and fretted, that he became extremely restless, turning his back constantly towards the side on which their flight was directed. Evere stroke of the riding-cane swept twenty or thirty to the ground, and they lay there so thick that it was impossible to take a step without trampling a number to death. I gathered up some for my collection, but found them all injured; even those who flew before me were obliged almost immediately to settle themselves. Those that settled were indeed only the wounded of the party, such as had a leg or wing broken in their flight by coming in contract with their neighbours; these formed a very small part of the whole enormous mass. Those that flew the highest, rose to fifty or sixty feet above the ground; those which did not rise to more than twenty feet, rested at every hundred paces, and then flew on again. They all took exactly the same course, not going with the wind, but in an oblique direction against it, directly towards the fields of the Hottentots. I was very much alarmed for the young corn; but on my return I learnt that the swarm had done no mischief; it had gone over at the distance of a thousand paces from the fields. They never deviate from the straight line, so long as the same wind blows. The bushes around were already eaten quite bare, though the animals could not have been long on the spot, since an hour earlier our oxen had been grazing, without the persons who attended upon them having seen a single locust. Finally, that I might complete my survey, I rode against the swarm so as to pass them, and found that the train extended in length to between two and three

thousand paces; in breadth it could scarcely exceed a hundred.

It is difficult to conceive how so prodigious a number of these voracious insects can find sufficient nourishment, in so naked a country, till they arrive at maturity; since we must take it for granted that the number of the larvæ greatly exceeds that of the perfect animal. Probably sudden prolific showers, which for a while renew vegetation, may at the same time assist the hatching of the eggs, and the development of the young larvæ; yet this supposition is not a little contradicted by the observation that such swarms are seen at all times of the year, even after a long and general drought, and in countries the most bare of vegetation. On my first journey I once found in the lower Bokkeveld a whole field strewed over with the larvæ of another sort of insect: they sat by hundreds on a bush, gnawing the rind, and the woody fibres; every thing around was devoured, and nothing was to be seen which appeared capable of affording subsistence to these creatures: it was evident that they must have been hatched upon the spot. We may therefore presume that the eggs are hatched very suddenly, and that the young animals require little nourishment; that it is not till they become perfect, at the time when vegetation becomes more abundant, that their extreme voracity commences. The locusts of southern Africa have hitherto been supposed the same as those which infest Asia and some of the south-easterly parts of Europe, *gryllus tataricus*; but on the examination of some specimens which I preserved, they are determined to be a very different species, and they now bear their appropriate name of *Gryllus devastator*.

GIRAFFE.

(From the Same.)

We had scarcely travelled an hour, when the Hottentots called our attention to some objection a hill not far off on the left hand which seemed to move. The head of something appeared almost immediately after, feeding on the other side of the hill; and it was concluded that it must be that of a very large animal: this was confirmed, when, after going scarcely a hundred steps farther, two tall swan-necked giraffes stood almost directly before us. Our transports were indescribable, particularly as the creatures themselves did not perceive us, and therefore gave us full time to examine them, and to prepare for an earnest and serious chace. The one was smaller, and of a paler colour than the other, which Vischer immediately pronounced to be a colt, the child of the larger. Our horses were saddled, and our guns loaded in an instant when the chace commenced. Since all the wild animals of Africa run against the wind, so that we were pretty well assured which way the course of these objects of our ardent wishes would be directed, Vischer, as the most experienced hunter, separated himself from us, and, by a circuit, took the animals in front, that he might stop their

way while I was to attack them in the rear. I had almost got within shot of them, when they perceived me, and began to fly in the direction we expected. But their flight was so beyond all idea extraordinary, that between laughter, astonishment, and delight, I almost forgot my designs upon the harmless creatures' lives. From the extravagant disproportion between the height of the fore to that of the hinder parts, and of the height to the length of the animal, great obstacles are presented to its moving with any degree of swiftness. When Le Vaillant asserts that he has seen the giraffe trot, he spares me any farther trouble in proving that this animal never presented itself alive before him. How in the world should an animal, so disproportioned in height, before and behind, trot? The giraffe can only gallop, as I can affirm from my own experience, having seen between forty and fifty at different times, both in their slow and hasty movement, for they only step when they are feeding quietly. But this gallop is so heavy and unwieldy, and seems performed with so much labour, that in a distance of more than a hundred paces, comparing the ground cleared, with the size of the animal, and of the surrounding objects, it might almost be said that a man goes faster on foot. The heaviness of the movement is only compensated by the length of the steps, each one of which clears on a moderate computation, from twelve to sixteen feet. On account of the size and weight of the foreparts the giraffe cannot move forwards through the power of the muscles alone; he must bend back his long neck, by which the centre of gravity is thrown somewhat more behind, so as to assist his march; then alone it is possible for him to raise his fore-legs from the ground. The neck is, however, thrown back without being itself bent, it remains stiff and erect, and moves in this erect form slowly backwards and forwards with the motion of the legs, almost like the motion of a ship dancing upon the waves, or, according to the phrase used by the sailors, a *reeling-ship*. It is not difficult to overtake the giraffe with a tolerably good horse, especially if the ground be advantageous, and somewhat on the rise; for it will be easily comprehended that it must be extremely difficult for a creature of such a structure to move upon the ascent.

PITCH WELLS.

(From Dr. Holland's Travels in the Ionian Isles, &c.)

The Pitch wells of Zante are a natural phenomenon, which may be regarded as among the antiquities of the isle; since they were known and described as early as the time of Herodotus, and are mentioned since by Pausanias, Pliny, and other authors. They are situated about ten miles from the city, and near the shore of the bay, on the southern side of the island. We visited this spot, which is called Chieri, a day or two after our arrival in Zante. A small tract of marshy land stretching down to the sea, and surrounded

on other sides by low eminences of limestone or a bituminous shale, is the immediate situation of the springs; they are found in three or four different places of the morass, appearing as small pools; the sides and bottom of which are thickly lined with petroleum, in a viscid state, and by agitation, easily raised in large flakes to the surface. The most remarkable of these pools is one circular in form, about fifty feet in circumference, and a few feet in depth, in which the petroleum has accumulated to a considerable quantity. The water of the spring, which is doubtless the means of conveying the mineral upwards to the surface, forms a small stream from the pool, sensibly impregnated with bituminous matter, which it deposits in parts as it flows through the morass; the other pools are of similar character. The petroleum is collected generally once in the year; and the average quantity obtained from the springs is said to be about a hundred barrels; it is chiefly used for the caulking of vessels, not being found to answer equally well for cordage.

THE SIROCCO.

(From the Same.)

A sudden and violent Sirocco came on from the south-east, carrying our vessel forwards eight or ten miles an hour; but bringing with it, at the same time, all the distressing effects which characterize this extraordinary wind; a sense of general oppression, a dull head-ache, aversion to motion, and lassitude and uneasiness in the limbs. Those who are strongly susceptible to electrical changes in the air, such as precede and attend a thunder-storm, will easily understand the effects of the Sirocco, as an increased degree of the sensations which they then experience; and, in fact, though I am not aware that the opinion has been held, there are many reasons for believing that the peculiarity of the Sirocco wind is chiefly an electrical one, and not depending either on temperature, an undue proportion of carbonic acid, the presence of minute particles of sand, or any of the causes which have been generally assigned to it. That increased temperature is not the cause, may be inferred from the thermometer being little, if at all, raised by the access of the wind, and from much greater heat often occurring without this singularity of effect. The air of the Sirocco, as it comes from the sea, is not a dry one, but in general thick, and loaded with moisture; much of which appears to be deposited where it passes over any considerable extent of land. I have scarcely, in any instance, observed this wind, in any marked degree, without noticing at the same time, some electrical phenomena in connection with it; to say nothing of the effects upon the body, which, as mere sensations, may perhaps be doubtfully received in evidence. In the present instance, off the coast of Ithaca, the sky, which had been obscured by the approach of evening, was suddenly kindled, as the wind came on, by broad flashes or gleams of electric light, which seemed to pervade the whole hemisphere, and, at intervals,

were so bright as to allow the reading of the smallest print. At the same time I observed a mass of clouds gathering in the north-west, the quarter to which the wind was blowing, and here the electrical appearances became peculiarly vivid, flashes of light shifting rapidly among the broken intervals of the clouds, and near the horizon, assuming at times the appearance of a chain of light, which seemed to pass from a higher to a lower surface of cloud, and often continued to the eye for two or three seconds.

USEFUL PROJECTS, &c.

Sir Humphrey Davy's Discovery of a Method for preventing Explosions from the Fire Damp in Mines.

THE numerous fatal effects of explosions in the collieries which have lately engaged the public attention, having induced the eminent chemical philosopher above-mentioned to turn his studies to the subject, the result has been a very curious and valuable paper communicated to the Royal Society, and printed in their Transactions for 1815, from which the following extract, chiefly referring to the practical part, has been made :

"After ascertaining, by a variety of experiments, the combustibility and explosive nature of the fire-damp in mines, and finding that a mixture of this gas with air would not explode in metallic canals or troughs when their diameter was less than one-seventh of an inch, and that explosions would not pass through such canals; also that explosions would not pass through very fine wire sieves or wire-gauze; Sir H. D. comes to the following inference.

"It is evident, then, that to prevent explosions in coal mines, it is only necessary to use air-tight lanterns, supplied with air from tubes or canals of small diameter, or from apertures covered with wire-gauze placed below the flame, through which explosions cannot be communicated, and having a chimney at the upper part, on a similar system, for carrying off the foul air; and common lanterns may be easily adapted to the purpose, by being made air-tight in the door and sides, by being furnished with the chimney, and the system of safety apertures below and above.

"The principle being known, it is easy to adopt and multiply practical applications of it.

"The first safe-lantern that I had constructed was made of tin-plate, and the light emitted through four glass plates in the sides. The air was admitted round the bottom of the flame from a number of metallic tubes of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and an inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ long.—The chimney was composed of two open cones, having a common base perforated with many small apertures, and fastened to

the top of the lantern, which was made tight in a pneumatic rim containing a little oil; the upper and lower apertures in the chimney were about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch: the lamp, which was fed with oil, gave a steady flame of about an inch high, and half an inch in diameter. When the lantern was slowly moved, the lamp continued to burn, but more feebly; and when it was rapidly moved, it went out. To obviate this circumstance, I surrounded the bottom of the lantern with a perforated rim; and this arrangement perfectly answered the end proposed.

"I had another chimney fitted to this lantern, furnished with a number of safety tin-plate tubes of the sixth of an inch in diameter and two inches long; but they diminished considerably the size of the flame, and rendered it more liable to go out by motion; and the following experiments appear to show, that if the diameter of the upper orifice of the chimney be not very large, it is scarcely possible that any explosion produced by the flame can reach it.

"I threw into the safe-lantern with the common chimney, a mixture of 15 parts of air and one of fire-damp; the flame was immediately greatly enlarged, and the flame of the wick seemed to be lost in the larger flame of the fire-damp. I placed a lighted taper above the orifice of the chimney: it was immediately extinguished, but without the slightest previous increase of its flame, and even the wick instantly lost its fire by being plunged into the chimney.

"I introduced a lighted taper into a close vessel containing 15 parts of air and one of gas from the distillation of coal, suffered it to burn out in the vessel, and then analysed the gas. After the carbonic acid was separated, it appeared by the test of nitrous gas to contain nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of its original quantity of oxygen; but detonation with a mixture of equal parts of hydrogen and oxygen proved that it contained no sensible quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas.

"It is evident, then, that when, in the safe-lantern, the air gradually becomes contaminated with fire-damp, this fire-damp will be consumed in the body of the lantern; and that the air passing through the chimney cannot contain any inflammable mixture.

"I made a direct experiment on this point. I gradually threw an explosive mixture of fire-damp and air into the safe-lantern from a bladder furnished with a tube which opened by a large aperture above the flame; the flame became enlarged, and by a rapid jet of gas I produced an explosion in the body of the lantern; there was not even a current of air through the safety tubes at the moment, and the flame did not appear to reach above the lower aperture of the chimney; and the explosion merely threw out from it a gust of foul air.

"The second safety-lantern that I have had made is upon the same principle as the first, except that instead of tubes, *safety canals* are used, which consist of close concentric hollow metallic cylinders of different diameters, and placed together so as to form circular canals of the diameter of from $\frac{1}{75}$ to $\frac{1}{150}$ of an inch, and an inch and $\frac{7}{10}$ long, by which air is admitted in

much larger quantities than by the small tubes. In this arrangement there is so free a circulation of air, that the chimney likewise may be furnished with safety canals.

"I have had lamps made for this kind of lantern which stand on the outside, and which may be supplied with oil and cotton without any necessity of opening the lantern; and in this case the chimney is soldered to the top, and the lamp is screwed into the bottom, and the wick rises above the air canals.

"I have likewise had glass lamps with a single wick, and Argand lamps made on the same principle, the chimney being of glass covered with a metallic top containing the safety canals, and the air entering close to the flame through the circular canals.

"The third kind of safe lamp, or lantern, and which is by far the most simple, is a close lamp or lantern into which the air is admitted, and from which it passes, through apertures covered with *brass wire gauze* of $\frac{1}{120}$ of an inch in thickness, the apertures of which should not be more than $\frac{1}{120}$ of an inch; this stops explosions as well as long tubes or canals, and yet admits of a free draught of air.

"Having succeeded in the construction of safe-lanterns and lamps equally portable with common lanterns and lamps, which afforded sufficient light, and which bore motion perfectly well, I submitted them individually to practical tests, by throwing into them explosive atmospheres of fire-damp and air. By the natural action of the flame drawing air through the air canals, from the explosive atmosphere, the light was uniformly extinguished; and when an explosive mixture was forcibly pressed into the body of the lamp, the explosion was always stopped by the safety apertures, which may be said figuratively to act as a sort of *chemical fire sieves* in separating flame from air.

"When the fire-damp is so mixed with the external atmosphere as to render it explosive, the light in the safe-lantern or lamp will be extinguished, and warning will be given to the miners to withdraw from, and to ventilate that part of the mine.

"If it be necessary to be in a part of the mine where the fire-damp is explosive, for the purpose of clearing the workings, taking away pillars of coal, or other objects, the workmen may be lighted by a fire made of charcoal, which burns without flame, or by the steel-mill, though this does not afford such entire security from danger as the charcoal fire.

"It is probable, that when explosions occur from the sparks from the steel-mill, the mixture of the fire-damp is in the proportion required to consume all the oxygen of the air, for it is only in about this proportion that explosive mixtures can be fired by electrical sparks from a common machine.

"As the wick may be moved without communication between the air in the safe-lantern, or lamp, and the atmosphere, there is no danger in trimming or feeding them; but they should be lighted in a part of the mine where there is no fire-damp, and by a person charged with the care of the lights; and by these inventions, used with such simple precautions, there is

every reason to believe a number of lives will be saved, and much misery prevented. Where candles are employed in the open air in the mines, life is extinguished by the explosion; with the safe-lantern, or safe-lamp, the light is only put out, and no other inconvenience will occur."

ON STEAM-BOATS UPON THE CLYDE.

By Robertson Buchanan, Esq. of Glasgow.

(From Mr. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine.)

So early as the year 1801, a vessel propelled by steam was tried on the Forth and Clyde inland navigation, but was laid aside, among other reasons, on account of the injury it threatened the banks of the canal by the agitation of the water: and as far as I can learn, the same objection still subsists to the use of steam-boats on artificial canals so narrow as those usual in Great Britain. That objection, however, I should think, does not apply to some of those of Holland and other countries on the continent.

The first attempt on any scale worthy of notice, to navigate by steam on the river Clyde, was in the year 1812. A passage boat of about 40 feet keel and 10½ feet beam, having a steam-engine of only three horses' power, began to ply on the river. Since that period the number of boats has gradually increased.

Besides three vessels which have left the Clyde, there are six at present plying on the river, two of which carry goods as well as passengers. They have on the whole been gradually increased in tonnage as well as in the power of their engines; and still larger boats and more powerful engines are now constructing: among others, one of about 100 feet keel and 17 feet beam with an engine of 24 horses' power; and one of equal burthen, having an engine of 30 horses' power. These boats are all neatly fitted up, and some of them even elegantly decorated.

On board all the passage steam-boats are newspapers, pamphlets, books, &c. for the amusement of the passengers, and such refreshments as are desirable on so short a voyage, a distance of about 26 miles by water, and 24 by land.

The voyage betwixt Glasgow and Greenock, including stoppages at intermediate places, is commonly accomplished in from three to four hours, the vessels taking advantage of the tide as far as circumstances will permit: but as they start at different hours from the same place, they are sometimes obliged to go part or nearly the whole of their voyage against the tide.

The voyage has been accomplished in 2¼ hours; the tide being favourable, but against a moderate breeze of contrary wind.

At first, owing to the novelty and apparent danger of the conveyance, the number of passengers was so very small that the only steam-boat then on the river could hardly clear her expenses: but the degree of success which attended that attempt soon commanded public confidence. The number of passengers which now go in those boats may seem incredible to those who have not witnessed it. Travelling by land has

not only been nearly superseded, but the communication very greatly increased, owing to the cheapness and facility of the conveyance. Many days, in fine weather, from 500 to 600 have gone from Glasgow to Port-Glasgow and Greenock, and returned in the same day. One of the boats alone has been known to carry 247 at one time. The increase of travelling, in consequence of navigation by steam, may be estimated by the number that went in the common passage-boats before the introduction of this agent: at that time, the highest estimate, even for summer, did not much exceed 50 up and 50 down, and those generally of the lower class of the people. The number that then went by coaches may be thus estimated: four coaches up and four down, which might average six passengers each.

In the summer, the pleasure of the voyage and the beauty of the scenery attracts multitudes; and the bathing-places below Greenock have, in consequence of the easy passage, been crowded beyond former example.

The scenery near Glasgow is sylvan and beautiful, but becomes bolder and more picturesque as the river descends, until it terminates in the rugged mountains of the west Highlands.

CHINESE PASTE.

(From Dr. Thomson's Annals of Philosophy.)

The method of making paste in China is much more economical than the mode followed in this country. Were it universally adopted by trunk-makers, book-binders, and others, who use great quantities of paste, it would produce a very material saving of flour, which in years of scarcity might be of the greatest consequence. The following formula used in China was lately communicated to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. by a gentleman at present in Canton.—M x together bullock's blood and quick lime, in the proportion of one pound of the latter to 10lbs. of the former. It becomes a stiff jelly, in which state it is sold to the consumers, who beat it down with an addition of water into a state sufficiently fluid for use. At Canton it will keep five or six days in the hot weather and ten or twenty days in the cold. In Britain it would probably keep longer.

NEW MODE OF MANUFACTURING HEMP AND FLAX.

(From the Same.)

About two years ago Mr. Lee took out a patent for obtaining hemp and flax directly from the plants by a new method. He has established a manufactory for the purpose at Old Bow, on the river Lea, near London, where his method, and the result of it may be seen. I consider Mr. Lee's invention as the greatest improvement ever introduced into the linen business, and as likely to occasion a total change in the whole of our bleach-fields. Hitherto the only way of obtaining hemp and flax has been to steep the plants in water till they begin to rot. They are then exposed for some days to the sun spread out

upon the grass, after which the woody part, now become very brittle, is removed by the flax-mill, the nature of which is too well known to require any description. By these processes the fibres of the flax are weakened, and a considerable portion of them is altogether destroyed and lost. The flax, too, acquires a greenish yellow colour, and it is well known that a very expensive and tedious bleaching process is necessary to render it white. Mr. Lee neither steeps his flax, nor spreads it on the grass. When the plant is ripe, it is pulled in the usual way. It is then thrashed, by placing it between two grooved wooden beams shod with iron. One of these is fixed; the other is suspended on hinges, and is made to impinge with some force on the fixed beam; the grooves in the one beam corresponding with flutes in the other. By a mechanical contrivance almost exactly similar, the woody matter is beaten off, and the fibres of flax left. By passing through hackles, varying progressively in fineness, the flax is very speedily dressed, and rendered proper for the use for which it is intended. The advantages of this process are manifold. The expense of steeping and spreading is saved; a much greater produce of flax is obtained; it is much stronger; the fibres may be divided into much finer fibres, so as to obtain at once, and in any quantity, flax fine enough for the manufacture of lace. But the greatest advantage of all remains yet to be stated. Flax manufactured in this manner requires only to be washed in pure water in order to become white. The colouring matter is not chemically combined with the fibre, and therefore is removed at once by water. It is the steeping of the flax and hemp, which unites the colouring matter with the fibres, and renders the subsequent bleaching process necessary. Thus, by Mr. Lee's process, flax and hemp are obtained in much greater quantity, of much stronger quality, and much finer in the fibre than by the common method, and the necessity of bleaching is altogether superseded. The great importance of such an improvement must be at once obvious to every one.

MISCELLANIES.

ACCOUNT OF A DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT HEATON MAIN COLLIERY NEAR NEWCASTLE.

(From Thomson's Annals of Philosophy.)

THIS Colliery is situated in the bed of coal called the high main. It is a considerable depth, about 110 fathoms, and the shaft is situated at the lower extremity of the mine. The shaft is divided by boarding all the way down, so that the same opening served for the *up* and *down* cast shaft. The seam towards the rise had been formerly worked as a colliery, under the name of Heaton Banks, by shafts distinct from the present working, which shafts, when the colliery was given up, were covered over with boards and earth. In the course of time these old workings had become filled with water; and the managers of the present colliery being well aware of the danger attending so large an accumulation of water, the workings were proceeded in with the utmost caution.

The mine was very much subject to what the colliers call the *creep*, which is a gradual filling up of the horizontal passages. It had been customary for some time past to bore in various directions upon the lines the men were working, in order to ascertain whether any body of water lay concealed in the adjacent cavities. This precaution was about to be put in practice at nine o'clock on Wednesday the 3rd of May; but before that time had arrived, (between three and four o'clock in the morning), a dreadful rush of water came through the roof in the north-west part of the colliery, and continued to flow with such rapidity, that only 20 men and boys were enabled to make their escape. In a very short time, the water closed up the lower mouth of the shaft; and that night it rose to the height of 24 fathoms. Some faint hopes being entertained that the men below would retire to the higher parts of the workings, which were said to be above the level of the water in the shaft, every exertion was used to open a communication with them

by the old workings. Considerable difficulties, however, presented themselves. The rubbish which covered and choaked up the mouths of two old shafts, when deprived of the support of the water, fell in, dragging along with it some trees which had been planted round the spot. An old shaft, in front of Heaton Hall, has not, however, presented a like impediment, and consequently every exertion is using to open a communication by that way.—They had uncovered the pit, and reached the scaffolding on Saturday the 6th, which was five fathoms from the surface; and we understand their efforts are likely to be successful, if not prevented by an accumulation of inflammable air, with which the old workings appear to be filled. Ever since the accident, three large engines (one of 130 horse power) have been constantly employed in drawing the water from the pit, at the rate of about 1200 gallons per minute, yet on Friday morning it was found to have attained the height of 31 fathoms up the shaft. In the evening, however, the water had decreased about three feet, and we understand has continued to decrease since that time: so that no doubt is now entertained of the colliery being, at some future period, again set to work. We now come to state the extent of the calamity. Mr. Miller (the underviewer, who has left a wife and eight children), 32 workmen, 42 boys, and 37 horses, have perished; and 25 widows, with about 80 children, are left to bemoan the sudden death of their husbands and fathers.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT THE SUCCESS COAL-PIT, &c.

(From the Same.)

Another dreadful and destructive explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas took place in the Success coal pit, near Newbottle, in the county of Durham, the property of Messrs. Nesham and Co. on Friday, June 2, at half-past four o'clock, p. m. by which 57 persons were killed upon the spot, besides several wounded.

The immediate cause of this shocking catastrophe is not clearly ascertained; though it is generally believed that the pitmen had inadvertently worked into the old workings, or some place where there had been a large collection of inflammable air.

As all the unfortunate labourers were instantly killed, and the explosion and consequent very rapid return of the atmospheric air *after* the explosion destroyed the headings and air courses, the whole of the colliery became so completely altered, that no correct idea of the cause from appearances could be formed. It is also the opinion of well-informed persons, who were present at the time of the accident, that from some unaccountable circumstance the atmospheric air could not be sent down in sufficient quantity, and in a proper direction, *after* the explosion, to those persons who might have escaped the destructive power of the explosion, who might live till their scanty supply of atmospheric air became exhausted.

When the explosion took place, 72 men and boys were at work, at the depth of 108 fathoms; and

though the greatest endeavours were made to relieve those distressed persons, only 15 survived, some of whom are in a very precarious state. The explosion was so great as to carry every thing before it, till it was impeded in its progress by a large waggon, which, with the driver and horse, were dashed to pieces.

Several men in the colliery, after they had escaped this *tornado* of fire, endeavoured to reach the shaft; but death arrested them on their road: for breathing an atmosphere surcharged with carbonic acid gas, their destruction now became inevitable.

Some of the men survived till they were brought up the shaft into the atmosphere, when they died, perhaps unable to bear the stimulus of the atmospheric air after the state of exhaustion in which they had previously lived for some time.

After a considerable explosion takes place in a coal-mine, the pitmen are often drenched with water, which is probably occasioned by the rapid combustion of hydrogen gas in such a confined situation, as may be readily understood by persons conversant with chemistry. At the same time all the partitions and divisions being broken down, whilst the air-courses are converted into a complete wreck, and the whole atmosphere of the mine so much agitated, it is to be expected that the carbonic acid gas will be distributed through the bottom of the mine, and suffocation become the fate of those persons who escape the immediate effects of the explosion. Out of 19 horses only six died.

It is melancholy to relate, that in the short space of a month, 132 useful and laborious persons have been numbered with the dead at Heaton and the Success collieries, leaving nearly 300 widows and orphans to be subsisted by charity and parochial assistance.

It is curious, and perhaps worthy of remark, that Robson and Miller, accomplices with Edward Smiles in the robbery at Mr. Cuthbert Pye's, Scaffold Hill, some time ago, are amongst the killed in the late accidents at Heaton and Success collieries; and upon the 3rd inst. the day after the latter accident, Mr. Cuthbert Pye himself died at Scaffold Hill.

The efforts at Heaton colliery, though very considerable, have not yet been so far successful as to remove the water, and permit the interment of the unfortunates who were lost in that colliery.

On Monday, June 5th, another explosion occurred at the Tyne Main colliery, by which one man was severely, though not fatally, scorched.

As most of the explosions in coal-mines have taken place in the summer season, it appears desirable that particular care be taken during the hot weather, which, perhaps, by expanding such an elastic fluid as hydrogen gas, may afford a facility to such dreadful accidents.

Newcastle, June 12, 1815.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT A COAL MINE NEAR NEWCASTLE.

(*From the Same.*)

On Monday, the 31st of July,

another melancholy accident happened at Messrs. Nesham and Co's colliery, at Newbottle, in the county of Durham. The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam-engine, for the purpose of drawing 10 or 12 coal-waggons to the staith at one time; and Monday being the day it was to be put in motion, a great number of persons belonging to the colliery had collected to see it; but unfortunately, just as it was going off, the boiler of the machine burst. The engine-man was dashed to pieces, and his mangled remains blown 114 yards; the top of the boiler (nine feet square, weight 19 cwt.) was blown 100 yards: and the two cylinders 90 yards. A little boy was also thrown to a great distance. By this accident 57 persons were killed and wounded, of whom 11 were dead on Sunday night, and several remain dangerously ill.—The cause of the accident is accounted for as follows: the engine-man said, "as there were several owners and viewers, there, he would make her (the engine) go in grand style," and he had got upon the boiler to loose the screw of the safety-valve, but being overheated, it unfortunately exploded. It will be recollected, that at the fatal blast which recently took place at this colliery, the first who arrived at the bank, holding by a rope, was a little boy about six or seven years of age. The poor little fellow is among the number dead.

VOLCANO OF ALBAY IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

A dreadful eruption of this volcano took place on the 1st day of February, 1814.

This volcanic mountain is situated in the province of Camarines, on the southern part of the island of Luçon, or Luçonia, one of the Philippine isles in the Indian Ocean.

Five populous towns were entirely destroyed by the eruption; more than 1200 of the inhabitants perished amidst the ruins; and the 20,000 who survived the awful catastrophe were stript of their possessions and reduced to beggary.

The following account of this awful visitation was drawn up by an eye-witness, and intended as an appeal to the charitable feelings of the inhabitants of the Manilla Islands.

"More than 13 years had elapsed, during which the volcano of Albay, by some called Mayon, had preserved a continued and profound silence, without giving the least sign of its existence. It was no longer viewed with that distrust and horror, with which volcanoes usually inspire those who inhabit the vicinity. In the year 1800 its last eruptions took place, in which it emitted a great quantity of stones, sand, and ashes (as had always been usual), and occasioned considerable damage to the same villages that it has now completely destroyed; rendering useless a great number of fertile fields, which thenceforth were converted into arid and frightful sands. In the latter part of October of that year, the last eruption happened, and caused more damage to those villages.

"Since that time we had not remarked any circumstance indica-

tive of the existence of the volcano, and therefore all the apprehension that it had formerly inspired was gradually dissipating. Consequently, its extensive and spacious brow had been converted into a highly cultivated and beautiful garden. In particular, the inhabitants of Camalig and Budiao had planted upon it many cocoa-trees, and every kind of fruit trees, with a variety of roots and vegetables; which, while they afforded an agreeable perspective, supplied, by their excellent productions, many industrious families with food.

"In this state was the volcano on the first day of February last. No person reflected in the slightest degree upon the damages and losses that so bad a neighbour had been in the habit of occasioning. We had become persuaded, in consequence of so long a silence, that it was now completely extinguished, and that all those subterraneous conduits were closed, through which it attracted to itself and kindled the combustible materials, which it had formerly so continually thrown out. Nor had we seen or remarked any signs which might indicate to us beforehand what was about to take place. In the former eruptions, there were heard, a considerable time previous, certain subterraneous sounds, that were sure presages of them. It also exhaled almost continually a thick smoke, by which it announced them. But upon the present occasion, we remarked nothing of all this. It is true, that on the last day of January, we perceived some slight shocks; but we scarcely noticed them, on account of their having been very frequent since the earthquake that we experienced on the 5th of October of the year 1811. On Monday night the shocks increased. At two in the morning we felt one more violent than those we had hitherto experienced. It was repeated at four, and from that hour they were almost continual until the eruption commenced.

"Tuesday dawned, and I scarcely ever remarked at Camarines a more serene and pleasant morning, or a clearer sky. I observed, however, that the ridges nearest to the volcano were covered with a mist, that I supposed to be the smoke of some house thereabouts, that had been on fire in the night. At eight o'clock on that fatal morning the volcano began suddenly to emit a thick column of stones, sand, and ashes, which with the greatest velocity was elevated in a moment to the highest part of the atmosphere. At this sight we were astonished, and filled with the utmost dread, and especially when we observed, that in an instant the brow of the volcano was covered by it. We had never seen a similar eruption, and were immediately convinced that a river of fire was coming towards us, and was about to consume us.—The first thing that was done in my village was to secure the holy sacrament from profanation, and betake ourselves to a precipitate flight. The swiftness with which that dreadful tide rolled towards us, did not give us much time either for reflection or conversation. The frightful noise that the volcano made caused great terror, even in the stoutest hearts. We all ran terrified, and filled with the greatest dismay and consternation, endeavouring to reach the

highest and most distant places, in order to preserve ourselves from so imminent a danger. The horizon began to darken, and our anxieties redoubled. The noise of the volcano continually increased; the darkness augmented; and we continued our flight for the preservation of our lives, removing further and further from an object so terrific. But notwithstanding the swiftness with which we ran, we were overtaken in our disastrous flight by a heavy shower of huge stones; by the violence of which many unfortunate persons were in a moment deprived of life. This unforeseen and cruel circumstance obliged us to make a pause in our career, and to shelter ourselves under the houses; but flames and burnt stones fell from above, which in a short time reduced them to ashes.

"In this dreadful situation, we called upon God, in such manner as we could, from the bottom of our afflicted and almost broken hearts, beseeching him for pardon and mercy. It became completely dark, and we remained enveloped and immersed in the most thick and palpable darkness, comparable only to that which in the time of Moses was witnessed in Egypt. From this moment, reflection was at an end, advice no longer given, and no person recognized another. The father abandoned his children, the husband his wife, she remembered not her beloved spouse, and the children forgot their parents. No one thought that he could assist his fellows, because all believed that they were about to die.

"But as man, even in the most critical and destitute situations, endeavours by all possible methods to preserve life, each one of us, for this interesting object, made use of all the means and expedients that could be resorted to, in the terrible condition to which we were reduced. Of what various and different methods did not we who have escaped with life, avail ourselves, that we might not perish at that time? In the houses we now found no shelter. It was necessary to abandon them with all haste, in order not to perish with them. To go out uncovered, was to expose one's-self to a danger not less imminent; because the stones that fell were of an enormous size, and fell as thick as rain itself. It was necessary, that we might not die in the one or the other manner, to cover ourselves and defend ourselves as well as we could. We did so.—Some covered themselves with hides, others with tables and chairs, others with boards and tea-trays. Many took refuge in the trunks of trees, others among the canes and hedges, and some hid themselves in a cave, which the brow of the mountain offered them. Those only of us survive, who had the good fortune to protect ourselves by one or other of those methods; but those who were in the open air, with nothing at hand with which they could cover themselves, almost all perished or were wounded.

"The horrid and frightful noise of the volcano increased to its utmost; the shower of stones and thick sand augmented; the burning stones and meteors continued to fall, and in a very short time reduced to ashes the most beautiful villages of the province of Camarines. Would you have signs

more analogous to those that are to take place at the last judgment? The animals of the mountain descended precipitately to the villages to seek in them a secure asylum. The domestic animals ran terrified with the greatest disorder and affright, uttering cries that indicated their approaching end. Nothing interested us in those dreadful moments but the preservation of our own lives. But, alas! Divine justice has already marked and pointed out, with the finger of Omnipotence, a great number of victims, who were to perish in this day of wrath and fury, in every respect very similar to what we read in the holy Scriptures concerning the day of the last judgment.

"At about ten in the forenoon it ceased to rain heavy stones, and each one endeavoured to remain in the situation he then was, waiting until the rain of thick sand which succeeded it should also cease, or until some new and unforeseen calamity should terminate the existence of us all.

"We thus continued until half past one in the afternoon, at which hour the noise of the volcano began to diminish, and the horizon to clear a little, at sight of which there was revived in us the hope of life, which until then had been almost wholly extinguished. At about two in the afternoon it became entirely clear, and we began to perceive distinctly the lamentable and dreadful ravages that the darkness had hitherto concealed from us. We saw with terror the ground covered with dead bodies part of whom had been killed by the stones, and the others consumed by the fire. Two hundred of those perished in the church of Budiao; thirty-five in a single house in that village. The joy that all felt at having preserved life through such imminent dangers was, in many, instantly converted into the extremity of sorrow at finding themselves deprived of their relations, friends, and acquaintances. There, a father finds his children dead; here a husband his wife, and a wife her husband; particularly in the village of Budiao, where there are very few who have not lost some of their nearest connexions. In another place, at every step one meets innumerable other unhappy wretches extended upon the ground, who though not deprived of life, are wounded or bruised in a thousand ways. Some with their legs broken, some without arms, some with their sculls fractured, and others with their whole bodies full of wounds. Such were the mournful objects that presented themselves to us during the remainder of that afternoon, many of whom died immediately, and others on the following days; the rest remaining abandoned to the most melancholy fate, without physicians, without medicines, and in want even of necessary food.

"The sad result of the misfortunes of that day has been the total ruin of five villages in the province of Camarines, and the principal part of Albay; the death of more than twelve hundred unfortunate persons, and many others severely wounded; the loss of every thing that the survivors possessed in the world, being left without houses, without clothing, without animals, without the pros-

pect of a harvest, and without a morsel fit to eat; the mournful and unhappy fate of many, who have been left orphans, abandoned to Divine Providence; others widows, with the loss of four, five, and even more children; the total destruction of their churches and parochial houses, with every thing that they contained; in consequence of which the sacraments could not be administered to such as died of their wounds the succeeding days, and who were buried without any pomp or ceremony; and the many infants who have since been born, have, from necessity, been baptised with common water, because the circumstances in which we were placed did not permit it to be otherwise.

"The present appearance of the volcano is most melancholy and terrific. Its side, which was formerly so cultivated, and which afforded a prospect the most picturesque, is now nothing but an arid and barren sand. The stones, sand, and ashes, which cover it, are so astonishing in quantity, that in some places they exceed the thickness of 10 and 12 yards; and in the very spot where lately stood the village of Budiao, there are places in which the cocoa-trees are almost covered. In the ruined villages, and almost through the whole extent of the eruption, the ground remains covered with sand to the depth of half a yard, and scarcely a single tree is left alive. The crater of the volcano has lowered, as I judge, more than twenty fathoms; and on the south side discovers a spacious and horrid mouth, which it is frightful to look at. Three new ones are opened at a considerable distance from the principal crater, through which also smoke and ashes were incessantly emitted. In short, the most beautiful villages of Camarines and the principal part of that province are converted into a barren sand."

DESCENDANTS OF THE MUTINEERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP BOUNTY.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

It is well known that in the year 1789, his majesty's armed vessel the Bounty, while employed in conveying the bread-fruit-tree from Otaheite to the West Indies was run away with by her men, and the Captain and some of his officers put on board a boat, which, after a passage of 1,200 leagues, providentially arrived at a Dutch settlement on the island of Timor. The mutineers, 25 in number, were supposed, from some expressions which escaped them when the launch was turned adrift, to have made sail towards Otaheite. As soon as this circumstance was known to the Admiralty, Captain Edwards was ordered to proceed in the Pandora to that Island, and endeavour to discover and bring to England the Bounty, with such of the crew as he might be able to secure. On his arrival in March, 1791, at Matavai-bay, in Otaheite, four of the mutineers came voluntarily on board the Pandora to surrender themselves; and from information given by them, ten others (the whole number alive upon the island) were, in the course of a few days, taken; and with the exception of four, who perished in the wreck of the Pandora, near Endeavour Strait, conveyed to England for trial be-

fore a court-martial, which adjudged six of them to suffer death, and acquitted the other four.

From the accounts given by these men, as well as from some documents that were preserved, it appeared that as soon as Lieutenant Bligh had been driven from the ship, the 25 mutineers proceeded with her to Toobouai, where they proposed to settle; but the place being found to hold out little encouragement, they returned to Otaheite, and having there laid in a large supply of stock, they once more took their departure for Toobouai, carrying with them eight men, nine women, and seven boys, natives of Otaheite. They commenced, on their second arrival, the building of a fort, but by divisions among themselves and quarrels with the natives, the design was abandoned. Christian, the leader, also very soon discovered that his authority over his accomplices was at an end; he therefore proposed that they should return to Otaheite; that as many as chose it should be put on shore at that island, and that the rest should proceed in the ship to any other place they might think proper. Accordingly they once more put to sea, and reached Matavai on the 20th September, 1789.

Here 16 of the 25 desired to be landed, 14 of whom, as already mentioned, were taken on board the Pandora; of the other two, as reported by Coleman (the first who surrendered himself to captain Edwards), one had been made a chief, killed his companion, and was shortly afterwards murdered himself by the natives.

Christian, with the remaining eight of the mutineers, having taken on board several of the natives of Otaheite, the greater part women, put to sea on the night between the 21st and 22nd September, 1789; in the morning the ship was discovered from Point Venus, steering in a north-westerly direction; and here terminate the accounts given by the mutineers who were either taken or surrendered themselves at Mataivai-bay. They stated, however, that Christian, on the night of his departure, was heard to declare, that he should seek for some uninhabited island, and having established his party, break up the ship; but all endeavours of Captain Edwards to gain intelligence either of the ship or her crew at any of the numerous islands visited by the Pandora, failed.

From this period, no information respecting Christian or his companions reached England for 20 years; when, about the beginning of the year 1809, Sir Sidney Smith, then Commander-in-Chief on the Brazil station, transmitted to the admiralty a paper, which he had received from Lieutenant Fitzmaurice, purporting to be an "Extract from the log-book of Captain Folger, of the American ship Topaz," and dated "Valparaiso, 10th Oct. 1808."

About the commencement of the present year, Rear Admiral Hotham, when cruising off New London, received a letter addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty of which the following is a copy, together with the azimuth compass, to which it refers:—

"*Nantucket, March* 1, 1813.

"My Lords—The remarkable circumstance which took place on my last voyage to the Pacific

Ocean will, I trust, plead my apology for addressing your Lordships at this time. In February, 1808, I touched at Pitcairn's Island, in lat. 25. 2. S. long. 130. W. from Greenwich. My principal object was to procure seal skins for the China market; and from the account given of the island, in Captain Carteret's voyage, I supposed that it was uninhabited; but, on approaching the shore in my boat, I was met by three young men in a double canoe, with a present, consisting of some fruit and a hog. They spoke to me in the English language, and informed me that they were born on the island, and their father was an Englishman, who had sailed with Captain Bligh.

"After discoursing with them for a short time, I landed with them, and found an Englishman of the name of Alexander Smith, who informed me, that he was one of the Bounty's crew, and that after putting Captain Bligh in the boat, with half the ship's company, they returned to Otaheite, where part of their crew chose to tarry, but Mr. Christian, with eight others, including himself, preferred going to a more remote place; and, after making a short stay at Otaheite, where they took wives and six men servants, they proceeded to Pitcairn's Island, where they destroyed the ship, after taking every thing out of her which they thought would be useful to them. About six years after they landed at this place, their servants attacked and killed all the English excepting the informant and he was severely wounded. The same night, the Otaheitan widows arose and murdered all their countrymen, leaving Smith with the widows and children, where he had resided ever since without being resisted.

"I remained but a short time on the island, and on leaving it Smith presented me a time-piece and an azimuth compass, which he told me belonged to the Bounty The time-keeper was taken from me by the Governor of the island of Juan Fernandez, after I had it in my possession about six weeks. The compass I put in repair on board my ship, and made use of it on my homeward-passage, since which a new card has been put to it by an instrument-maker, in Boston. I now forward it to your Lordships, thinking there will be a kind of satisfaction in receiving it, merely from the extraordinary circumstances attending it.
(Signed) "MAYHEW FOLGER."

Nearly about the same time, a further account of these interesting people was received from Vice Admiral Dixon, in a letter addressed to him by Sir Thomas Staines, of his Majesty's ship Briton, of which the following is a copy:— "*Briton, Valparaiso, Oct.* 18, 1814.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that on my passage from the Marquesas Islands to this port, on the morning of the 17th September, I fell in with an island where none is laid down in the Admiralty or other charts according to the several chronometers of the Briton and Tagus. I therefore hove-to, until day-light, and then closed to ascertain whether it was inhabited, which I soon discovered it to be, and, to my great astonishment, found that every individual on the Island (40 in number), spoke very good

English. They proved to be the descendants of the deluded crew of the Bounty, which, from Otaheite, proceeded to the above-mentioned island, where the ship was burnt.

"Christian appeared to have been the leader and sole cause of the mutiny in that ship. A venerable old man, named John Adams, is the only surviving Englishman of those who last quitted Otaheite in her, and whose exemplary conduct, and fatherly care of the whole little colony, could not but command admiration. The pious manner in which all those born in the island have been reared, the correct sense of religion which has been instilled into their young minds by this old man, has given him the pre-eminence over the whole of them, to whom they look up as the father of the whole and one family.

"A son of Christian was the first born on the island, now about 25 years of age (named Thursday October Christian): the elder Christian fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitan man, within three or four years after their arrival on the island. They were accompanied thither by six Otaheitan men and 12 women; the former were all swept away by desperate contentions between them and the Englishmen, and five of the latter have died at different periods, leaving at present only one man and several women of the original settlers.

"The island must undoubtedly be that called Pitcairn's, although erroneously laid down in the charts. We had the meridian sun close to it, which gave us 25 deg. 4 min. S. latitude, and 130 deg. 25 min. W. longtitude, by chronometers of the Briton and Tagus.

"It is abundant in yams, plantains, hogs, goats, and fowls, but affords no shelter for a ship or vessel of any description; neither could a ship water there without great difficulty.

"I cannot refrain from offering my opinion that it is well worthy the attention of our laudable religious societies, particularly that for propagating the Christian Religion, the whole of the inhabitants speaking the Otaheitan tongue as well as English.

"During the whole of the time they have been on the island, only one ship has ever communicated with them, which took place about six years since by an American ship called the Topaz, of Boston, Mayhew Folger master.

"The island is completely iron-bound with rocky shores, and landing in boats at all times difficult, although safe to approach within a short distance in a ship.

(Signed)
"T. STAINES."

We have been favoured with some further particulars of this singular society, which, we doubt not, will interest our readers as much as they have ourselves. As the real position of the island was ascertained to be so far distant from that in which it is usually laid down in the charts, and as the Captains of the Briton and Tagus seem to have still considered it as uninhabited, they were not a little surprised, on approaching its shores, to behold plantations regularly laid out, and huts or houses more neatly constructed than those of the Marquesas islands. When about two miles from the shore some natives were observed bringing down their canoes on

their shoulders, dashing through a heavy surf, and paddling off to the ships; but their astonishment was unbounded on hearing one of them, on approaching the ship, call out in the English language, "Won't you heave us a rope, now?"

The first man who got on board the Briton soon proved who they were. His name, he said, was Thursday October Christian, the first born on the Island. He was then about five-and-twenty years of age, and is described as a fine young man, about six feet high; his hair deep black; his countenance open and interesting; of a brownish cast, but free from all that mixture of a reddish tint which prevails on the Pacific islands; his only dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat ornamented with the black feathers of the domestic fowl. "With a great share of good humour," says Captain Pipon, "we were glad to trace in his benevolent countenance all the features of an honest English face,"—"I must confess," he continues, "I could not survey this interesting person without feelings of tenderness and compassion." His companion was named George Young, a fine youth, of 17 or 18 years of age.

If the astonishment of the Captains was great on hearing their first salutation in English, their surprise and interest were not a little increased on Sir Thomas Staines taking the youths below and setting before them something to eat, when one of them rose up, and placing his hands together in a posture of devotion, distinctly repeated, and in a pleasing tone and manner, "For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful."

They expressed great surprise on seeing a cow on board the Briton, and were in doubt whether she was a great goat, or a horned sow.

The two Captains of his Majesty's ships accompanied these young men on shore. With some difficulty, and a good wetting, and with the assistance of their conductors, they accomplished a landing through the surf, and were soon after met by John Adams, a man between 50 and 60 years of age, who conducted them to his house. His wife accompanied him, a very old lady blind with age. He was at first alarmed, lest the visit was to apprehend him; but on being told that they were perfectly ignorant of his existence, he was relieved from his anxiety. Being once assured that this visit was of a peaceable nature, it is impossible to describe the joy these poor people manifested on seeing those whom they were pleased to consider as their countrymen. Yams, cocoa-nuts, and other fruits, with fine fresh eggs, were laid before them; and the old man would have killed and dressed a hog for his visitors, but time would not allow them to partake of his intended feast.

This interesting new colony, it seemed, now consisted of about 46 persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born on the island, were very athletic and of the finest forms, their countenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart; but the young women were objects of particular admiration, tall, robust,

and beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles, and unruffled good humour, but wearing a degree of modesty and bashfulness, that would do honour to the most virtuous nation on earth; their teeth, like ivory, were regular and beautiful, without a single exception; and all of them, both male and female, had the most marked English features.—The clothing of the young females consisted of a piece of linen reaching from the waist to the knees, and generally a sort of mantle thrown loosely over the shoulders, and hanging as low as the ancles; but this covering appeared to be intended chiefly as a protection against the sun and the weather, as it was frequently laid aside—and then the upper part of the body was entirely exposed; and it is not possible to conceive more beautiful forms than they exhibited.—They sometimes wreath caps or bonnets for the head, in the most tasty manner, to protect the face from the rays of the sun; and though, as Capt. Pipon observes, they have only had the instruction of their Otaheitan mothers, "our dress-makers in London would be delighted with the simplicity, and yet elegant taste, of these untaught females."

Their native modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion and morality instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, has hitherto preserved these interesting people perfectly chaste and free from all kinds of debauchery. Adams assured the visitors that since Christian's death there had not been a single instance of any young woman proving unchaste; nor any attempt at seduction on the part of the men. They all labour while young in the cultivation of the ground; and when possessed of a sufficient quantity of cleared land, and of stock to maintain a family, they are allowed to marry, but always with the consent of Adams, who unites them by a sort of marriage ceremony of his own.

The greatest harmony prevailed in this litle society; their only quarrels, and these rarely happened, being, according to their own expression, *quarrels of the mouth:* they are honest in their dealings, which consist of bartering different articles for mutual accommodation.

Their habitations are extremely neat. The little village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square, the houses at the upper end of which are occupied by the patriarch John Adams and his family, consisting of his old blind wife and three daughters from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a boy of eleven; a daughter of his wife by a former husband, and a son-in-law. On the opposite side is the dwelling of Thursday October Christian; and in the centre is a smooth verdant lawn, on which the poultry are let loose, fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds. All that was done was obviously undertaken on a settled plan, unlike to any thing to be met with on the other islands. In their houses, too, they had a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds laid upon bedsteads, with neat covering; they had also tables, and large chests, to contain their valuables and clothing, which is made from the bark of a certain tree, prepared chiefly by the elder Otaheitan females.—Adams's house consisted of two

rooms, and the windows had shutters to pull to at night. The younger part of the sex are, as before stated, employed with their brothers, under the direction of their common father Adams, in the culture of the ground, which produced cocoa-nuts, bananas, the bread-fruit tree, yams, sweet potatoes, and turnips. They have also plenty of hogs and goats; the woods abound with a species of wild hog, and the coasts of the island with several kinds of good fish.

Their agricultural implements are made by themselves from the iron supplied by the Bounty, which, with great labour, they beat out into spades, hatchets, &c. This was not all. The good old man kept a regular journal, in which was entered the nature and quantity of work performed by each family, what each had received, and what was due on account. There was, it seems, besides private property, a sort of general stock, out of which articles were issued, on account, to the several members of the community; and for mutual accommodation, exchanges of one kind of provision for another were very frequent, as salt for fresh provisions, vegetables and fruit for poultry, fish, &c.; also, when the stores of one family were low, or wholly expended, a fresh supply was raised from another, or out of the general stock, to be repaid when circumstances were more favourable;—all of which were carefully noted down in John Adams's Journal.

SHAWL MANUFACTORY AT CASHMEER.

(From Elphinston's Account of Caubul.)

The most remarkable production of Cashmeer is its shawls which supply the whole world and which are said to be manufactured at sixteen thousand looms, each of which gives employment to three men.

The following is an extract from the report drawn up by Mr. Strachey, who made many inquiries on this subject, and who had some shawl stuffs made under his own inspection, of wool procured at Umritsir. The manufacturers were pioneers belonging to the embassy, and they worked in a common tent; yet they appeared to find no difficulty in their employment. "A shop may be occupied with one shawl, provided it be a remarkably fine one above a year, while other shops make six or eight in the course of that period. Of the best and most worked kinds, not so much as a quarter of an inch is completed in one day, by three people, which is the usual number employed at most of the shops. Shawls containing much work are made in separate pieces at different shops, and it may be observed that it very rarely happens that the pieces, when completed, correspond in size.

"The shops consist of a frame work, at which the persons employed sit on a bench; their number is from two to four. On plain shawls, two people alone are employed, and a long, narrow, but heavy shuttle is used; those of which the pattern is variegated, are worked with wooden needles, there being a separate needle for the thread of each colour; for the latter, no shuttle is required. The operation of their manufacture is of course slow, proportionate to the quantity of work which their patterns may require.

"The Oostaud, or head workman, superintends while his journeymen are employed near him immediately under his directions. If they have any new pattern in hand, or one with which they are not familiar, he describes to them the figures, colours, and threads which they are to use, while he keeps before him the pattern on which they happen to be employed, drawn upon paper.

"During the operation of making, the rough side of the shawl is uppermost on the frame, notwithstanding which, the Oostaud never mistakes the regularity of the most figured patterns.

"The wages of the Oostard (the employer furnishing materials) are from six to eight pice per day; of the common workmen, from one to four pice (a pice in Cashmeer may be about three-halfpence).

"A merchant, entering largely into the shawl trade, frequently engages a number of shops, which he collects, in a spot under his eye; or he supplies the head workmen with thread which has been previously spun by women and afterwards coloured, and they carry on the manufacture at their own houses, having previously received instructions from the merchant respecting the quality of the goods he may require, their colours, patterns, &c.

"After the goods are completed, the merchant carries them to the custom-office, where each shawl is stamped, and he pays a certain duty, the amount of which is settled according to the quality and value of the piece. The officer of the government generally fixes the value beyond what the goods are really worth. The duty is at the rate of one-fifth of the price.

"Most shawls are exported unwashed, and fresh, from the loom. In India there is no market for unwashed shawls, and at Umritsir they are better washed and packed than in Cashmeer. Of those sent to the westward, many are worn unwashed.

"The wool of which the shawls are made is imported from Tibet and Tartary, in which countries alone the goat which produces it is said to thrive. That which is brought from Rodauk is reckoned the best. Its price in Cashmeer is from ten to twenty rupees for a turruk (which is supposed to be about twelve pounds): the whitest sort is the dearest.

"It would perhaps be difficult to determine with accuracy the quantity of shawls manufactured annually; supposing, however, that five of all kinds are on an average made at each shop or loom in the course of a year, the number would be eighty thousand, which is probably not far from the truth."

CANDAHAR.

(From the Same.)

The city of Candahar is large and populous. Heraut and Candahar are the only cities in the Dooraunee country; and, except Furra, probably the only places which even merit the name of a town. The ancient city is sometimes said to have been founded by Lohrasp, a Persian King who flourished in times of very remote antiquity, and to whom also the

founding of Heraut is attributed. It is asserted by others, with far greater probability, to have been built by Secunder Zoolkurnyne, that is, by Alexander the Great. The traditions of the Persians here agree with the conjectures of European geographers, who fix on this site for one of the cities called Alexandria.

The ancient city stood till the reign of the Ghiljies, when Shauh Hoossein founded a new city under the name of Husseinabad.—Nadir Shauh attempted again to alter the site of the town, and built Nadirabad; at last Ahmed Shauh founded the present city, to which he gave the name of Ahmed Shauhee, and the title of Ashrefool Belaud, or the noblest of cities; by that name and title it is still mentioned in public papers, and in the language of the court; but the old name of Candahar still prevails among the people, though it has lost its rhyming addition of Daurool Kurrar, or the abode of quiet. Ahmed Shauh himself marked out the limits of the present city, and laid down the regular plan which is still so remarkable in its execution; he surrounded it with a wall, and proposed to have added a ditch; but the Dooraunees are said to have objected to his fortifications, and to have declared that *their* ditch was the Chemen of Bistaun (a meadow near Bistaun in the most western part of Persian Khorassaun). Candahar was the capital of the Dooraunee empire in Ahmed Shauh's time, but Timour changed the seat of government to Caubul.

I am utterly at a loss how to fix the extent of Candahar, or the number of inhabitants it contains. I have always heard that Candahar was larger than Heraut; but Captain Christie, who resided for a month at Heraut, considers the numbers of its inhabitants to be 100,000, a number which I cannot reconcile with the comparison I have heard between Candahar and Peshawer.

The form of Candahar is an oblong square, and as it was built at once, on a fixed plan, it has the advantage of great regularity.—Four long and broad bazars meet in the middle of the town, and at the place of their junction, there is a circular space of about forty or fifty yards in diameter, covered with a dome, into which all the four streets lead.

This place is called the Chaursoo; it is surrounded with shops, and may be considered as the public market-place; it is there that proclamations are made, and that the bodies of criminals are exposed to the view of the populace. Part of the adjoining bazar is also covered in, as is usual in Persia, and in the west of the Afghaun dominions.

The four bazars are each about fifty yards broad; the sides consist of shops of the same size and plan, in front of which runs an uniform veranda for the whole length of the street. These shops are only one story high, and the lofty houses of the town are seen over them. There are gates issuing into the country at the end of all the bazars, except the northern one, where stands the King's palace facing the Chaursoo.

Its external appearance is described as not remarkable, but it contains several courts, many

buildings, and a private garden. All the bazars, except that leading to the palace, were at one time planted with trees; and a narrow canal is said to have run down the middle of each; but many of the trees have withered, and if the canals ever existed, they are no longer visible. The city is, however, very well watered by two large canals drawn from the Urghundaub, which are crossed in different places by little bridges. From these canals small water-courses run to almost every street in the town, which are in some streets open, and in some under ground. All the other streets run from the four great bazars. Though narrow, they are all straight, and almost all cross each other at right angles.

The town is divided into many Mohullas, or quarters, each of which belongs to one of the numerous tribes and nations which form the inhabitants of the city. Almost all the great Dooraunees have houses in Candahar, and some of them are said to be large and elegant.

There are many caravanserais and mosques; but of the latter, one only near the palace is said to be handsome. The tomb of Ahmed Shauh also stands near the palace; it is not a large building, but has a handsome cupola, and is elegantly painted, gilt, and otherwise ornamented within. It is held in high veneration by the Dooraunees, and is an asylum against all enemies, even the King not venturing to touch a man who has taken refuge there. When any of the great lords are discontented, it is common for them to give out that they intend to quit the world, and to spend their lives in prayer at the tomb of Ahmed Shauh; and certainly if ever an Asiatic king deserved the gratitude of his country, it was Ahmed Shauh.

On the whole, Candahar, though it is superior to most of the cities in Asia in its plan, is by no means magnificent. It is built for the most part of brick, often with no other cement than mud. The Hindoos, as usual, have the best houses of the common people, and they adhere to their custom of building them very high. The streets of Candahar are very crowded from noon till evening, and all the various trades that have been described at Peshawer, are also carried on there, except that of water-sellers, which is here unnecessary, as there are reservoirs every where, furnished with leathern buckets, fitted to handles of wood or horn, for people to draw water with.—Ballad-singers and story-tellers are also numerous in the bazars, and all articles from the west are in much greater plenty and perfection than at Peshawer.

Contrary to what is the case with other cities in Afghaunistaun, the greater part of the inhabitants of Candahar are Afghauns, and of these by far the greater number are Dooraunees. But their condition here bears no resemblance to that of their brethren in the country. The peculiar institutions of the Afghaun tribes are superseded by the existence of a strong government, regular courts of law, and an efficient police.—The rustic customs of the Afghauns are also in a great measure laid aside: and, in exteriors, the inhabitants of Candahar a good

deal resemble the Persians; the resemblance is, however, confined to the exterior, for their characters are still marked with all the peculiarities of their nation. The other inhabitants are Taujiks, Eimauks, Hindoos, Persians, Seestaunees, and Beloches, with a few Uzbeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews.

There are many gardens and orchards round Candahar, and many places of worship, where the inhabitants make parties more for pleasure than devotion. Their way of life is that of the other inhabitants of towns, which has already been explained.

PESHAWER.

(From the Same.)

The plain, in which the city is situated, is nearly circular, and about 35 miles in diameter. Except for a small space on the east, it is surrounded with mountains, of which the range of the Indian Caucasus on the north, and the Peak of Suffaidoch on the south-west, are the most conspicuous.—The northern part is divided by three branches of the Caubul river, which unite before they leave the plain. It is also watered by the rivulets of Barra and Budina, which flow from the mountains to the river of Caubul.

When we entered Peshawer in March, the upper parts of the mountains around were covered with snow, while the plain was clothed with the richest verdure, and the climate was delicious. Most of the trees were then bare, but enough were in leaf to give richness and variety to the prospect; and, in the course of a fortnight, the numerous gardens and scattered trees were covered with new foliage, which had a freshness and brilliancy, never seen in the perpetual summer of India. Many streams ran through the plain.—Their banks were fringed with willows and tamarisks. The orchards scattered over the country, contained a profusion of plum, peach, apple, pear, quince, and pomegranate trees, which afforded a greater display of blossom than I ever before witnessed; and the uncultivated parts of the land were covered with a thick elastic sod, that perhaps never was equalled but in England. The greater part of the plain was highly cultivated and irrigated by many water-courses and canals. Never was a spot of the same extent better peopled. From one height, Lieutenant Macartney took the bearings of thirty-two villages, all within a circuit of four miles.—The villages were generally large, and remarkably clean and neat, and almost all set off with trees. There were little bridges of masonry over the streams, each of which had two small towers for ornament at each end. The greater part of the trees on the plain were mulberries, or other fruit trees.—Except a few picturesque groups of dates, the only tall trees were the Ficus Religiosa or peepul, and the tamarisk, which last grows here to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Its leaves, being like those of the cypress, and very thick, the groves composed of it are extremely dark and gloomy. The town of Peshawer itself stands on an uneven surface. It is upwards of

five miles round; and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of brick (generally unburnt), in wooden frames: they are commonly three stories high, and the lower story is generally occupied by shops. The streets are narrow, as might be expected, where no wheeled-carriages are used: they are paved, but the pavement sloping down to the kennel, which is in the middle, they are slippery, and inconvenient. Two or three brooks run through different parts of the town; and, even there, are skirted with willows and mulberry trees. They are crossed by bridges, none of which, however, are in the least remarkable.

There are many mosques in the town; but none of them, or of the other public buildings, deserve notice, except the Balla Hissaur, and the fine Caravansera.—

The Balla Hissaur, is a castle of no strength, on a hill, north of the town: it contains some fine halls, commands a romantic prospect, and is adorned with some very pleasing and spacious gardens; but, as it is only the occasional residence of the King, it is now much neglected. On the north it presents a commanding aspect; but a view of it from the side nearest the town, discloses strong signs of weakness and decay. Some of the palaces of the great are splendid, but few of the nobility have houses here.

The inhabitants of Peshawer are of Indian origin, but speak Pushtoo as well as Hindkee. There are, however, many other inhabitants of all nations; and the concourse is increased, during the King's visits to Peshawer. We had many opportunities of observing this assemblage in returning from our morning rides; and its effect was heightened by the stillness and solitude of the streets, at the early hour at which we used to set out. A litle before sunrise, people began to assemble at the mosques to their morning devotions. After the hour of prayer, some few appeared sweeping the streets before their doors, and some great men were to be seen going to their early attendance at Court. They were always on horseback, preceded by from ten to twelve servants on foot, who walked pretty fast, but in perfect order and silence: nothing was heard, but the sound of their feet. But, when we returned, the streets were crowded with men of all nations and languages, in every variety of dress and appearance. The shops were all open. Dried fruits and nuts, bread, meat, boots, shoes, saddlery, bales of cloth, hardware, ready-made clothes, and posteens, books, &c. were either displayed in tiers in front of the shops, or hung up on hooks from the roof. Amongst the handsomest shops were the fruiterers, (where apples, melons, plums, and even oranges, though these are rare at Peshawer, were mixed in piles with some of the Indian fruit); and the cook-shops, where every thing was served in earthen dishes, painted and glazed, so as to look like china. In the streets were people crying greens, curds, &c., and men, carrying water in leathern bags at their backs, and announcing their commodity by beating on a brazen cup, in which they gave a draught to a passenger for a trifling piece of

money. With these were mixed people of the town in white turbans, some in large white or dark blue frocks, and others in sheep-skin cloaks: Persians and Afghauns, in brown woollen tunics, or flowing mantles, and caps of black sheep-skin or coloured silk; Khyberees, with the straw sandals, and the wild dress and air of their mountains; Hindoos, uniting the peculiar features and manner of their own nation, to the long beard, and the dress of the country; and Hazaurehs, not more remarkable for their conical caps of skin, with the wool appearing like a fringe round the edge, and for their broad faces and little eyes, than for their want of the beard which is the ornament of every other face in the city.—Among these, might be discovered a few women, with long white veils that reached their feet, and some of the king's retinue in the grotesque caps and fantastic habits which mark the class to which each belongs. Sometimes a troop of armed horsemen passed, and their appearance was announced by the clatter of their horses hoofs on the pavement, and by the jingling of their bridles. Sometimes, when the king was going out, the streets were choaked with horse and foot, and dromedaries bearing swivels, and large waving red and green flags; and, at all times, loaded dromedaries, or heavy Bactarian camels, covered with shaggy hair, made their way slowly through the streets; and mules, fastened together in circles of eight or ten, were seen off the road, going round and round to cool them after their labour, while their keepers were indulging at an eating-house, or enjoying a smoke of a hired culleeaun in the street. Amidst all this throng, we generally passed without any notice, except a salaum alaikum from a passenger, accompanied by a bow, with the hands crossed in front, or an application from a beggar, who would call out for relief from the Feringee Khauns, admonish us that life was short, and the benefit of charity immortal, or remind us that what was little to us was a great deal to them.

It sometimes happened, that we were descried by a boy from a window; and his shout of Ooph Feringhee would bring all the women and children in the house to stare at us till we were out of sight.

The roads in the country were seldom very full of people, though they were sometimes enlivened by a group of horsemen going out to forage, and listening to a Pushtoo or Persian song, which was shouted by one of their companions.—It was common in the country to meet a man of the lower order with a hawk on his fist, and a pointer at his heels; and we frequently saw fowlers catching quails among the wheat, after the harvest was far enough advanced. A net was fastened at one corner of the field, two men held each an end of a rope stretched across the opposite corner, and dragged it forward, so as to shake all the wheat, and drive the quails before it into the net, which was dropped as soon as they entered. The numbers caught in this manner are almost incredible.

Nothing could exceed the civility of the country people. We were often invited into gardens, and we were welcomed in every

village by almost every man that saw us. They frequently entreated the gentlemen of the embassy to allow them the honour of being their hosts; and sometimes laid hold of their bridles, and did not permit them to pass till they had promised to breakfast with them on some future day, and even confirmed the promise by putting their hands between theirs.

From the nature of the country, the charms of which were heightened by novelty, and by the expectations we formed of the sights and incidents which we should meet with among so wild and extraordinary a people, it may be supposed that these morning expeditions were pleasing and interesting. Our evening rides were not less delightful, when we went out among the gardens round the city, and admired the richness and repose of the landscape, contrasted with the gloomy magnificence of the surrounding mountains, which were often involved in clouds and tempests, while we enjoyed the quiet and sunshine of the plain. The gardens are usually embellished with buildings, among which the cupolas of Mahommedan tombs make a conspicuous figure. The chief objects of this nature are a lofty and spacious building, which ends in several high towers, and, at a distance, has an appearance of grandeur, which I believe it does not preserve on a nearer view: a garden house, which has once been splendid, erected by Ali Merdaun Khaun, a Persian nobleman, who has filled the country from Meshhed to Dehli with monuments of his taste and magnificence; and some considerable tombs and religious edifices, more remarkable from their effect in enlivening the prospect of the groves, with which they are surrounded, than for any merit of their own.

THE MAKOOA NEGROES.

(From Mr. Salt's Voyage to Abyssinia.)

The Makooa, or Makooana, as they are often called, comprise a people consisting of a number of very powerful tribes lying behind Mosambique, which extend northward as far as Melinda, and southward to the mouth of the river Zambezi, while hordes of the same nation are to be found in a south-west direction, perhaps almost to the neighbourhood of the Kaffers bordering on the Cape of Good Hope. A late traveller in that settlement mentions them as a tribe of Kaffers, and says the name is derived from the Arabic language, signifying—"workers in iron." In this he is surely mistaken, as the Makooa are negroes, which the Kaffers are not, and as there is no word in Arabic bearing such a signification. Still his notice of the name is satisfactory, as it tends to prove that such a people has been heard of by the Kaffers, which thus establishes the link of connection between the tribes of the Cape and the Mosambique.

The Makooa are a strong athletic race of people, very formidable, and constantly in the habit of making incursions into the small tract of territory which the Portuguese possess on the coast.

Their enmity is inveterate, and is confessed to have arisen from the shameful practices of the traders who have gone among them to purchase slaves. They fight chiefly with spears, darts, and poisoned arrows; but they also possess no inconsiderable number of musquets, which they procure in the northern districts from the Arabs, and very frequently, as the Governor assured me, from the Portuguese dealers themselves; who, in the eager pursuit of wealth, are thus content to barter their own security for the gold, slaves, and ivory, which they get in return.

These obnoxious neighbours have latterly been quiet, but in their last incursion they advanced with such a force into the peninsula of Cabaçeiro, as actually to oblige the Portuguese to quit the field. In their progress they destroyed the plantations, burnt the slave-huts, and killed or carried off every person who fell into their hands. They penetrated even into the fort of Mesuril and threw down the image of St. John which was in the chapel, plundered the one adjoining the Government-house, and converted the priest's dress, in which he celebrates mass, into a habit of ceremony for their chief. This occurred about three years ago, and most clearly evinces the very weak and precarious state of this settlement.

The only force on an adequate scale which the Portuguese have to oppose these marauders, is derived from the alliance of certain tribes on the coast, who speak the same language as the Makooa, but who early fell under the jurisdiction of the Arabs. These were conquered by the Portuguese soon after the settlement of the colony, and were bound to render military service, besides the payment of a tribute in kind, which is now often commuted by the trifling present of a few limes. These tribes are ruled by chiefs, styled Sheiks, whose appointment depends on the Governor of Mosambique. Several of them are very powerful, and have extensive jurisdiction, but their support is not much to be relied upon, from their rarely acting in unison.

The principal chiefs among these are the Sheiks of Quintangone, St. Cûl, and the Sovereign of Sereima. The latter was at this time a queen, and much attached to the Portuguese, being then on a visit at Mosambique: she commands a large district, and can bring fifteen hundred men into the field. The Sheik of Quintangone is still more powerful: his district lies north of Mosambique, and he is said to command four or five thousand men capable of bearing arms. His predecessor was for a long time at enmity with the Portuguese, and frequently committed great ravages in the peninsula of Cabaçeiro, which he entered by way of Saué Souâh. At length he fell into the hands of a Portuguese detachment, and was, by the order of the ruling governor, shot off from the mouth of a cannon, an example which was thought necessary to strike the neighbouring chieftains with awe. To the south of Mosambique lies the district of St. Cûl, which supplies about three thousand fighting men. The Sheik of this district died about a month before I arrived at Mosambique, and a suc-

cessor had not been appointed, as the Governor did not feel himself sufficiently acquainted with the state of affairs to sanction the person who had assumed that situation without farther inquiry.—Even the united force of these chiefs is scarcely adequate to resist the furious attacks of the Makooa.

In addition to the bodily strength of the Makooa, may be added the deformity of their visage, which greatly augments the ferocity of their aspect. They are very fond of tattooing their skins, and they practise it so rudely, that they sometimes raise the marks an eighth of an inch above the surface. The fashion most in vogue is to make a stripe down the forehead along the nose to the chin, and another in a direct angle across from ear to ear, indented in a peculiar way, so as to give the face the appearance of its having been sewed together in four parts. They file their teeth to a point, in a manner that gives the whole set the appearance of a coarse saw, and this operation, to my surprise, does not injure either their whiteness or durability. They are likewise extremely fantastic in the mode of dressing their hair; some shave only one side of the head, others both sides, leaving a kind of crest extending from the top to the nape of the neck, while a few are content to wear simply a knot on the top of their foreheads. They bore the gristle of the nose, and suspend to it ornaments made of copper or of bone. The protrusion of their upper lip is more conspicuous than in any other race of men I have seen, and the women in particular consider it as so necessary a feature to beauty, that they take especial care to elongate it by introducing into the centre a small circular piece of ivory, wood, or iron, as an additional ornament. The form of the females approximates to that of the Hottentot women, the spine being curved and the hinder parts protruding; and indeed, to say the truth, it is scarcely possible to conceive a more disagreeable object to look at than a middle-aged woman belonging to a tribe of the Makooa.

Wild as the Makooa are in their savage state, it is astonishing to observe how docile and serviceable they become as slaves, and when partially admitted to freedom, by being enrolled as soldiers, how quickly their improvement advances, and how thoroughly their fidelity may be relied on.—Among other inquiries, I was anxious to learn whether they entertained any notion of a Deity; if they do, it must be an extremely obscure one, as they have no other word in their language to express the idea but "wherimb," which signifies also the sky. This remark is equally applicable to the Monjou, who in the same way apply the word "molungo," sky, to their imperfect apprehension of the Deity.

The Makooa are fond of music and dancing, and are easily made happy with the sound of the tom-tom, yet, like all savages, their unvaried tones and motions soon fatigue European attention. They have a favourite instrument called 'Ambira,' the notes of which are very simple yet harmonious, sounding to the ear, when skilfully managed, like the changes upon bells. It is formed by a number

of thin bars of iron of different lengths, highly tempered, and set in a row on a hollow case of wood, about five inches square, closed on three sides, and is generally played upon with a piece of quill. One of these instruments which I brought to England has twenty of these bars. There is another described in Purchas that had only nine, which also differs in some other respects from the one I have just mentioned. As the description of this in old English is characteristic, I shall here give it to the reader.—"Another instrument they have called also 'Ambira,' all of iron wedges, flat and narrow, a span long, tempered in the fire to differing sounds. They are but nine set in a row, with the ends in a piece of wood as in the necke of a viole, and hollow, on which they play with their thumbe nailes, which they weare long therefore, as lightly as men with us on the virginals, and is better musicke."

THE RAS OF ABYSSINIA.

(From the Same.)

From the preceding narrative of affairs it will appear, that, on my former journey I had entertained an erroneous opinion respecting the character of the Ras, as, at that time, I conceived that he owed his elevation more "to his cunning than to his strength of character." In this I was undoubtedly mistaken; since he is distinguished still more for his intrepidity and firmness than by the policy with which he has uniformly ruled the country under his command; having been successfully engaged in upwards of forty battles, and having evinced on these occasions even too great a disregard of his own personal safety in action.

At the time of Mr. Bruce's arrival in the country, in 1770, Ras Welled Selassé was a young man of some consequence about the court, so that, considering him at that time to have been three or four and twenty, his age must, at the period of my last visit to the country, have amounted to about sixty-four; a point somewhat difficult of proof from the extreme delicacy which existed of making any enquiries of this description among his followers.—The first situation he held of any importance, and which undoubtedly led to his greatness, was that of Balgudda, or protector of the salt caravans, which come up from the plains of Assa Durwa; an office always conferring considerable consequence on its possessor; owing to his being entitled to a duty on every load of salt imported into the country, and from the power which it gives him of withholding this very necessary article of consumption as well as of barter, from the interior provinces. This situation he received during the short government of his father, Kefla Yasous, over the province of Tigré. On the return of Ras Michael to the command, he fled to the fastnesses bordering on the salt plains, where he remained, carrying on a predatory warfare until the death of "the old lion," as the former is emphatically styled in the country.

During this period, while Ras Michael was seeking his life, he challenged any two chiefs in the army opposed to him to fight on horseback; and, two men of dis-

tinguished bravery having been made choice of for the purpose, he went down into the plain to meet them, and killed both with his own hand; possessing, notwithstanding his small and delicate form, such peculiar skill in the management of two spears on horseback, that it was said in the country to be unequalled. This unexampled exploit raised his character as a warrior to the highest pitch; and the particulars of the combat still continue to form a favourite topic of conversation among his followers.

On the succession of Degusmati Gabriel to the command of the province of Tigré, Welled Selassé was induced by many insidious promises held out to him, to return to Adowa, where, in spite of the most solemn protestations to the contrary, he was thrown into irons. The day on which this occurrence took place, he has since, with a sort of religious superstition, considered as the most unfortunate in his life. He did not, however, long remain in confinement; for by the connivance of his keeper, Gueta Samuel, he shortly after made his escape and retired to the country of the Galla, who, on this occasion, received him with open arms.

The death of Dejus Gabriel soon followed, when he returned once again to Enderta, and being joined by some of his friends, made himself master of that province, and in the following year entered Tigré; where, having in several battles overcome Guebra Mascal, he raised himself to the high situation of Governor of all the provinces eastward of the Tacazze. Once possessed of this high power, he successively espoused the claims of Ayto Solomon, the son of Tecla Haimont and of Tecla Georgis, his brother, whom, in spite of the combined forces of the chiefs of Amhara, he carried to Gondor and placed on the throne, being in return confirmed by both these Emperors in the high posts of Ras and Betwudet of the empire, which last office appears to be somewhat analogous to that which Pharaoh conferred upon Joseph, when he set him "over his house."

These respective monarchs, however, not being long able to retain the sovereignty (as I have related more particularly in my former journal), the crown fell, according to the preponderance of the different provinces, into other hands, until it was at length agreed by Ras Welled Selassé and Guxo, Governor of Gojam, (who succeeded to the power of Fasil) that Ayto Egwala Sion, son of Ischias, should be placed on the throne. Some religious disputes having subsequently arisen between these powerful chieftains, it had occasioned a rupture, which, since my return, has again thrown the country into a civil war, the Emperor, in the mean time, remaining neglected at Gondor, with a very small retinue of servants, and an income by no means adequate to the support of his dignity; so that, as he possesses neither wealth, power, nor influence in the state, royalty may be considered for a time, almost eclipsed in the country.

The duties of the Ras's situation, who may be regarded as an independent ruler, are extremely arduous, some notion of which

may be formed by a reference to the map, where the extent of the country under what may be called "his personal jurisdiction," is marked out. Throughout this extensive district, all crimes, differences and disputes, of however important or trifling a nature, are ultimately referred to his determination, all rights of inheritage are decided according to his will, and most wars are carried on by himself in person. To rule a savage people of so many different dispositions, manners, and usages as the Abyssinians, requires a firmness of mind, and a vigour of constitution, rarely united in the same individual at his advanced age; yet, whenever I have seen him in the exercise of his power, he has shewn a vivacity of expression, a quickness of comprehension, and a sort of commanding energy, that over-awed all who approached him. During his continuance in power, he has made it his uniform practice to treat the different attempts at rebellion with perfect indifference; so that when those concerned in such conspiracies have, in their own imagination, brought affairs to a crisis, he has constantly expressed contempt, rather than alarm at their machinations.

After a second attempt against his life by the same persons, he has been repeatedly known to pardon, and even to permit the parties convicted to attend about his court, priding himself particularly on having never been guilty of the cruelties of Ras Michael, and being led with reluctance to the condemnation of a common culprit; while no possible provocation can induce him "to cut off a limb, put out the eyes," or commit any other of the atrocious acts which stained the character of that extraordinary leader. His common mode of punishing those who conspire against him, is, by taking away their districts; for, as I have heard him often declare, "men are only saucy when their stomachs are full;" a saying peculiarly applicable to the Abyssinians, who, when ruled with a hand of power, make admirable subjects; but when left to their own wills, become intolerably presumptuous and overbearing.

During the three weeks that we stayed at Chelicut, I generally spent a great part of each day with the Ras, being allowed free access to his presence, through a private door communicating between the gardens of our respective habitations. On these occasions, I generally found him engaged in the administration of justice, or in receiving chieftains and ladies of consequence, who came from distant parts of the country to pay their duty; and when otherwise unemployed, invariably occupied in playing at chess, a game to which he appeared greatly devoted. I understood, indeed, that no surer method could be practised for attaining his favour, than that of acquiring a knowledge of this game, and when playing with him, ingeniously to contrive that he should never be the loser. Ayto Debib, who stood high in his favour, was particularly well skilled in this game. In addition, he had acquired, by playing with Mr. Pearce, a perfect knowledge of the game of drafts.

The following anecdotes respecting this extraordinary man may prove acceptable to every reader, who admires the very ably drawn character given of him by Mr. Bruce,—"On one occasion, when playing at chess, he hastily made out an order for 5000 dollars to be given to a chief, for some service that he had performed, instead of 500, which was the usual allowance, and, on the circumstance being mentioned to him by his steward, he turned round quickly and answered, 'I have said it,—let it be so,—the angel Michael hath sent it to him.'" "A chief of some note having confessed to a priest that he had committed a murder, the latter, in hopes of receiving a reward, disclosed it to the relations, and, in consequence, the former was seized and taken before Ras Michael. What is the evidence? said the Ras. The priest stepped forward, and declared that he had repeatedly declared the fact to him. Ras Michael, without hesitation, gave the order, 'take him to his death.' The relations immediately laid hold of the chief, and were in the act of forcing him away, when the old man, with one of his terrible looks, cried out, 'not that man, but the priest, who has dared to reveal the secrets disclosed to him in confession,' and he was instantly led out to execution." Ras Michael had so poor an opinion of what the priests could do for a man in his last moments, that he said, when on his death-bed, "Let not a priest come near me: if a man cannot make up his own account, how shall weak men like these do it for him?"

ABYSSINIAN ACTING.

(*From the Same.*)

As I am now upon the holiday sports of the Abyssinians, it may not be amiss to give some account of this man. Totte Máze, for such was his name, was one of the cleverest mimicks I have ever seen, the command which he possessed over his features almost equalling that which was displayed on the boards of our own theatres by Suet, an actor to whom he bore considerable resemblance. One of his chief acquirements consisted in the singular art of making other people (particularly strangers, who had not been apprized of his intention) imitate the contortions of his own features, a power which I repeatedly saw him exercise with success, and which, on one occasion, drew me into the same kind of ridiculous situation, without my being conscious of the changes in my countenance, until I was roused by a friendly hint from the Ras, who let me into the secret of what he was about. He afterwards performed, at the Ras's request, some finished pieces of acting that evinced very extraordinary native talent.

One of these consisted in the imitation of the behaviour of a chief in battle, who had not been remarkable for his courage. At first he came in very pompously; calling out in an overbearing manner to his soldiers, and vaunting what he would do when the enemy approached. He then mimicked the sound of horns heard from a distance, and the low

beating of a drum. At hearing this, he represented the chief, as beginning to be a little cautious, and to ask questions of those around him, whether they thought the enemy were strong. This alarm he continued to heighten in proportion as the enemy advanced, until at last he depicted the hero as nearly overcome by his fears; the musquet trembling in his hand, his heart panting, and his eyes completely fixed, while, without being conscious of it, his legs began to make a very prudent retreat. This part of his acting excited among the spectators its due share of contempt, when, dexterously laying hold of the circumstance, he affected to be ashamed of his cowardice, mustered up his whole stock of courage, and advanced, firing his matchlock at the same moment in a direction exactly contrary to that in which the enemy was supposed to stand, when, apparently frightened at the noise of his own gun, he sank down on his knees and begged for mercy: during this time the expression of his face was inimitable, and at the conclusion, the whole of the spectators burst into a shout of admiration.

In another representation, he imitated the overstrained politeness of an Amharic courtier, paying a first visit to a superior. On coming in, he fell on his face and kissed the ground, paying most abject compliments to the chief, and, on being invited to sit down, placed himself with well-feigned humility close to the threshold of the door: shortly afterwards, on the supposition of a question being asked him by the chief, he arose, and still carrying on the farce, prostrated himself the second time, and gave an answer couched in very polite and artful phrases, advancing cautiously at the same time into the middle of the room. In this manner he continued to take advantage of the attentions paid to him, gradually stealing along, till he got close to the side of the chief, when he assumed an extraordinary degree of familiarity, talked loudly, and, to complete the ridiculous effect of the whole scene, affectedly shoved his nose almost in contact with the other's face. This species of satire afforded great delight to the Tigrians; as they pretend on all occasions to despise the submissive and effeminate manners of the people of Amhara, whom they invariably describe, as "possessing smooth tongues and no hearts."

In addition to his other representations, Totte Máze gave a most admirable imitation of the mincing step and coquettish manners of the women of Amhara, and of their extreme affectation in answering a few of the most common questions. In all these representations, the tones of his voice were so perfectly adapted to the different characters, and his action so thorougly appropriate, that it gave me very unexpected gratification.

The following instance may be related, as a specimen of the wit usually practised by the jesters of this country; who, like the fools of old times, exercise their ingenuity upon persons of every description, without regard to rank

or station. He had, one day, so much offended the Ras by some liberties that he had taken with him, that he ordered him never again to set foot upon his carpet, (which, it may be noticed, extends about half way down the room.) On the following day, however, to the great surprise of the company, the jester made his appearance, mounted on the shoulders of one of his attendants, in which ludicrous situation he advanced close up to the Ras, and with a very whimsical expression of features, cried out, "you can't say that I am on your carpet now." The Ras, who, like most of his countrymen, delights in humour, could not refrain from smiling which insured the jester's forgiveness. Several other anecdotes were related to me, that displayed much originality, but they were of a description that the reader will probably forgive me for omitting.

The chief amusement of the lower class of the community during this season of festivity, consists in playing at a game called 'kersa,' which is precisely similar to the common English game of 'bandy. Large parties meet for this purpose; the inhabitants of whole villages frequently challenging each other to the contest. On these occasions, as might be expected, the game is violently disputed, and when the combatants are pretty equally matched it sometimes takes up the greater part of the day to decide. The victors afterwards return shouting and dancing to their homes amidst the loud acclamations of their female friends. I also occasionally observed, at Antalo, that the vanquished were received with similar honours, and we often heard them challenging their opponents, in a friendly way, to renew the sport, though at other times, the parties, engaged in these contests, fell into a violent rage, both men and women uttering the most terrible menaces, and pouring forth torrents of abuse; so that, as frequently happens in our own country, that which was begun in jest, ended in blows: but, even in such cases, they are never known to attack each other with any other weapon than the sticks, or bandies, which they employ in the game. In one instance, Mr. Pearce mentioned an incident which occurred in his presence, where one-half of the town of Moculla was so hotly engaged against the other, that at last the combat became very alarming, and the Ras himself was obliged to interfere, but did not succeed in parting them, till several men had been laid dead in the field. The Ras received an accidental blow in the fray, notwithstanding which he would not, from a feeling of humanity, which is the distinguishing feature of his character, permit Mr. Pearce to use his pistols, which he had drawn out for the occasion.

ABYSSINIAN BAPTISM.

(From the Same.)

After leaving the Ras at Antálo we proceeded towards Chelicut; and, on our arrival at that place, completed the preparations for our journey to the coast. On the following day I attended the baptism of a Bedowee boy, at that time living as servant with Mr. Pearce, whom we had persuaded to be-

come a convert to the Christian faith, not only with the view of benefitting the poor boy, but also from being desirous, by this last act, of making an impression on the minds of the Abyssinians favourable to the British character. I had previously, by the distribution of a few presents, gained the sanction of his friends; and the boy himself was delighted with the change, owing to the inconveniences to which he had been subjected from being a Musselmaun. This ceremony took place on the 5th, at day-break; an early hour being considered as requisite on account of the subsequent celebration of the sacrament of the communion, which can only be administered fasting.

On reaching the church, we found the head priest, Abou Barea with about twenty priests of an inferior order, waiting in a small area about thirty yards from the spot, some of whom were engaged in chanting psalms, while the rest were busy in preparing the water and making other necessary arrangements for the occasion. At sun-rise, every thing being ready, an attendant was sent round from the high priest, to point out to each person concerned the part which he was to take in the ceremony. The officiating priest was habited in white flowing robes, with a tiara, or silver-mounted cap on his head, and he carried a censer with burning incense in his right hand; a second of equal rank was dressed in similar robes, supporting a large golden cross, while a third held in his hand a small phial containing a quantity of Meiron, or consecrated oil, which is furnished to the church of Abyssinia by the patriarch of Alexandria. The attendant priests stood round in the form of a semicircle, the boy being placed in the centre, and our party ranged in front. After a few minutes interval, employed in singing psalms, some of the priests took the boy and washed him all over very carefully in a large bason of water. While this was passing a smaller font called me-te-mak (which is always kept on the outside of the churches, owing to an unbaptized person not being permitted to enter the church) was placed in the middle of the area filled with water, which the priest consecrated by prayer, waving the incense repeatedly over it, and dropping into it a portion of the meiron in the shape of a cross. The boy was then brought back, dripping from head to foot, and again placed naked and upright in the centre; and was required to renounce "the devil and all his works," which was performed, by his repeating a given formula four separate times, turning each time towards a different point of the compass. The godfather was then demanded, and on my being presented, I named the child George, in honour of his present Majesty, when I was requested to say the Belief and the Lord's Prayer, and to make much the same promises as those required by our own church. The head priest afterwards laid hold of the boy, dipping his own hand into the water, and crossed him over the forehead, pronouncing at the same moment, "George, I baptise thee, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

The whole company then knelt down, and joined in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

Here, as I was given to understand, the ordinary ceremony of baptism concludes: but as the boy had been a Musselmaun, he was, in addition, crossed with the consecrated oil over every joint and limb, or altogether, thirty-six times in different parts of his body. After this, he was wrapped in a clean white linen cloth, and placed for a moment in my arms, the priests telling me, that "I must henceforth consider him verily as my son." The high priest did not take any active part in this ceremony, but the whole was conducted with great decorum, and a due degree of solemnity. The boy afterwards, according to the custom of most of the Eastern churches, was admitted to partake of the Holy Communion. On our return from the church, the high priest accompanied us home, and continued with us nearly an hour. He paid me many compliments on what had passed, and declared, that, "I had done an act which would for ever be recorded in their books; as the baptism of the boy most clearly proved, that the English were not "Franks" (alluding to the conduct of the Jesuits about baptism); but that we adhered to the pure religion of the Apostles. After some conversation of this kind, in which he expressed the highest opinion of our doctrines, he ended by repeating nearly the same words which he had before used to the Ras: "we go on in the dark, not knowing what is right or what is wrong, but I believe we shall do no good until we get a lesson from you;" "and now," he added, rising from his seat, "at the desire of the Ras, and from the friendship I bear you, I have to pray to God for your future prosperity;" he then recited a long prayer for our safe return, to which we with great sincerity answered, "Amen."

ADOWA.

(From the Same.)

The town of Adowa is situated partly on the side, and partly at the bottom of a hill, a circumstance very unusual in Abyssinia; and the houses, which are all of a conical form, are pretty regularly disposed into streets or alleys, interspersed with wanzy trees and small gardens, some of which are cultivated with considerable care; the town itself being plentifully supplied with water from three streams, which take their course through the valley below. The number of residents in this place, may, on a general calculation, be estimated at full eight thousand, as I reckoned in it more than eight hundred habitations, each of which, on a moderate computation, being supposed to contain ten inmates, would altogether amount to a sum probably falling short of the actual population. Adowa may be regarded as the chief mart for commerce on the eastern side of the Tacazze, all the intercourse between the interior provinces and the coast being carried on through the merchants residing at that place, in consequence of which the Mahomedans there have retained a greater degree of importance

than in any other part of the empire, the trade, as I have before remarked, resting almost entirely in their hands.

The chief production of Adowa consists in a manufactory of coarse and fine cloths, the former being considered unrivalled in any other part of the country, and the latter being thought little inferior to those manufactured at Gondar. The quantity of cloth made at Adowa occasions a great demand for cotton, a considerable portion of which is procured from the low countries bordering on the Tacazze, and this is considered of a finer quality, and consequently more valuable, than that brought up from Massowa. The latter, notwithstanding, finds a ready sale, and though its importation be hampered by arbitrary exactions on the road, and a heavy duty on its being landed, fetches a considerable profit. The other imports, which pass through Adowa for the Gondar market, are lead, (in small quantities) block tin, copper, and gold foil; small Persian carpets of a shewy pattern and of low price, raw silks from China, a few velvets, French broad cloths, and different coloured skins from Egypt; glass ware and beads, which find their way from Venice, and a number of other pretty articles, which are brought by different conveyances to Jidda.

The exports which are carried down to the coast in return, most of which pass through the hands of the traders at Adowa, consist of ivory, gold, and slaves; a very considerable quantity of the first article is procured in the province of Walkayt, and in the low country northward of Shiré, and the sale of it is so certain at Massowa, that the price at Adowa only differs in the expenses of carriage being deducted. A great part of the gold collected in the interior finds also its way through Adowa; but this commerce is carried on by the traders with so much secresy, that it is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the quantity. The number of slaves exported, may be computed annually at about a thousand, part of which are sent to Massowa, and the rest to the small ports northward of that place, whence they are privately shipped off by the natives, for the purpose of avoiding the duties levied by the Nayib. The provinces to the south of Adowa chiefly abound in cattle and corn, which, together with the salt procured on the borders, constitute their chief articles of barter. There is a manufactory of small carpets carried on in the province of Samen, some of which were shewn to me at Adowa, and they really were much superior to what might have been expected, as the production of Abyssinian workmanship. At Axum, and in its neighbourhood, the inhabitants are celebrated for the manner in which they prepare skins for making parchment, and they likewise particularly excel in finishing this article for use. The working of iron and brass is general through out the country; but the more highly finished chains, wrought from the last material, are brought into the country from the south, and are said to be manufactured among the Galla.

All workers in iron are called

Búda by the Abyssinians, and a very strange superstition is attached to this employment, every man engaged in the occupation being supposed to possess a power of transforming himself at night into a hyæna, during which he is thought to be capable of preying even upon human flesh: and it is further believed, that if during the period of his transformation he should experience any bodily injury, a corresponding wound would be found on his proper frame. The credit attached to these fabulous ideas appears to be inconceivably strong throughout the country.

ON THE GOLD OF THE COAST OF GUINEA.

(By Denys De Montfort.—From the Philosophical Magazine.)

The mountains in the interior of Africa, contain in their sides great numbers of gold mines: they are very seldom wrought, however, the natives confining themselves almost entirely to collecting the gold dust which is found upon washing certain earths which may be termed auriferous. In many countries of this vast continent the earth is as it were impregnated with gold; and not only do we meet with it in powder, but in considerable masses. This gold has formed and still forms the object of a very extensive and lucrative commerce: the natives of the interior bring it down to the inhabitants of the coast, and the latter sell it in their turn to the Europeans, who have given it the name of the Gold Coast, where it most abounds. Sometimes the gold-merchants, who are also slave-dealers, treat directly with strangers, but the latter most frequently purchase gold which has already passed from nation to nation and through several hands. In spite of all the attempts which have been made, and particularly in latter times by the English, to penetrate into the interior of Africa, this interior is still very little known to us, and the city of Tombuctoo—that city which is said to contain an immense population, is still problematical, for we have nothing on the subject but the vague and lying assertions of some Moorish and African merchants. Some of the latter undertake long voyages, which frequently last upwards of a month. Being situated at two or three hundred leagues from the coast, they penetrate as much further into the interior in order to procure gold, slaves, and elephant's teeth, which they deliver to the European vessels or establishments. In short these people are very mysterious in all their operations, and it is very difficult to obtain from them the slightest intelligence: not only their taciturnity, their reserve, and jealousy, are obstacles, but their various languages furnish others, for it requires an interpreter always to make oneself understood. Africa is so divided among tribes without number, that we presume it would not be difficult to reckon more than a thousand different languages, without including the numerous dialects which are derived from them. It is thus that we see arrive from the source of the river of Volta, the mouth of which is situated in 5° 55′ north latitude, people who from tribe to tribe, and from interpreter to interpreter at

length fall in with the great island of Malfi, a kind of religious capital which, placed in the midst of the river, is still upwards of 60 leagues from the coast, and the inhabitants of which, almost all brokers, and of course linguists, end by accompanying them to the sea-shore.

Whether it is in small grains or in dust, the gold of Guinea is extremely pale in colour, although very pure; and it greatly resembles the filings of yellow copper, with which Negroes or other cheats mix it fraudulently. When a Negro plays this trick, if he is discovered and this is easily done by aqua-fortis), he is instantly made a slave: a White man comes off a little better. But there is still another fraud which a buyer must be upon his guard against: this is, when the gold has not been thoroughly cleaned; and as the sand mixed with it is quartzous, the nitric acid has no effect on it: in this case it requires a keen eye, a glass, or even the crucible if it be at hand. The gold-dust is the only part of this precious metal which the Blacks sell to the Europeans. The lumps, of which there are some so large that the king of Assianti possesses one requiring four men to lift it, (the Negroes call these pieces "image gold,") are held sacred, and when they do not exceed an ounce in weight are bored to make necklaces and bracelets for the arms, or legs. They know also how to work and melt them. The principal image or grand deity of Akra, is a man's head of solid gold or perhaps even a naturally formed mass which has assumed that form.

The black merchant is always extremely skilful in this commerce: he knows the price of what he sells with the utmost precision; and that there may be no fraud, he weighs it himself with scales which he always carries with him. Formerly this trade was much more considerable than it is now:—we shall see the reason presently.

The Negroes have in common with Europeans two ways of procuring gold, digging and washing. The Negroes of the coast are washers only, while those who live among the mountains are essentially miners.

The mountains of Guinea, at least those which we are acquainted with, are in general granitic and schistous; thin masses of granite, as their summits prove, have formed by the lapse of time, and by their *detritus* the gneiss which forms broad beds on their lower flanks. In the rainy seasons, torrents descend from these mountains, carrying with them stones and gravel, which being torn from the higher rocks present the same elements. These mountains are filled with mines of gold and iron. The first of these metals seems to have been sought for by Negroes from time immemorial: as to the latter they do not know how to use it, and it is not the interest of Europeans to teach them; gold is found in them in a primitive state in narrow stripes, and it is found as usual between two layers of a granite, finer, more compact, and more highly coloured than the rest of the rock: the Negroes have not yet thought of working the latter, but it is probable that avarice will compel

them to do so, now that the slave-trade is abolished, and that the excess of population is forced to provide for itself: for, notwithstanding the enormous exportation of human beings being stopped, they have still their helots: these are Negroes, who are slaves either from being taken in war, from being insolvent debtors, from having lost their personal liberty at play, or from being sold by their parents. As to malefactors and rebels, they are uniformly sold to Europeans.

The Negroes, therefore, work only the auriferous sands and the gneiss or schistous beds and banks of granite, which constitute the base of their mountains, and which being friable are easily dug into. If they attack the sides, they dig a fosse in the first place from twenty to thirty feet in depth, on an indeterminate breadth, until they begin to be alarmed for the crumbling down of the earth; the gold, as being heavier than quartz, schorl, and feldspar, the constituent principles of primitive granite, has been deeper seated in their common fall: they begin to find it, however, at the depth of three feet: they had no idea of using props of wood until they were taught by Europeans, and nothing in the world could induce them to make a regular pit, or bury themselves under ground. In proportion as they advance in the work, the lumps are put into pouches fixed round their waists, and some miners get very rich, as they only pay the king a fixed and daily allowance. In 1790, the king of Assianti had six hundred slaves at work for him, each of whom engaged to supply him with half an ounce *per diem*, and some of them had so much good sense as to form a sort of company, and throw into a joint stock the fruits of their labours. The earth thrown up during the digging, is laid in heaps on the edges of the fosse, where other miners, their wives and children, receive it in bags and carry it to the nearest river on their heads, for the Negro never carries any thing on his back. They wade into the river up to the middle, and then dexterously dipping in their bags, they wash and shake its contents, so as to make the gold fall to the bottom: they then pour off the sand and earth, and the gold-dust remains.

As to the gold-finders on the banks of rivers and the sea-shore, they are less fortunate in their researches, and it is generally women who are thus employed. They conduct themselves precisely like the mountaineers, who in their turn are more fortunate than those on the sea-shore: the latter collect in bags the sand thrown up by a tempest, and act precisely like the former by washing, &c. In general the price of gold is fixed in Africa, and never fluctuates: in Europe it is supposed to yield 25 per cent profit.

But it is not so considerable now as it has been; for several African princes more powerful than others, and anxious to secure a monopoly have compelled the weaker to renounce all searching for gold. Thus the sovereign of Akim, who has been conquered by the king of Assianti, dares not any longer work his rich mines: they used to furnish upwards of 80 ounces of gold per

week to the coast, *i. e.* nearly 5,000 ounces of gold per annum.

From what has been said, it is not to be wondered that the English have attached much importance to exploring the interior of Africa; and without admitting all the reports on the subject to be true, it cannot be doubted that the precious metal is very abundant, and that the mines may still be considered as virgin mines never having been visited by Europeans.

In the year 1800 a society was formed in France for exploring Africa, and it soon consisted of 300 persons: but it received no encouragement from the Government, and fell to pieces. For my part, I had quitted it previously, on being appointed mineralogist to the voyage round the world under Captain Baudin.

Certainly, if France will consent to abandon for ever the odious slave-trade, our august sovereign will have it in his power not only to promote greatly the welfare of his own country, but the peace and tranquillity of Africa. There exists no country in the world so susceptible of general cultivation: we know that certain districts in Africa are fertile in corn, and grain of every kind grows there intermixed with sugar canes lately introduced, and which protect the grain from hail. The plants of India, Europe, America and Australasia, or the fifth portion of the globe, will flourish there in perpetual spring, and the animals of all climates can be easily naturalized. The Negroes whose respect for the Whites is extreme, notwithstanding what they have suffered from them, will cheerfully give up their fields to be cultivated by us. Hands, servants, and even slaves will not be wanting; and this will be a true method of preventing these nations from massacring their prisoners of war, as the king of Dahomet does at the present moment. May our feeble voice on this subject reach the ear of royalty!

ACCOUNT OF MURRAY'S ISLANDS ON THE EAST COAST OF TERRA AUSTRALIS.

(*From Captain Flinders's Voyage.*)

Finding by the latitude that we had been set considerably to the north, and were out of the parallel of Murray's Islands, I tacked to the S. S. W.; and at two o'clock the largest island was seen bearing S. 38° W. about five leagues. Soon afterward, a reef came in sight to the south-east, extending in patches toward the islands; and presently another was distinguished to the westward, from the mast head, which took nearly a parallel direction, the passage between them being about four miles wide. We steered along the lee side of eastern reef, at the distance of a mile with soundings from 29 to 24 fathoms, coral sand, until four o'clock; the reef then trended more southward, and we edged away for the islands, of which Mr. Westall sketched the appearance. At half past five the largest island bore S. 36° E. to 28° W., one mile and a half; and there being more reefs coming in sight to the westward, the anchor was immediately let go in 20 fathoms, coarse sand and shells.

The north and east sides of the island are surrounded by a reef, which may probably include the two smaller isles on its south-west side; but it is totally unconnected with the reefs to the north-east. These appear to be a northern continuation of the vast bank, on the outside of which the Pandora sailed, as far as 11½° south, and in the chart of Captain Edwards' track, published by Mr. Dalrymple, it is marked as surrounding the Islands; whereas it is at least four miles distant from the reef which probably does surround them.

A number of poles standing up in various places, more especially between the islands, appeared at a distance, like the masts of canoes, and made me apprehend that the inhabitants of the Strait had collected a fleet here; but on approaching nearer, the poles were found to be upon the reefs, and were probably set up for some purpose connected with fishing. We had scarcely anchored when between forty and fifty Indians came off, in three canoes. They would not come along-side of the ship, but lay off at a little distance, holding up cocoa-nuts, joints of bamboo filled with water, plantains, bows and arrows, and vociferating *tooree! tooree!* and *mammoosee!* A barter soon commenced, and was carried on in this manner; a hatchet or other piece of Iron (tooree) being held up, they offered a bunch of green plantains, a bow and quiver of arrows, or what they judged would be received in exchange; signs of acceptance being made, the Indian leaped over-board with his barter, and handed it to a man who went down the side to him; and receiving his hatchet, swam back to the canoe. Some delivered their articles without any distrust of the exchange, but this was not always the case. Their eagerness to get *tooree* was great, and at first any thing of that same metal was received; but afterwards, if a nail were held up to an Indian, he shook his head, striking the edge of his right hand upon the left arm, in the attitude of chopping; and he was well enough understood.

At sunset, two of the canoes returned to Murray's Island, paddling to windward with more velocity than one of our boats could have rowed: the third set a narrow, upright sail, between two masts in the fore part of the canoe, and steered north-westward, as I judged, for the Darnley's Island of Captain Bligh.

I did not forget that the inhabitants of these islands had made an attack upon the Providence and Assistant in 1792 (Introduction, p. xxv.); nor that Mr. Bampton had some people cut off at Darnley's Island in 1793 (p. xxxiv—xxxix.) The marines were therefore kept under arms, the guns clear and matches lighted; and officers were stationed to watch every motion, one to each canoe, so long as they remained near the ship. Bows and arrows were contained in all the canoes; but no intention of hostility was manifested by the Indians, unless those who steered for Darnley's Island might be supposed to go for assistance.

We did not get under weigh in the morning, until the sun was high enough for altitudes to be taken for the time-keepers. Soon after daylight, the natives were

with us again, in seven canoes; some of them came under the stern, and fifteen or twenty of the people ascended on board, bringing in their hands, pearl-oyster shells, and necklaces of cowries; with which, and some bows and arrows, they obtained more of the precious *tooree*. Wishing to secure the friendship and confidence of these islanders to such vessels as might hereafter pass through Torres' Strait, and not being able to distinguish any chief amongst them, I selected the oldest man, and presented him with a hand-saw, a hammer and nails, and some other trifles; of all which we attempted to shew him the use but I believe without success; for the poor old man became frightened, on finding himself to be so particularly noticed.

At this time we began to heave short for weighing, and made signs to the Indians to go down into their canoes, which they seemed unwilling to comprehend; but on the seamen going aloft to loose the sails, they went hastily down the stern ladder, and ship's sides, and shoved off; and before the anchor was up, they paddled back to the shore, without our good understanding having suffered any interruption.

The colour of these Indians is a dark chocolate; they are active muscular men, about the middle size, and their countenances expressive of a quick apprehension. Their features and hair appeared to be similar to those of the natives of New South Wales, and they also go quite naked, but some of them had ornaments of shell work, and of plaited hair or fibres of bark, about their waists, necks and ancles. Our friend Bongaree could not understand any thing of their language, nor did they pay much attention to him; he seemed, indeed, to feel his own inferiority, and made but a poor figure amongst them. The arms of these people have been described in the voyage of Captain Bligh (Introduction, p. xxiii); as also the canoes, of which the annexed plate, from a drawing by Mr. Westall, gives a correct representation. The two masts, when not wanted, are laid along the gunwales; when set up, they stand abreast of each other in the fore part of the canoe, and seemed to be secured by one set of shrouds, with a stay from one mast head to the other. The sail is extended between them; but when going with a side wind, the lee mast is brought aft by a back stay, and the sail then stands obliquely. In other words they brace up by setting in the head of the lee mast, and perhaps the foot also; and can then lie within seven points of the wind, and possibly nearer. This was their mode, so far as a distant view would admit of judging; but how these long canoes keep to the wind, and make such way as they do, without any after-sail, I am at a loss to know.

Murray's largest island is nearly two miles long, by something more than one in breadth; it is rather high land, and the hill at its western end, may be seen from a ship's deck at the distance of eight or nine leagues, in a clear day. The two smaller isles seemed to be single hills, rising abruptly from the sea, and to be scarcely accessible; nor did we see upon them any fires, or other marks of inhabitants. On the

shores of the large island were many huts, surrounded by palisades, apparently of bamboo; cocoa-nut trees were abundant, both on the low grounds and the sides of the hills, and plantains, with some other fruits, had been brought to us. There were many Indians sitting in groups upon the shore, and the seven canoes which came off to the ship in the morning, contained from ten to twenty men each, or together, about a hundred. If we suppose these hundred men to have been one half of what belonged to the islands, and to the two hundred men, add as many women and three hundred children, the population of Murray's Isles will amount to seven hundred; of which nearly the whole must belong to the larger island.

ACCOUNT OF WELLESLEY'S ISLANDS ON THE NORTH COAST OF TERRA AUSTRALIS.

(From the Same.)

Allen's Isle is between four and five miles in length, and though generally barren, there are bushes and small trees upon it, and some tolerable grass. It is altogether low land; but the south-east end is cliffy, and within two cables length of it there is 4 fathoms; no fresh water was found near the shore, nor any place where casks could be conveniently landed. After taking a set of bearings I left the gentlemen to follow their pursuits, and rowed north-westward, intending to go round the island; but an impassable reef extended so far out, that the project was given up; and after taking angles from one of the rocks, I went eastward to a smaller island, two miles off, where several Indians were perceived. The water was too shallow for the boat to get near them; but we landed at a little distance, and walked after three men who were dragging six small rafts toward the extreme northern rocks, where three other natives were sitting.

These men not choosing to abandon their rafts, an interview was unavoidable, and they came on shore with their spears to wait our approach. One of us advanced towards them, unarmed; and signs being made to lay down their spears, which were understood to mean that they should sit down, they complied; and by degrees, a friendly intercourse was established. They accepted some red worsted caps and fillets, as also a hatchet and an adze, the use of which being explained, was immediately comprehended. In return, they gave us two very rude spears, and a *womerah*, or throwing stick, of nearly the same form as those used by the natives of Port Jackson.

The rafts consisted of several straight branches of mangrove, very much dried, and lashed together in two places with the largest ends one way, so as to form a broad part, and the smaller ends closing to a point. Near the broad end was a bunch of grass, where the man sits to paddle; but the raft, with his weight alone, must swim very deep; and indeed I should scarcely have supposed it could float a man at all. Upon one of the rafts was a short

net, which, from the size of the meshes, was probably intended to catch turtle; upon another was a young shark; and these, with their paddles and spears, seemed to constitute the whole of their earthly riches.

Two of the three men were advanced in years, and from the resemblance of feature were probably brothers. With the exception of two chiefs at Taheity, these were the tallest Indians I had ever seen; the two brothers being from three to four inches higher than my coxswain, who measured five feet eleven. They were not remarkable for being either stout or slender; though like most of the Australians, their legs did not bear the European proportion to the size of their heads and bodies. The third native was not so tall as the other two; and he was, according to our notions, better proportioned. Their features did not much differ from those of their countrymen on the South and East Coasts; but they had each of them lost *two* front teeth from the upper jaw. Their hair was short, though not curly; and a fillet of net work, which the youngest man had wrapped round his head, was the sole ornament or clothing seen amongst them. The two old men appeared, to my surprise, to have undergone circumcision; but the posture of the youngest, who remained sitting down, did not allow of observation being made upon him.

After being five minutes with them, the old men proposed to go to our boat; and this being agreed to, we proceeded together, hand in hand. But they stopped half way, and retreating a little, the eldest made a short harangue, which concluded with the word *jahree!* pronounced with emphasis; they then returned to the rafts, and dragged them towards their three companions who were sitting on the furthest rocks. These I judged to be women, and that the proposal of the men to go to our boat was a feint to get us further from them; it did not seem, however, that the women were so much afraid of us, as the men appeared to be on their account; for although we walked back, past the rafts, much nearer than before, they remained very quietly picking oysters. It was not my desire to annoy these poor people; and therefore, leaving them to their own way, we took an opposite direction to examine the island.

This low piece of land is between one and two miles long, and from its form received the name of *Horse-shoe Island*; there is very little soil mixed with the sand on its surface, and except the mangrove trees upon the shore, it bears nothing larger than bushes. We did not find any huts; but the dried grass spread round two or three neighbouring fire places, marked the last residence of the Indians. Near it were lying several large spiral shells, probably the vessels in which they had brought water from the main land; for none was found on the island, nor was there any appearance that it could be procured. Shells and bones of turtle, some of them fresh, were plentifully scattered around; upon the beach also there were turtle tracks, and several of these animals were seen in the water du-

ring the day; but it was not our fortune to take one of them.

I shall now sum up into one view, the principal remarks made during our stay amongst these islands. The stone most commonly seen on the shores is an iron ore, in some places so strongly impregnated, that I conceive it would be a great acquisition to a colony fixed in the neighbourhood. Above this is a concreted mass of coral, shells, coral sand, and grains of iron ore, which sometimes appears at the surface, but is usually covered either with sand or vegetable earth, or a mixture of both. Such appeared most generally to be the consistence of all the islands; but there are many local varieties.

The soil, even in the best parts, is far behind fertility; but the small trees and bushes which grow there, and the grass in some of the less-covered places, save the larger islands from the reproach of being absolutely sterile. The principal woods are *eucalyptus* and *casuarina*, of a size too small in general to be fit for other purposes than the fire; the *pandanus* grows almost every where, but most abundantly in the sandy parts; and the botanists made out a long list of plants, several of which were quite new to them.

We saw neither quadruped nor reptile upon the islands. Birds were rather numerous; the most useful of them were ducks of several species, and bustards; and one of these last, shot by Mr. Bauer, weighed between ten and twelve pounds, and made us an excellent dinner. The flesh of this bird is distributed in a manner directly contrary to that of the domestic turkey, the white meat being upon the legs, and the black upon the breast. In the woody parts of the islands were seen crows and white cockatoos; as also cuckoo-pheasants, pigeons, and small birds peculiar to this part of the country. On the shores were pelicans, gulls, sea-pies, ox-birds, and sand-larks; but except the gulls, none of these tribes were numerous. The sea afforded a variety of fish; and in such abundance, that it was rare not to give a meal to all the ship's company from one or two hauls of the Seine. Turtle abound amongst the islands; but it seemed to be a fatality that we could neither peg any from the boat, nor yet catch them on shore.

Indians were repeatedly seen upon both Bentinck's and Sweer's Islands; but they always avoided us, and sometimes disappeared in a manner which seemed extraordinary. It is probable that they hid themselves in caves dug in the ground; for we discovered in one instance a large hole, containing two apartments (so to call them), in each of which a man might lie down. Fire places under the shade of the trees, with dried grass spread around, were often met with; and these I apprehend to be their fine-weather, and the caves their foul-weather residences. The fern or some similar root, appears to form a part of their subsistence; for there were some places in the sand and in the dry swamps, where the ground had been so dug up with pointed sticks that it resembled the work of a herd of swine.

Whether these people reside

constantly upon the islands, or come over at certain seasons from the main, was uncertain; canoes, they seemed to have none, but to make their voyages upon rafts, similar to those seen at Horse-shoe Island, and of which some were found on the shore in other places. I had been taught by the Dutch accounts to expect that the inhabitants of Carpentaria were ferocious, and armed with bows and arrows as well as spears. I found them to be timid; and so desirous to avoid intercourse with strangers, that it was by surprise alone that our sole interview, that at Horse-shoe Island, was brought about; and certainly there was then nothing ferocious in their conduct. Of bows and arrows not the least indication was perceived, either at these islands or at Coen River; and the spears were too heavy and clumsily made, to be dangerous as offensive weapons: in the defensive, they might have some importance.

It is worthy of remark, that the three natives seen at Horse-shoe Island had lost the *two* upper front teeth; and Dampier, in speaking of the inhabitants of the North-west Coast, says, "the two front teeth of the upper jaw are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young." Nothing of the kind was observed in the natives of the islands in Torres' Strait, nor at Keppel, Hervey's, or at Glass-house Bays, on the East Coast; yet at Port Jackson, further south, it is the custom for the boys, on arriving at the age of puberty, to have *one* of the upper front teeth knocked out, but no more; nor are the girls subjected to the same operation. At Two-fold Bay, still further south, no such custom prevails, nor did I observe it at Port Philip or King George's Sound, on the South Coast; but at Van Diemen's Land it seems to be used partially, for M. Labillardière says (p. 320 of the London translation), "we observed some, in whom one of the middle teeth of the upper jaw was wanting, and others in whom both were gone. We could not learn the object of this custom; but it is not general, for the greater part of the people had all their teeth." The rite of circumcision, which seemed to have been practised upon two of the three natives at Horse-shoe Island, and of which better proofs were found in other parts of the Gulph of Carpentaria, is, I believe, novel in the history of Terra Australis.

On Sweer's Island, seven human skulls and many bones were found lying together, near three extinguished fires; and a square piece of timber, seven feet long, which was of teak wood, and according to the judgment of the carpenter had been a quarter-deck carling of a ship, was thrown up on the western beach. On Bentinck's Island I saw the stumps of at least twenty trees, which had been felled with an axe, or some sharp instrument of iron; and not far from the same place were scattered the broken remains of an earthen jar. Putting these circumstances together, it seemed probable that some ship from the East Indies had been wrecked here, two or three years back;—that part of the crew had been killed by the Indians;—and that the others had gone away, perhaps to the main land, upon rafts

constructed after the manner of the natives. This could be no more than conjecture; but it seemed to be so supported by the facts, that I felt anxious to trace the route of the unfortunate people, and to relieve them from the distress and danger to which they must be exposed.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, AND THE PRECEDING ACTIONS.

Prussian Official Report.

It was on the 15th of this month (June) that Napoleon, after having collected on the 14th five corps of his army, and the several corps of the guard, between Maubeuge and Beaumont, commenced hostilities. The points of concentration of the four Prussian corps were Fleurus, Namur, Ciney, and Hannut, the situation of which made it possible to unite the army in one of these points in 24 hours.

On the 15th, Napoleon advanced by Thuin, upon the two banks of the Sambre, against Charleroi. General Ziethen had collected the first corps near Fleurus, and had on that day a very warm action with the enemy, who, after having taken Charleroi, directed his march upon Fleurus. General Ziethen maintained himself in his position near that place.

Field Marshal Blucher intending to fight a great battle with the enemy as soon as possible, the three other corps of the Prussian army were consequently directed upon Sombref, a league and a half from Fleurus, where the 2nd and 3rd corps were to arrive on the 15th, and the 4th corps on the 16th.

Lord Wellington had united his army between Ath and Nivelles, which enabled him to assist Field Marshal Blucher, in case the battle should be fought on the 15th.

JUNE 16.—BATTLE OF LIGNY.

The Prussian army was posted on the heights between Brie and Sombref, and beyond the last place, and occupied with a large force the villages of St. Amand and Ligny, situated in its front. Mean time only three corps of the army had joined; the 4th, which was stationed between Liege and Hannut, had been delayed in its march by several circumstances, and was not yet come up. Nevertheless, Field Marshal Blucher resolved to give battle; Lord Wellington having already put in motion to support him a strong division of his army, as well as his whole reserve stationed in the environs of Brussels, and the fourth corps of the Prussian army being also on the point of arriving.

The battle began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy brought up above 130,000 men, The Prussian army was 80,000 strong. The village of St Amand was the first point attacked by the enemy, who carried it after a vigorous resistance.

He then directed his efforts against Ligny; it is a large village, solidly built, situated on a rivulet of the same name. It was there that a contest began which may be considered as one of the most obstinate recorded in history. Villages have often been taken and retaken; but here the combat continued for five hours in the villages themselves, and the move-

ments forward or backwards were confined to a very narrow space. On both sides fresh troops continually came up. Each army had behind the part of the village which it occupied great masses of infantry, which maintained the combat, and were continually renewed by the reinforcements which they received from their rear, as well as from the heights on the right and left. About two hundred cannon were directed from both sides against the village, which was on fire in several places at once. From time to time the combat extended along the whole line, the enemy having also directed numerous troops against the third corps; however, the main contest was near Ligny. Things seemed to take a favourable turn for the Prussian troops, a part of the village of St. Amand having been retaken by a battalion commanded by the Field Marshal in person; in consequence of which advantage we had regained a height, which had been abandoned after the loss of St. Amand. Nevertheless the battle continued about Ligny with the same fury. The issue seemed to depend upon the arrival of the English troops, or on that of the fourth corps of the Prussian army; in fact, the arrival of this last division would have afforded the Field Marshal the means of making, immediately, with the right wing, an attack, from which great success might be expected: but news arrived that the English division destined to support us was violently attacked by a corps of the French army, and that it was with great difficulty it had maintained itself in its position at Quatre Bras. The fourth corps of the army did not appear, so that we were forced to maintain alone the contest with an army greatly superior in numbers. The evening was already much advanced, and the combat about Ligny continued with the same fury and the same equality of success; we invoked, but in vain, the arrival of those succours which were so necessary; the danger became every hour more and more urgent; all the divisions were engaged, or had already been so, and there were not any corps at hand able to support them. Suddenly a division of the enemy's infantry, which by favour of the night had made a circuit round the village without being observed, at the same time that some regiments of cuirassiers had forced the passage on the other side, took in the rear the main body of our army, which was posted behind the house. This surprise on the part of the enemy was decisive, especially at the moment when our cavalry, also posted on a height behind the village, was repulsed by the enemy's cavalry in repeated attacks.

Our infantry posted behind Ligny, though forced to retreat, did not suffer itself to be discouraged, either by being surprised by the enemy in the darkness, a circumstance which exaggerates in the mind of man the dangers to which he finds himself exposed, or by the idea of seeing itself surrounded on all sides. Formed in masses, it coolly repulsed all the attacks of the cavalry, and retreated in good order upon the heights, whence it continued its retrograde movement upon Tilly. In consequence of the sudden ir-

ruption of the enemy's cavalry, several of our cannons in their precipitate retreat had taken directions which led them to defiles, in which they necessarily fell into disorder; in this manner, 15 pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. At the distance of a quarter of a league from the field of battle, the army formed again. The enemy did not venture to pursue it. The village of Brie remained in our possession during the night, as well as Sombref, where Gen. Thielman had fought with the third corps, and whence he at day-break slowly began to retreat towards Gembloux, where the fourth corps, under General Bulow, had at length arrived during the night. The first and second corps proceeded in the morning behind the defile of Mount St. Guibert. Our loss in killed and wounded was great; the enemy, however, took from us no prisoners, except a part of our wounded. The battle was lost but not our honour. Our soldiers had fought with a bravery which equalled every expectation; their fortitude remained unshaken, because every one retained his confidence in his own strength. On this day Field Marshal Blucher had encountered the greatest dangers. A charge of cavalry led on by himself, had failed. Whilst that of the enemy was vigorously pursuing, a musket shot struck the Field Marshal's horse; the animal, far from being stopped in his career by this wound, began to gallop more furiously till it dropped down dead. The Field Marshal, stunned by the violent fall, lay entangled under the horse. The enemy's cuirassiers following up their advantage, advanced: our last horseman had already passed by the Field Marshal, an Adjutant alone remained with him, and had just alighted, resolved to share his fate. The danger was great, but Heaven watched over us. The enemy pursuing their charge, passed rapidly by the Field Marshal without seeing him: the next moment, a second charge of our cavalry having repulsed them, they again passed by him with the same precipitation, not perceiving him, any more than they had done the first time. Then, but not without difficulty, the Field Marshal was disengaged from under the dead horse and he immediately mounted a dragoon horse.

On the 17th in the evening, the Prussian army concentrated itself in the environs of Wavre. Napoleon put himself in motion against Lord Wellington upon the great road leading from Charleroi to Brussels. An English division maintained on the same day near Quatre Bras a very severe contest with the enemy.—Lord Wellington had taken a position on the road to Brussels, having his right wing leaning upon Braine-la-Leu, the centre near Mont St. Jean, and the left wing against La Haye Sainte. Lord Wellington wrote to the Field Marshal that he was resolved to accept the battle in this position, if the Field Marshal would support him with two corps of his army. The Field Marshal promised to come with his whole army: he even proposed, in case Napoleon should not attack, that the Allies themselves, with their whole united force, should attack him

the next day. This may serve to shew how little the battle of the 16th had disorganised the Prussian army, or weakened its moral strength. Thus ended the day of the 17th.

BATTLE OF THE 18TH.

At break of day the Prussian army again began to move. The 4th and 2nd corps marched by St. Lambert, where they were to take a position, covered by the forest, near Frichemont, to take the enemy in the rear, when the moment should appear favourable. The first corps was to operate by Ohain on the right flank of the enemy. The third corps was to follow slowly in order to afford succour in case of need. The battle began about 10 o'clock in the morning. The English army occupied the heights of Mont St. Jean; that of the French was on the heights before Planchenoit: the former was about 80,000 strong; the enemy had above 130,000. In a short time the battle became general along the whole line. It seems that Napoleon had the design to throw the left wing upon the centre, and thus to effect the separation of the English army from the Prussian, which he believed to be retreating upon Maestricht. For this purpose he had placed the greatest part of his reserve in the centre, against his right wing, and upon this point he attacked with fury. The English army fought with a valour which it is impossible to surpass. The repeated charges of the Old Guard were baffled by the intrepidity of the Scotch regiments; and at every charge the French cavalry was overthrown by the English cavalry. But the superiority of the enemy in numbers was too great; Napoleon continually brought forward considerable masses, and with whatever firmness the English troops maintained themselves in their position, it was not possible but that such heroic exertions must have a limit.

It was half-past four o'clock. The excessive difficulties of the passage by the defile of St. Lambert had considerably retarded the march of the Prussian columns, so that only two brigades of the fourth corps had arrived at the covered position which was assigned to them. The decisive moment was come; there was not an instant to be lost. The Generals did not suffer it to escape. They resolved immediately to begin the attack with the troops which they had at hand. General Bulow, therefore, with two brigades and a corps of cavalry, advanced rapidly upon the rear of the enemy's right wing. The enemy did not lose his presence of mind; he instantly turned his reserve against us, and a murderous conflict began on that side. The combat remained long uncertain, while the battle with the English army still continued with the same violence.

Towards six o'clock in the evening, we received the news that General Thielman, with the third corps, was attacked near Wavre by a very considerable corps of the enemy, and that they were already disputing the possession of the town. The Field Marshal, however, did not suffer himself to be disturbed by this news; it was on the spot where he was, and no

where else, that the affair was to be decided. A conflict continually supported by the same obstinacy, and kept up by fresh troops, could alone insure the victory, and if it were obtained here, any reverse sustained near Wavre was of little consequence. The columns, therefore, continued their movements. It was half an hour past seven, and the issue of the battle was still uncertain. The whole of the 4th corps and a part of the second under Gen. Pvich, had successively come up. The troops fought with desperate fury: however, some uncertainty was perceived in their movements and it was observed that some pieces of cannon were retreating. At this moment the first columns of the corps of Gen. Ziethen arrived on the points of attack, near the village of Smouhen, on the enemy's right flank, and instantly charged them. This moment decided the defeat of the enemy. His right wing was broken in three places; he abandoned his positions. Our troops rushed forward at the *pas de charge*, and attacked him on all sides, whilst at the same time the whole English line advanced.

Circumstances were extremely favourable to the attack formed by the Prussian army: the ground rose in an amphitheatre, so that our artillery could freely open its fire from the summit of a great many heights which rose gradually above each other, and in the intervals of which the troops descended into the plain, formed into brigades, and in the greatest order; while fresh corps continually unfolded themselves, issuing from the forest on the height behind us. The enemy, however, still preserved means to retreat, till the village of Planchenois, which he had on his rear, and which was defended by the guard, was, after several bloody attacks, carried by storm. From that time the retreat became a rout, which soon spread through the whole French army, which in its dreadful confusion, hurrying away every thing that attempted to stop it, soon assumed the appearance of the flight of an army of barbarians. It was half-past nine. The Field Marshal assembled all the superior officers, and gave orders to send the last man and the last horse in pursuit of the enemy. The van of the army accelerated its march. The French being pursued without intermission, was absolutely disorganised. The causeway presented the appearance of an immense shipwreck: it was covered with an innumerable quantity of cannon, caissons, carriages, baggage, arms and wrecks of every kind. Those of the enemy who had attempted to repose for a time, and had not expected to be so quickly pursued, were driven from more than nine bivouacs. In some villages they attempted to maintain themselves; but as soon as they heard the beating of our drums or the sound of the trumpet, they either fled or threw themselves into the houses, where they were cut down or made prisoners. It was moonlight which greatly favoured the pursuit, for the whole march was but a continued chase, either in the corn-fields or the houses.

At Genappe the enemy had entrenched himself with cannon and overturned carriages; at our ap-

proach we suddenly heard in the town a great noise and a motion of carriages; at the entrance we were exposed to a brisk fire of musketry; we replied by some cannon shot, followed by an *hurra*, and an instant after, the town was our's. It was here that among many other equipages, the carriage of Napoleon was taken; he had just left it to mount on horseback, and in his hurry had forgotten in it his sword and hat. Thus the affair continued till break of day. About 40,000 men, in the most complete disorder, the remains of the whole army, have saved themselves, retreating through Charleroi, partly without arms, and carrying with them only 27 pieces of their numerous artillery.

The enemy in his flight has passed all his fortresses, the only defence of his frontiers, which are now passed by our armies.

At three o'clock Napoleon had dispatched from the field of battle a Courier to Paris, with the news that victory was no longer doubtful: a few hours after, he had no longer an army left. We have not yet any exact account of the enemy's loss; it is enough to know that two-thirds of the whole army are killed, wounded, or prisoners: among the latter are Generals Mouton, Duhesme, and Compans. Up to this time, about 300 cannon and above 500 caissons, are in our hands.

Few victories have been so complete; and there is certainly no example that an army, two days after losing a battle, engaged in such an action, and so gloriously maintained it. Honour be to such troops, capable of so much firmness and valour! In the middle of the position occupied by the French army and exactly upon the height, is a farm, called *La Belle Alliance.* The march of all the Prussian columns was directed towards this farm, which was visible from every side. It was there that Napoleon was during the battle. It was thence that he gave his orders, that he flattered himself with the hopes of victory, and it was there that his ruin was decided. There, too, it was, that by a happy chance Field Marshal Blucher and Lord Wellington met in the dark and mutually saluted each other as victors.

In commemoration of the alliance which now subsists between the English and Prussian nations, of the union of the two armies, and their reciprocal confidence, the Field Marshal desired, that this battle should bear the name of *La Belle Alliance.*

By the order of Field Marshal Blucher,

General GNEISENAU.

Relation of the Spanish General Alava.
From the Madrid Gazette.

"I joined the army on the morning of the 18th, though I had received no orders to that effect because I believed that I should thus best serve his Majesty, and at the same time fulfil your Excellency's directions, and this determination has afforded me the satisfaction of having been present at the most important battle that has been fought for many centuries, in its consequences, its duration, and the talents of the chiefs on both sides; and because

the peace of the world, and the future security of all Europe, may be said to have depended on its result.

"The position occupied by his Lordship was very good; but towards the centre it had various weak points, which required good troops to guard them, and much science and skill on the part of the general-in-chief. These qualifications were, however, to be found in abundance in the British troops and their illustrious Commander; and it may be asserted, without offence to any one, that to them both belongs the chief part, or all the glory of this memorable day.

"On the right of the position, and a little in advance, was a country-house, the importance of which Lord Wellington quickly perceived, because without it the position could not be attacked on that side, and it might therefore be considered as its key. The Duke confided this important point to three companies of the English guards under the command of Lord Saltoun, and laboured during the night of the 17th in fortifying it as well as possible, lining its garden, and a wood which served as its park, with Nassau troops and sharp-shooters.

"At half past 10 a movement was observed in the enemy's line, and many officers were seen coming from and going to a particular point, where there was a very considerable corps of infantry, which we afterwards understood to be the Imperial Guard; here was Buonaparte in person, and from this point issued all the orders. In the meantime the enemy's masses were forming, and every thing announced the approaching combat, which began at half past eleven, the enemy attacking with one of his corps and with his usual shouts the country-house on the right.

"The Nassau troops found it necessary to abandon their post; but the enemy met such resistance in the house, that though they surrounded it on three sides and attacked it most desperately, they were compelled to desist from their enterprise, leaving a great number of killed and wounded on the spot. Lord Wellington sent fresh English troops, who recovered the wood and garden, and the combat ceased for the present on this side.

"The enemy then opened a horrible fire of artillery from more than 200 pieces, under cover of which Buonaparte made a general attack from the centre to the right with infantry and cavalry, in such numbers that it required all the skill of his lordship to post his troops, and all the good qualities of the latter to resist the attack.

"General Picton, who was with his division on the road from Brussels to Charleroi, advanced with the bayonet to receive them; but was unfortunately killed at the moment when the enemy, appalled by the attitude of this division, fired and then fled.

"The English Life Guards then charged with the greatest vigour and the 49th and 105th French regiments lost their eagles in this charge, together with from 2 to 3,000 prisoners. A column

of cavalry, at whose head were the cuirassiers, advanced to charge the Life Guards, and thus save their infantry, but the Guards received them with the greatest vigour, and the most sanguinary cavalry fight, perhaps ever witnessed, was the consequence.

"The French cuirassiers were completely beaten in spite of their cuirasses, by troops who had nothing of the sort, and lost one of their eagles in this conflict which was taken by the heavy English cavalry called the *Royals*."

General Alva next mentions the approach of the Prussian army, "which," he observes, "was the more necessary, from the superior numbers of the enemy's army, and from the dreadful loss we had sustained in this unequal combat, from 11 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon."

"Buonaparte, who did not believe the Prussians to be so near, and who reckoned upon destroying Lord Wellington before their arrival, perceived that he had fruitlessly lost more than five hours, and that in the critical position in which he was then placed, there remained no other resource but that of desperately attacking the weak part of the English position, and thus, if possible beating the Duke before his right was turned, and attacked by the Prussians.

"Henceforward, therefore, the whole was a repetition of attacks by cavalry and infantry, supported by more than 300 pieces of artillery, which unfortunately made horrible ravages in our line, and killed and wounded officers, artillerists, and horses, in the weakest part of the position.

"The enemy, aware of this destruction, made a charge with the whole cavalry of his guard, which took some pieces of cannon that could not be withdrawn; but the Duke, who was at this point, charged them with three batallions of English and three of Brunswickers, and compelled them in amoment to abandon the artillery, though we were unable to withdraw them for want of horses; nor did they dare to advance to recover them.

"At last, about 7 in the evening, Buonaparte made a final effort, and putting himself at the head of his guards, attacked the above point of the English position with such vigour, that he drove back the Brunswickers, who occupied part of it, and for a moment, the victory was undecided, and even more than doubtful.

"The Duke, who felt that the moment was most critical, spoke to the Brunswick troops with that ascendancy which every great man possesses, made them return to the charge, and putting himself at their head, again restored the combat, exposing himself to every kind of personal danger.

"Fortunately at this moment we perceived the fire of Marshal Blucher, attacking the enemy's right with his usual impetuosity; and at the moment of decisive attack being come, the Duke put himself at the head of the English foot-guards, spoke a few words to them, which were replied to by a general *hurrah*, and his Grace himself guiding

them on with his hat, they marched at the point of the bayonet, to come to close action with the Imperial Guard. But the latter began a retreat, which was soon converted into flight, and the most complete rout ever exhibited by soldiers. The famous route of Vittoria was not even comparable to it."

The General then adds several reflections on the importance of the victory, and in enumerating the loss sustained, says :—

"Of those who were by the side of the Duke of Wellington, only he and myself remained untouched in our person and horses. The rest were all either killed, wounded, or lost one or more horses. The Duke was unable to refrain from tears on witnessing the death of so many brave and honourable men, and the loss of so many friends and faithful companions, and which can alone be compensated by the importance of the victory."

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Parish Apprentices.

The Committee appointed to examine into the number and state of Parish Apprentices, bound into the country from the parishes within the Bills of Mortality, and to report the same, with their observations thereon, to the House :—Have examined the matter to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report :—

Your Committee have to observe, that the attention of Parliament has for some time been called to this subject, and that so long ago as the session of 1811, a bill was brought into the House to amend the laws in respect to Parish Apprentices, and to make certain regulations with the view of ameliorating their condition; but was withdrawn, in order that some information might be procured which was conceived to be wanting.

A committee was in consequence appointed, which set on foot an inquiry. This inquiry has since been prosecuted with as much perseverance as was required by a subject of so much importance to the happiness and well-being of a large class of the community, though hitherto but little made an object of the attention of Parliament.

It would have been obviously an impracticable task to have attempted to ascertain the number of parish apprentices bound, from various parts of England, to a distance from their parents; and the Committee were therefore under the necessity of limiting their inquiry into those points which were capable of being ascertained till the parishes, which are comprehended in the Bills of Mortality, would afford a tolerable criterion to enable a judgment to be formed, as to the comparative number of parish apprentices bound near home and at a distance, and as to the advantages or disadvantages resulting from the latter plan.

This was the more practicable, as by the act passed in the 2nd and 7th years of his present Majesty, some humane regulations were made in the management of Parish Apprentices in those parishes;

and by the latter act, in certain of those parishes, namely, the seventeen parishes without the walls of London, the twenty-three in Middlesex and Surrey, being within the Bills of Mortality, and the liberty of the Tower of London, and the ten parishes within the city and liberty of Westminster, a list of poor children bound apprentices, was directed to be delivered annually from each parish to the clerk of the company of Parish-clerks, to be bound up and deposited with that company. To those lists your Committee have had access, an abstract having been made by the clerk of the Committee; and it appears from them that the whole number of apprentices bound, from the beginning of the year 1802 to the end of the year 1811, from these parishes, amounts to 5,815; being 3,446 males, and 2,369 females. Of these were bound to trades, watermen, the sea-service, and to household employment, 2,428 males, and 1,361 females, in all 3,789; fifteen of whom were bound under eight years of age, 493 between eight and eleven years, 483 between eleven and twelve, 1,656 between twelve and fourteen, and 1,102 between fourteen and eighteen. Though not immediately applicable to the subject of inquiry, it may not be altogether irrelevant to mention, that of this gross number of children amounting to 3,789, there were bound to the sea-service, to watermen, lightermen, and fishermen, 484; to household employments, 528; and to various trades and professions 2,772: the remaining children amounting to 2,026, being 1,018 males, and 1,008 females, were bound to persons in the country; of these, 58 were under eight years of age, 1,008 between eight and eleven, 316 between eleven and twelve, 435 between twelve and fourteen, and 207 between fourteen and eighteen, besides two children whose ages are not mentioned in the returns from their parishes.

Before they enter on the subject of what has become of these children, your Committee beg leave to observe, that from all the parishes within the city of London, only eleven apprentices have been sent to masters at a distance in the country; that of the five parishes in Southwark, only one (St. George's) has sent any considerable number; that in Westminster, the parish of St. Anne has not sent any since the year 1802; those of St. Margaret and St. John, since the year 1803; and the largest and most populous parish of St. Pancras has discontinued the practice since the year 1806. From those of Newington, Shadwell, Islington, and several others, no children have at any time been sent.

The Committee directed precepts to be sent to the various persons in the country to whom the parish apprentices, to the amount of 2,026, were bound, directing them to make returns, stating what had become of them, to the best of their knowledge. These returns have in general been complied with, but in some instances have not, owing probably to the bankruptcy or discontinuance in business of the parties to whom these children were apprenticed; and in

some cases the information required has been furnished by the overseer of the poor, to whom the charge of assigning the apprentices devolved, on the failure of the master.

The general classification may be made as follows:

Now serving under indenture	644
Served their time, and now in the same employ.....	108
Served and settled elsewhere	99
Dead	80
Enlisted in the army or navy.	86
Quitted their service, chiefly run away.....	166
Not bound to the person mentioned in the return kept by the company of Parish-clerks	58
Sent back to their friends....	57
Transferred to tradesmen in different parts of the kingdom	246
Incapable of service	18
Not accounted for or mentioned	5
In parish work-houses.....	26
Not satisfactorily or intelligibly accounted for by the persons to whom they were bound, or by the overseers where the masters have become bankrupts	433
	2,026

Of the number comprised under the last head, consisting of 433, some few of the masters have sent a return, but without giving an account of the whole of the apprentices; so that it may be fairly judged that one-third of these cannot be accounted for at all.

Your Committee having abstracted the whole list of parish apprentices bound into the country, might make this Report more full, by enumerating the particular returns made by each master, or by the overseer, as well as the names of such masters as have not given any answers at all, or unsatisfactory ones; but they conceive that it might be invidious to do so, especially as those details would make no difference in the state of the question which it is their object to bring before the consideration of the House. They therefore abstain from inserting any such returns in their Appendix, satisfied that the House will give them credit for the reason of such omission. They think it right, however, to state generally, that of the children bound in ten years, the following is the proportion of the different trades and employments:

Silk Throwsters	118	
Silk Manufacturers.....	26	
		144
Flax Dressers	21	
Flax Spinners	58	
Flax Manufacturers ...	88	
Sail-cloth Manufacturers	8	
		175
Woollen Manufacturers	25	
Worsted Spinners	2	
Worsted Manufacturers	146	
Carpet weavers	2	
		174
Frame-work Knitters ...		9
Earthenware Manufacturers		3
Cotton Spinners	353	
Cotton Weavers	67	
Cotton Manufacturers	771	
Cotton Twist Manufacturers	7	
Calico Weavers	198	
Fustian Manufacturers	71	
Cotton Candlewick Makers	24	
		1,493
Manufactures (supposed to be cotton)		28
		2,026

It appears by the returns from the metropolis, that the children bound to manufacturers in the country have generally been apprenticed on the same day, in numbers of from five or six to forty or fifty. They have not unfrequently been taken back to their parents, and sometimes after having been bound, have been assigned to another master. In the parish of Bermondsey, out of twenty-five apprenticed to manufacturers, sixteen, it is said, did not go, but no reason is given for it; and in several instances, after the children have been taken into the country, they have been returned to the parish, in consequence of the surgeon having pronounced them unsound. It appears also, that of the whole number of parish apprentices, included in the above returns, no less a proportion than three-fourths have been bound to masters connected with the cotton-manufacture. Most of the remarks, therefore, which they conceive it their duty to make, will be more directly applicable to that branch of employment; though many of their general observations, as to the impolicy of removing children to a considerable distance from their parents, as well as from those whose duty it is to see that they are properly taken care of and treated, are equally applicable to all professions.

In considering this subject, it is necessary to advert more particularly to the causes and circumstances attending the original appointment of a committee. A Bill having been brought into the House four sessions ago, at the desire and under the direction of one of the most populous manufacturing districts of this kingdom, the professed object of which was to prohibit the binding of parish apprentices to above a certain distance from the abode of their parents, and making other regulations in the management of them, some of the parishes of the metropolis menaced an opposition to the Bill; as taking from them the means of disposing of the children of the poor belonging to them, in the manner in which they had before been accustomed to do. It was therefore judged expedient to ascertain the extent of the practice which had prevailed, in order to form a judgment of the necessity of continuing it; and with that view, as well as for the reasons before-mentioned, these returns were called for. There was also another reason for confining the returns to the metropolis and its vicinity, exclusive of the facility which the registers, kept as above-mentioned, afforded for that purpose.

In the populous districts of England, whether that population is caused by manufactures or by other employments, the same causes which produce it provide support for the inhabitants of all ages, by various occupations adopted to their means. Thus, in manufacturing districts, the children are early taught to gain their subsistence by the different branches of those manufactures. In districts where collieries or other mines abound, they are accustomed almost from their infancy to employments under ground, which tend to train and inure them to the occupation of their ancestors: but in London the lower class of the population is not of that nature, but

is composed of many different descriptions, consisting of servants in and out of place, tradesmen, artisans, labourers, widows, and beggars, who being frequently destitute of the means of providing for themselves, are dependant on their parishes for relief, which is seldom bestowed without the parish claiming the exclusive right of disposing, at their pleasure, of all the children of the person receiving relief. The system of apprenticeship is therefore resorted to of necessity, and with a view of getting rid of the burthen of supporting so many individuals; and as it is probably carried to a greater extent there than any where else, for the reasons here stated, your Committee has been enabled to form an opinion, without the necessity of referring to any other part of the kingdom, whether it could be discontinued, without taking away from the parishes the means of disposing of their poor children. It certainly does appear to your Committee, that this purpose might be attained, without the violation of humanity, in separating children forcibly, and conveying them to a distance from their parents, whether those parents be deserving or undeserving. The peculiar circumstances of the metropolis, already alluded to, may at first seem to furnish an argument in favour of a continuance of this practice; but it can hardly be a matter of doubt that apprentices, to the number of two hundred, which is the yearly number bound on the average of ten years beforementioned, might with the most trifling possible exertion on the part of the parish officers, be annually bound to trades and domestic employments, within such a distance as to admit of occasional intercourse with a parent, and (what is perhaps of more consequence) the superintendance of the officers of the parish by which they were bound. That this is not attended with much difficulty seems evident, from the fact that many parishes have never followed the practice of binding their poor children to a distance, though quite as numerous as those in which this practice has prevailed; and that some parishes which had begun it, have long discontinued it.

In making these observations, your Committee beg to be understood as not extending them to the sea service, in favour of which they make a special reservation, on account of considerations of the highest political importance connected with the maritime interests of the country. They therefore carefully abstain from recommending any interference with the law as it now stands, which admits of binding parish apprentices to the king's or merchant's naval service.

The system of binding parish apprentices, in the manner in which they are usually bound, to a distance from their parents and relations, and from those parish officers whose duty it is to attend to their moral and physical state, is indeed highly objectionable; but the details and the consequences are very little known, except to those persons to whom professional employment, local situation, or accident, may have afforded the means of

inquiry and information on the subject. There are, without doubt, instances of masters, who in some degree compensate to children for the estrangement which frequently takes place at a very early age from their parents, and from the nurses and women to whom they are accustomed in the Workhouses of London, and who pay due and proper attention to the health, education, and moral and religious conduct of their apprentices; but these exceptions to the too general rule, by no means shake the opinion of your Committee, as to the general impolicy of such a system.

The consideration of the inconvenience and expense brought on parishes, by binding apprentices from a distance, is of no weight, when compared with the more important one of the inhumanity of the practice: but it must not be kept out of sight, that the Magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire, or of Lancashire, who are of all others the most conversant with the subject, may in vain pass resolutions, as they have done, declaring the impolicy of binding parish apprentices in the manner in which they are usually bound, and attempting to make regulations with a view to their better treatment, if these wholesome regulations can be entirely done away by the act of two Magistrates for Middlesex or Surrey, who can, without any notice or previous intimation, defeat these humane objects, by binding scores or even hundreds of children to manufacturers in a distant county, and thus increase the very evil which it has been endeavoured to check or prevent. Indeed in so slovenly and careless a manner is this duty frequently performed, and with so little attention to the future condition of the children bound, that in frequent instances the Magistrates have put their signatures to indentures not executed by the parties. Two of these indentures have been submitted to the inspection of your Committee, purporting to bind a boy and a girl from a parish in Southwark, to a cotton Manufacturer in Lancashire, and though signed by two Justices for the county of Surrey, neither dated nor executed by the parish officers, nor by the master to whom the children were bound. Under these indentures, however, they served; and on the failure of their master about two years after this binding was supposed to have taken place, these poor children, with some hundreds more, were turned adrift on the world, one of them being at the age of nine, and the other of ten years.

It is obvious that these considerations apply equally to the assignment of parish apprentices as to their original binding, and therefore the restriction of distance, proposed in the latter case, should be extended to all the parish apprentices, who during the term of their apprenticeship are assigned to another master; nor should any master have power to remove his apprentice beyond the limited distance, as such power would have a direct and immediate tendency to defeat the object of these regulations.

Your Committee forbear to enter into many details connected with the subject of apprentice-

ship of the poor, which, though in the highest degree interesting and worthy of the attention of the House, are yet in some measure foreign to the immediate object of their inquiry. They cannot, however, avoid mentioning the very early age at which many of these children are bound apprentices. The evils of the system of these distant removals, at all times severe, and aggravating the miseries of poverty, are yet felt more acutely, and with a greater degree of aggravation, in the case of children of six or seven years of age, who are removed from the care of their parents and relations at that tender time of life; and are in many cases prematurely subjected to a laborious employment, frequently very injurious to their health, and generally highly so to their morals, and from which they cannot hope to be set free under a period of fourteen or fifteen years, as, with the exception of two parishes only, in the metropolis, they invariably are bound to the age of twenty-one years.

Without entering more at large into the inquiry, your Committee submit, that enough has been shewn to call the attention of the House to the practicability of finding employment for parish apprentices, within a certain distance from their own homes, without the necessity of having recourse to a practice so much at variance with humanity.

REPORT

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS RELATING TO THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, AND ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, the 6th of June, 1815.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the State of the existing Laws which regulate the Manufacture and Sale of Bread, and whether it is expedient to continue the Assize thereon under any and what Regulations, and to report the Matter thereof as it should appear to them to the House, together with their Observations and Opinion thereupon; and to whom the Petition of several Bakers of the City and Suburbs of the City of Canterbury, was referred;—

Have proceeded in pursuance of the orders of the House to examine and compare the statute called 'Assisa Panis et Cervisiæ,' made in the fifty-first year of Henry III. with the ordinances made in the reign of Edward I. the twelfth year of Henry VII. the thirty-fourth of Elizabeth, and the Book of Assize published by Order of Council in the year 1638.

Your Committee find, that the fifty-first of Henry III. was (at the petition of the Bakers of Coventry) an exemplification of certain ordinances of Assize made in the reign of King John, the purpose of which appears to have

been to regulate the charges and profits of Bakers; it being stated, immediately after the specification of the table of assize in the Act, "that then a baker in every quarter of wheat (as it is proved "by the King's bakers) may gain "fourpence and the bran, and "two loaves for advantage; for "three servants three halfpence, "for two lads one halfpenny, in "salt one halfpenny, for kneading one halfpenny, for candle "one farthing, for wood two-"pence, for his bultel (or bolting) "three halfpence," in all six-pence three farthings, and two loaves for advantage.

Your Committee observing the allowance thus stated to be made to the bakers was partly in money and partly in bread, proceeded to examine in what way the table of assize was constructed for the purpose of ensuring to them that allowance; and they found, that of eight sorts of bread which were included in the table, the sixth is that which has been called Wheaten Bread in the subsequent Assize Laws. Of this bread it is stated in the table, "when wheat shall sell at 12*d.* the quarter, the farthing loaf shall weigh 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*" which weight (as was usual in those times) being expressed in pounds shillings and pence, your Committee find to be the Saxon or Tower pound, which is to the Troy pound, in the proportion of fifteen to sixteen; and accordingly, when the Troy weight was established in 18th of Henry VIII., the tables of assize were duly adjusted in that proportion. Subsequently, in the 13th of Charles I., when the avoirdupois weight was introduced, the tables were again adjusted according to the known principle, that seventy-three ounces Troy equal eighty ounces avoirdupois.

From which statement it is apparent, that the quantity of wheaten bread expressed in the Statute by the denomination of 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, is equal to 10·575 lbs. Troy, and 8·7087 lbs. Avoirdupois; as one loaf of this weight was to be sold for a farthing when a quarter of wheat was at 12*d.* it follows, that forty-eight such loaves (which weigh 418·02 lbs. Avoirdupois) was the exact quantity of bread which was to be sold for the price of a quarter of wheat; whatever bread could be made from it over and above 418 lbs. was for the baker's advantage, and this is stated in the Statute to have been proved, on experiment, to have amounted to two loaves; and if these were peck loaves, 452 lbs. 14 oz. of wheaten bread was the quantity obtained by the King's bakers from a quarter of wheat.

Your Committee proceeded to examine, whether the quantity of bread which can be made from a quarter of wheat, is such as to justify the above interpretation of the Statute; and they found in the Report of a Committee of the House which sat in 1774, the detail of many accurate experiments upon that subject; but your Committee beg leave to refer to the record of an experiment which was reported to the House by the Committee on the High Price of Provisions in 1800, by which it appears, that the flour from a quarter of wheat weighing only 55 lbs. a bushel, and dressed after the mode now in use for preparing flour for the London mar-

ket, was baked into 433 lbs. of wheaten bread, and 25 lbs. of household bread. And your Committee, relying confidently upon the accuracy of that experiment, are thereby assured, that when the baker was forced to sell no more than 418 lbs. of bread for the price of a quarter of wheat, he really obtained in surplus bread the two loaves for advantage which the Statute professed to allow him; although it is probable the bread was not of quite so fine a quality as the wheaten bread now in use.

The money allowance appears by its specified application in the Statute, to have been for the purpose only of repaying the baker's charges for grinding and baking. The advantage loaves were for his maintenance and profit; but your Committee do not find the mode is exactly specified by which the money allowance was paid; in later times the mode of payment was described at length in the book published by Order of Council in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and which refers to a former Book of Assize as follows: "In the reign of Henry VII., the bakers were allowed two shillings for their charges in baking a quarter of wheat and the bran, as plainly appeareth in the said old Assize Book, which hath relation to the Statute of Winchester aforesaid, in which Assize Book it is declared in what manner the said two shillings is to be allowed; that is to say, when wheat was at 12*s.* the quarter, the baker should bake at 14*s.* the quarter; when at 14*s.* he is to bake at 16*s.* the quarter; as in the said book is to be seen, and is to follow at the same rate at what price soever wheat is at the quarter." As this mode has been in use down to the present time, and is above referred to as having been long established, it is probably that which was in the earliest times adopted.

Your Committee proceeded to trace the successive alterations which had taken place in these two allowances to the bakers, and with regard to the payment in money, they found it was from time to time increased and altered; in the twelfth of Henry VII. it was raised to two shillings per quarter; and your Committee beg leave to point out, that a large portion of this allowance appears to have been appropriated to the baker and his family, who by fifty-one of Henry III., were provided for by the advantage loaves.

"Anno 1405, twelfth of Henry VII., and as the said Book of Assize declareth," "when the best wheat was sold at 7*s.*, the second at 6*s.* 6*d.* and the third at 6*s.* the quarter,

The Baker was allowed,	*s.*	*d.*
"Furnace and wood	0	6
"The Miller	0	4
"Two journeymen and two apprentices	0	5
"Salt, yeast, candle, and sack bands	0	2
"Himself, his house, his wife, his dog, and his cat	0	7
In all	2	0

"And the Branne to his advantage"

But as 418lbs. was still the quantity of bread to be sold for the price of a quarter of wheat, your Committee are led to believe that the allowance in bread no longer continued to be noticed,

During the reigns of James I., and Charles I., the money allowance was at 6*s.*; by the statute of eighth of Anne, the money allowance was raised to 12*s.*, but by a slight error in the calculation of the tables, the weight of bread was reduced to 417 lbs; and as this statute continued in force down to the year 1758, this accidental variation is the only one which for the long period of 556 years took place in the quantity of bread which was to be sold for the price of a quarter of wheat.

The Act of 31 Geo. II, repealed the 8th of Anne and it contained a table of assize constructed on a principle differing from all those which preceded it; instead of 417lbs. the bakers were to sell no more than 365lbs. of wheaten bread for the price of a quarter of wheat, and 52lbs. of bread were by these means added to the two advantage loaves originally granted, an alteration which could not fail materially to raise the price of bread; and your committee therefore beg leave to point out its practical result. By the table in 8th of Anne, when wheat was at 84*s.* and the baker's allowance at 12*s.* the quarter, 4lbs 5 oz. 8 dr. being a quarten loaf of wheaten bread, was to be sold for one shilling.

By the table of Geo. II. when wheat was equally at 84*s.* and the baker's allowance at 12*s.* the quarter, the quartern loaf of wheaten bread was to be sold for 13¾*d.* But as there is nothing in the act itself, or in any of the records of the House, which your Committee have examined, which in any way notices the important alteration above pointed out, your Committee have no means of explaining the grounds on which it was made.

The operation of the law, however, and the higher price of bread it occasioned, gave rise to much inquiry; and in the 13th of the King an Act was passed, the object of which was, to restore the bread laws to their former footing. This statute contained a re-enactment of the table of the 8th Anne, and contained also specific directions for dressing the flour of which the bread was to be made; but as these directions were in themselves contradictory, and as the profits to the bakers were by the construction of the table so largely reduced, they found means to prevent the possibility of putting it in force in London, although an attempt was made to do so in the year 1800.

Your Committee having proceeded thus far in their examination of the tables of assize, by which, according to the market price of wheat (and latterly of flour) the price of bread was to be set, proceeded to inquire in what way that market price was directed to be ascertained; and on this subject they found nothing earlier than the statute of Anne; therein it is directed generally, "That the magistrates, in setting the assize of bread, are to have re-

spect to the price which grain, meal, or flour, whereof such bread shall be made, shall bear in the several public markets."

By the 31st of Geo. II. the magistrates are in like manner directed "to have respect to the prices which grain, meal, and flour shall bear in the public market;" but it proceeds also to direct and impower the meal-weighers of the city of London to collect the respective prices the grain, meal, or flour shall openly and publicly be sold for during the whole market, and not at any particular times thereof, and the returns so collected, the meal-weigher or clerk of the market was to give in, and to certify upon oath: and by these returns, the price of bread continued to be set as long as the 31st Geo. II continued in operation.

Your Committee beg leave in this place to point out, that the preamble of the act of Anne contains a clear definition of the object of these laws, which is there stated to be "to provide for the observance of the due assize, or the reasonable price of bread, and to prevent covetous and evil-disposed persons for their own gain and lucre from deceiving and oppressing her Majesty's subjects, especially the poorer sort;" and your Committee are of opinion that without the allowance made to the bakers, whether it is in advantage bread or money, or in both, is moderate and reasonable; and further, that without the returns which are obtained of the prices of wheat or flour, the real prices at which they are *bona fide* sold openly and in public market, the above defined benevolent intention of the Legislature cannot be obtained by the operation of the assize law; and your committee, referring to the detail they have given of the most essential points in those laws which have heretofore been acted upon, by which it appears that the advantage bread continued to be allowed to the bakers, whilst the money allowance was largely increased, and whilst the value of the surplus bread was increased also with its augmented money price. Your Committee cannot but entertain doubts, whether the assize laws, even in their earlier and better state, ever really effected their intended object; but, in later times, when the tables in the 31st Geo. II came into use, your Committee are founded in believing they had a veral contrary effect.

Your Committee next proceeded to examine the Act of the 37th of the King, and the subsequent Acts by which that Act has been explained and amended; and they found, in the first place, that their operation is limited to the City of London, and the space within ten miles of the Royal Exchange; the first of these acts contains two tables of assize, one for wheat, and another for flour; and it is left to the discretion of the magistrate to fix the price of bread either by the one or the other, as he may see fit; and your Committee, finding that this is the first statute which ever contained a regular flour table, beg leave to point out the course of this innovation in the ancient assize system. From the year 1202 to 1709,

the price of bread depended solely on the price of wheat, and the allowance to the bakers always included the charges for grinding and bolting; and by the ancient custom of the land, where toll was taken, every twentieth grain (or 5 per cent. on the weight of the wheat, was deemed sufficient remuneration.

It was not until the 8th of Anne that the magistrates were directed to have reference to the price of flour in fixing the assize of bread; but it appears on the Journals of the House that in the year 1735 a petition was presented to the House by the Bakers' Company stating the hardships under which they laboured, and praying that the assize of bread might be set by the price of flour. A committee to whom this petition was referred, reported to the House, That the petitioners had fully proved the allegations in their petition, and recommended the assize of bread should be set by the price of flour. And it appears that a bill was brought in accordingly, but the House did not proceed therein; the 31st Geo. II. in part provided for this object, for it is therein directed generally that 20 peck loaves are to be made and sold from a sack of 280lbs. of flour; and by this direction it appears, the magistrates of the City of London proceeded to fix the price of bread, and from that time but little reference has been had to the price of wheat. Still, however, the directions were only general, until the 37th of the King provided a regular table for the purpose, calculated upon the same principle as was laid down in the former act; and here it is to be observed, that no advantage bread was intended to be allowed to the baker, it having been assumed that 20 peck loaves is the whole quantity which can be made from a sack of flour, though your Committee were informed by several witnesses whom they examined, that a larger quantity is almost always made from it; by this table a money allowance of 11*s.* 8*d.* per sack was made to the baker, which has been subsequently increased to 14*s.* 1*d.*

The wheat table differs but little from that in the preceding Act, though it has been calculated on the principle that seven bushels and a half of wheat are equal to the price of a sack of flour, and not, as it ought to have been, on the quantity of bread which could be obtained from a quarter of wheat; but the result is, that the quantity of 365lbs. of bread in the table of 31st Geo. II, is increased to 371 lbs.; by which alteration the advantage bread is reduced to 46lbs, and the two loaves originally granted; in addition to this there is a money allowance of 14*s* per quarter, which has since been increased to 16*s.* 9*d.* and your Committee beg leave to point out that this sum amounts to more than 8*d.* on a peck loaf, whereas the money allowance on a sack of flour is less than that amount; the larger allowance being intended to cover the charges of grinding, whilst the amount of the surplus bread would seem to have escaped notice; by either of these tables, though constructed

on such widely different principles, the magistrates may fix the price of bread; but as the value of the allowance in the one is so much larger than in the other, the price of bread by the one could not fail to be greater than by the other, if the charges for converting wheat into flour bore the same proportion to the price of a quarter of wheat, which for many centuries they continued to do in this country; and on this part of the subject, your Committee could not help observing with surprise, that the price of bread, as actually set by the flour table, was nearly as high, and sometimes actually higher than it would have been, if set by the wheat table.

With a view to ascertain the cause of this unexpected operation of the law, your Committee proceeded to examine the mode in which the returns of flour and of wheat are now obtained: and with regard to the first, they found, that instead of the mode which has been before pointed out, the bakers are now directed to make weekly returns upon oath, to the Cocket-office, of all flour and meal which shall have respectively been bought by them during the week preceding; and the price of bread depends entirely on the average of these returns, as they must be acted on as true without they can be proved to be false, whenever the price of bread is set by the flour table.

The prices of wheat on the other hand are returned by the sellers of it; all corn factors and dealers being directed to return to the mealweighers of the City of London an account of all corn sold by them; and your Committee on examination were led to conclude that these last returns are correctly made.

It appears respecting flour, that a small portion only of what is included in the baker's returns is bought and sold in public market, and that the full-priced bakers are very little in the habit of attending the flour market, or of endeavouring to purchase flour at the lowest price; that they are for the most part persons in needy circumstances, largely indebted to the millers and flour factors with whom they deal, and in consequence are under the necessity of receiving flour from them at the price they think fit to put upon it, provided only that the flour is of the best quality, and the price not higher than that which is returned as the general price of the week to the Lord Mayor; though it appears by the evidence, that it can at all times be purchased for ready money or on short credit, for a less price than the bakers are content to take it at.

That your Committee, in searching for the causes of this unusual state of the flour trade, could not fail to observe, that the peculiar operation of the assize makes the price of bread exactly to depend upon and to vary with the returned prices of flour, and by so doing prevents the bakers (taking them as a trade collectively) from having any direct interest in the price at which they purchase flour; whatever price they give for it per sack, that price is to be returned to them for eighty quartern loaves: if the price of flour

is reduced, a simultaneous and exactly corresponding decrease in the price of bread, prevents the bakers from deriving the smallest advantage by it; but if it is raised, then a similar increase on the price of bread prevents them from being exposed to the smallest loss; equally whether the price is low or high they obtain 14*s*. 1*d*. per sack for their expences in baking and if 80 quarten loaves was the precise quantity of bread they could at all times make from a sack of flour, they would have no interest whatever in its general price either one way or another; but the surplus bread whatever may be its amount, which they can make above that quantity (and it is stated by various persons to average from two to four loaves,) is to them a profit in kind, the value of which must necessarily increase with the price of bread; and as the high price of flour which occasions this increase, is in no other respect disadvantageous to the bakers, they have as far as it goes an obvious interest in the high price of flour; and it is to the operation of this principle which your Committee attribute the indifference about the price as well as the anxiety about the quality of flour, for the best flour will always make more bread as well as whiter bread; and where the price by the assize is uniform, the seller has no mode of seeking for better custom but by offering a whiter loaf than his neighbour.

With regard to the sellers of flour your Committee find that they are eager to dispose of it at the high prices returned to the Lord Mayor; but that in order to do so, it seems they must be content to sell on long and doubtful credit, and many of them have recourse to becoming proprietors of bakehouses, and carrying on the baking trade on their own account by means of journeymen, to obtain leases of bakers' houses, encouraging journeymen to set up for themselves, and to giving large sums for the good-will of bakers' houses. The frequency of these practices has in some measure divided the trade, as those who incur the risks attendant thereon expect and obtain the high price which they agree amongst one another to charge for flour, whilst others who sell for money in a regular way are contented with a lower price, and latterly it has led to the establishment of numerous shops in which bread is sold below the assize price; and your Committee are informed that these shops are enabled to go on chiefly by the low price at which flour is to be bought by persons with capital, though some of them appear to derive advantage from selling for ready money only.

And your Committee beg leave to point out, that the high prices which are returned to the Cocket-office, are further influenced by the following circumstances:

1st. That it is the practice of some bakers to return their purchases of flour at a full credit price, though they subsequently obtain an allowance for prompt payment in the shape of discount.

2dly. that much flour is re-

turned at a higher price than that at which it was purchased.

3dly. That much low-priced flour is omitted in the returns altogether.

That your Committee, for the foregoing reasons, being led to believe that the assize price of bread in London is higher than if no assize had ever existed, were further confirmed in that opinion by information which they procured from Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Bath, and Lewes, in which places they were informed no assize was set; and they found in all of them the prices both of flour and bread have been lower than in London, though it does not appear that wheat has been cheaper.

Your Committee then thought it their duty to consider how far it might be possible to frame an Assize Law, the operation of which should be free from the foregoing objections; and with regard to the first and main objection, namely; That under an assize it is of no importance to the bakers whether the price of flour is low or high; your Committee are of opinion that this evil is inherent in the nature of an assize, and must exist in any statute which could be devised: but with regard to the others, as the Committee found the returned prices of wheat were correct, they inquired into the expediency of setting the assize of bread by them, and they found on the part of the bakers a settled repugnance to any such arrangement; and it was also represented to your Committee, that the quality of wheat and consequently the quantity of bread which can be obtained from it, varies so materially from year to year, and from place to place, that no average quality could be fixed on by which to form a table which would not in favourable seasons leave to the baker far too large a profit in surplus bread, and in others (such as the present) might even compel him to sell more bread for the price of a quarter of wheat than could possibly be made from it; whilst at all times it could not fail to give the bakers an inducement to buy none but the finest and most productive wheats, and materially to discourage the sale of those of lower quality; and it was further represented, that the wheat returns are subject to frequent and sudden variations, from the demand at one market happening to be for the best, and at another solely for inferior wheats. For which reasons your Committee are led to conclude, that no benefit is likely to result from any mode which could be resorted to in London, of fixing the assize of bread by the price of wheat.

Your Committee next inquired how far it might be possible to obtain true returns of the price of flour; and they found by including the whole of the sales now made in open market, and by compelling the sellers of flour to make the return and not the bakers, that some improvement might be made; but as the greater part of the flour consumed in London is disposed of to the bakers on long credit, in the way before described, your Committee are of opinion no returns of those purchases, whether made by buyer

or seller, could very materially differ from the imperfect returns at present obtained; and with regard to the frauds which your Committee were assured are now practised in making the returns of the prices of flour, the inducement to have recourse to them under any regulations of assize must be so strong, and the difficulty of detection so great, that your Committee are of opinion that no enactment could avail entirely to prevent them: and generally, with regard to fixing the assize of bread by the price of flour, your Committee beg leave to point out, that no benefit can be expected to result from it, beyond that of fixing a rate upon the labour and profits of the bakers, whilst the miller and mealmen must be left wholly without any control; and your Committee are distinctly of opinion, that more benefit is likely to result from the effects of a free competition in their trade than can be expected to result from any regulations or restrictions under which they could possibly be placed.

Your Committee being thus led to conclude, that any remedy to the evils arising from the assize could hardly be brought about by an alteration in the law, beg leave also to point out, that the competition which has arisen even under the discouragement of an assize, has already removed a part of the evil; and your Committee are of opinion, that if the trade was thrown open by the repeal of the Assize Laws, it would have the effect of gradually drawing persons with capital into it, of diminishing the waste of labour and unnecessary subdivision of profits, which appear by the evidence at present to exist.

That your Committee have found an opinion to be extremely prevalent, that Assize Laws operate beneficially as measures of police, and by removing from the bakers to the magistrates all responsibility for the price of bread, ensure when that price is high the tranquillity of the metropolis. But your Committee could not find that any disturbances had arisen, or were at all apprehended, from the suspension of the assize in the populous towns of Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle; and are of opinion, that the value of the Assize Laws in this point of view is so secondary, as not to counterbalance the evils apparently resulting from them.

That your Committee thought it their duty to examine the act of the 53d of Geo. III.; and they observe generally, with regard to that statute, that it has been so short a time in operation as not at this moment to be duly judged of, though it cannot fail to be liable to the general objections which your Committee have pointed out as applicable to all Assize Laws.

Finally, your Committee came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that the Bread Assize Laws for the City of London, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, should be forthwith repealed.

6th June, 1815.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

(From Appendix to the Memoir of the Life of Mr. Park.)

There is no part of Europe, in which education has been a subject of more general attention or produced more important effects than in Scotland. During little more than a century, a system of public instruction established in that country, has not only had the most beneficial influence upon industry and private morals, but has been the principal cause of one of the most remarkable changes of national character which has ever yet taken place during so short a period. At a time when the public attention in this country is so laudably directed towards providing means of instruction for the poor, a few remarks on the effects of a system of general education in Scotland, may not be thought unseasonable. The following facts and observations relative to this important subject are principally extracted from the interesting Life of Burns, the poet, written by the late amiable and excellent Doctor Currie.

The system of education in Scotland, though closely connected with its ecclesiastical establishment, owes its first legal existence to a statute passed in the year 1646 by the Parliament of that Kingdom for establishing schools in every parish, at the expense of the landholders for the express purpose of teaching the poor. On the Restoration in 1660 this excellent statute was repealed; and nothing further was done or attempted for the instruction of the people during the reigns of Charles and James, which were chiefly occupied in religious persecution.—But in the year 1696, some years after the Revolution, the statute of 1646 was re-enacted nearly in the same terms, and continues to be the law of Scotland at the present time. Connected with this legislative provision are many acts passed by the General Assemblies of the church of Scotland, which are binding as to matters of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and the whole together forms a code of regulations, which is eminently distinguished for the reasonableness and practical good sense of its particular provisions, and which experience has shewn to be perfectly effectual for the important purpose intended. So much convinced indeed are the lower classes in Scotland of the benefits attending this system, that when the parishes are large, they often form subscriptions and establish private schools of their own, in addition to the parochial seminaries.

In the year 1698, about the time when this system was established, Fletcher of Saltoun, in one of his *Discourses concerning the Affairs of Scotland*, describes the lower classes of that kingdom as being in a state of the most abject poverty, and savage ignorance; and subsisting partly by mere beggary, but chiefly by violence and rapine, "without any regard or subjection either to the laws of the land, or to those of God and nature." Some of the instances given by this writer of the disorder and violence of that period may remind us of the effects produced by a similar state of things during our own times, upon the

Irish peasantry in the disturbed parts of that unhappy country.—"In years of plenty," says Fletcher, "many thousands of them meet together in the mountains, where they feast and riot for many days, and at country weddings, markets, *burials*, and other public occasions, they are to be seen, both men and women, perpetually drunk, cursing, blaspheming, and fighting together." Such was the state of Scotland at the time when the present system of education was established.

It is justly stated by Dr. Currie, that at the present day, there is perhaps no country in Europe, in which, in proportion to its population, so small a number of crimes fall under the chastisement of the criminal law as in Scotland; and he adds upon undoubted authority, that, on an average of thirty years preceding the year 1797, the executions in that division of the island did not amount to six annually, and that more felons have been convicted and sentenced to transportation at one quarter-sessions for the town of Manchester only, than the average number of persons sentenced to a similar punishment during a whole year by all the judges of Scotland.

But the influence of education in Scotland, has not been merely negative or confined to the diminution of criminal offences: it has produced in a very eminent degree those habits of industry and frugality, upon which all civilization and improvement ultimately depend. In no age or country have these excellent qualities, the cardinal virtues of the lower orders of society, been more prevalent than among the peasantry and common people of Scotland during modern times: in none have the instances been more frequent of individuals, who, by a course of meritorious exertions, have raised themselves from an inferior condition of life, to ease and competence, and sometimes to riches and distinction.

It is impossible to conceive any situation more happy and respectable than that of the parent of a well educated family (such as was the father of the subject of this memoir, and such as there are now many others among the farmers and peasantry of Scotland) enjoying the just reward of his paternal cares in the prosperity and success of his children; each of whom he sees engaged in some beneficial pursuit, each bettering his condition in life, and each advanced somewhat in the scale of society above the situation in which he was born. It is this visible *progress* and continual *improvement* in the circumstances and condition of families, so frequent in the class here particularly alluded to, which produces the greatest portion of happiness of which any community is capable; which stimulates to intelligent activity, and useful, persevering exertions; and which keeps alive and invigorates that orderly quiet ambition, which is the foundation of all private and public prosperity, and the great civilizing principle of individuals and nations.

It is true that there are several other circumstances, besides the system of public education in Scotland, which have assisted in producing that extraordinary change of national character which has given occasion to the present

remarks. But of the various causes which have contributed to this change, education is by far the most important, and that, without which all the rest would have been comparatively of no avail. It is to early instruction most unquestionably, that we must attribute that general intelligence, and those habits of thoughtfulness, deliberation, and foresight, which usually distinguish the common people of Scotland, wherever they may be found, and whatever may be their employments and situations, which ensure their success in life under favourable circumstances; and in adverse fortune serve as a protection against absolute indigence, and secure to them a certain station above the lowest condition of life.

The truth of this remark will be apparent from a few practical instances, drawn from the experience of common life, of that general superiority which is here attributed to the lower classes of the Scotch, as the effect of their superior industry and intelligence—1. Every one has remarked the great number of professional gardeners from that country, many of whom have been common labourers, and who, if they had been no better educated than most English labourers, must always have remained in that situation. Of this numerous class, Mr. Dickson, Park's brother-in-law, is a remarkable and most distinguished example.—2. Scotland supplies a considerable number of stewards, confidential clerks, book-keepers, &c. from a class of society, which in most other countries furnishes only domestic servants. The British Colonies and especially the West Indies, are chiefly provided with clerks, overseers of plantations, &c. from this source.—3. The prodigious number of non-commissioned officers in the army, who are natives of Scotland, having been raised from the ranks in consequence of their knowledge of reading and writing, and general good conduct, is also very remarkable.—The recollection of most readers will probably supply them with other examples, but there are two instances somewhat out of the course of ordinary experience, which deserve to be particularly mentioned.

In the year 1803. Mr. Matthew Martin, a gentleman distinguished for his active benevolence, having been for some time engaged, under the sanction of Government, in a laborious inquiry concerning the "State of Mendicity in the Metropolis," was desired to make a Report upon that subject for the information of Government. From the statement which he prepared on that occasion and laid before the Secretary of State, it appeared that the number of Scotch beggars in London was remarkably small, especially in proportion to the Irish beggars, with whom it was natural to compare them. Of 2000 beggars, whose cases were investigated by Mr. Martin, the following is a summary:—

Belonging to home parishes	570
Belonging to distant parishes	336
Irish	679
Scotch	65
Foreign	90

The second of the two cases is of a still more uncommon nature. In the course of the expedition against Egypt in 1807, the advanced guard of Major General Fraser's army having taken possession of Rosetta, and occupied a position at El Hamed a few miles from that town, was surprised by a strong corps of Turkish troops, and after an obstinate conflict and the loss of many lives, compelled to surrender. According to the Turkish custom, the prisoners taken were sold as slaves, and dispersed over the whole country; some of them being sent as far as Upper Egypt. Great exertions were naturally made by the British government to redeem those unfortunate persons from captivity; and this was happily effected as to all the prisoners, except a few who could not be traced, by the assistance of Signor Petrucci, the Swedish Consul at Alexandria.

From the authentic documents relating to this transaction, it appears that the ransoms paid for the redemption of the captives differed very considerably; the prices varying from between 20 and 30 pounds, to more than 100 pounds sterling for each man. But it is observable, on comparing the different rates, that the highest ransoms were paid for those, who must be considered, from their names, to have been natives of Scotland; and who, it may be presumed, were more *valuable* than the rest, from being more orderly and intelligent. It could not have been easily anticipated that a soldier, brought up in a Scotch parish school, was likely, when enslaved by the Turks and a captive in Egypt, to derive much advantage from his *education*. Yet it is probable from this circumstance, that the intelligence and habits of good conduct, which he acquired from early instruction, might recommend him to his master, and as domestic slavery admits of many mitigations, might procure him kinder and better treatment.

THE RIVER NIGER.

(From the Same.)

The question regarding the termination of the Niger is one of the most doubtful and obscure in modern geography, and in the present defective state of our information with regard to the interior of Africa, seems hardly to admit of a clear and satisfactory solution. Of the difficulties with which the subject is attended, some judgment may be formed from the various and even opposite opinions which have been maintained relative to the course of the Niger, since Park's discoveries have ascertained that it flows from West to East. As the inquiry is somewhat curious, a summary view of these different opinions, and of the principal arguments by which they are supported, may not be uninteresting to the readers of Park's Life. To investigate the question with the accuracy and minuteness which it deserves, would not only very far exceed the limits of a note, but would require much more information upon the subject than the editor possesses, united with some previous habits of geographical disquisition.

1. According to the oldest of

these opinions, and that which is supported by the greatest authorities (being the opinion not only of some of the principal Geographers of antiquity, but of D'Anville and Rennell among the moderns), it is supposed, that the Niger has an inland termination somewhere in the eastern part of Africa, probably in Wangara or Ghana: and that it is partly discharged into inland lakes, which have no communication with the sea, and partly spread over a wide extent of level country, and lost in sands or evaporated by the heat of the sun. The principal ground of this supposition is, the opinion of some of the best-informed writers of antiquity on the geography of Africa, and a sort of general persuasion prevalent among the ancients to the same effect; circumstances, it must be acknowledged, of some weight in determining this question: since there is good reason to believe, that the knowledge of the ancients concerning the interior of Africa was much more extensive and accurate than that of the moderns. It is justly observed by Dr. Robertson, that the geographical discoveries of the ancients were made chiefly by land, those of the moderns by sea; the progress of conquest having led to the former, that of commerce to the latter.—(Hist. of America, vol. ii. p. 316, 8vo.) Besides which, there are several distinct and peculiar causes which have essentially contributed to our present ignorance respecting the interior of Africa, namely, the great prevalence of the slave trade, which has confined the attention of European adventurers exclusively to the coast; the small temptation which the continent of Africa held out, during the continuance of that trade, to internal commerce; and the almost impenetrable barrier raised up against Europeans in modern times, by the savage intolerance of the Moors.

The ancient opinion respecting the termination of the Niger just alluded to, receives a certain degree of confirmation from the best and most authentic accounts concerning that part of Africa in which the Niger is supposed to disappear. This is represented by various concurrent testimonies to be a great tract of alluvial country, having several permanent lakes, and being annually overflowed for three months during the rainy season.

Against the hypothesis of an inland termination of the Niger, several objections have been urged, which are well deserving of attention. They are principally founded on a consideration of the vast magnitude which the Niger must have attained after a course of more than 1,600 geographical miles, and the difficulty of conceiving so prodigious a stream to be discharged into lakes, and evaporated even by an African sun. To account for such a phenomenon, a great inland sea, bearing some resemblance to the Caspian or the Aral, appears to be necessary. But, besides, that the existence of so vast a body of water without any outlet into the ocean, is in itself an improbable circumstance, and not to be lightly admitted: such a sea, if it really existed, could hardly have remained

a secret to the ancients, and entirely unknown at the present day.

It may just be observed, that D'Anville following Ptolemy and other writers whom he considers as the best informed on the internal geography of Africa, is satisfied that there are *two* considerable rivers, the Niger and the *Gir*; both of which are said to terminate in the same quarter of Africa, and precisely in the same manner. The Gir, totally unknown in the present day, is familiarly mentioned by Claudian, who, however, it may be recollected, was a native of Africa:

——" *Gir*, ditissimus amnis
" Æthiopum, simili mentitus gurgite Nilum."
Carm. 21. v. 252.

In some MSS. it is *notissimus* amnis; but the other reading is more probable.

——"Domitorque ferarum
Girrhæus, qui vasta colit suo rupibus antra,
" Qui ramos ebeni, qui dentes vellit eburnos."
Carm. 47. v 20.

II. The second opinion respecting the Niger is, that it terminates in the Nile. In other words, this hypothesis identifies the Niger with the great western branch of the Nile, called the *White River*, which D'Anville traces from a source very far S. S. W. to its junction with the Nile near Sennaar. He likewise accurately distinguishes this stream from the eastern branch, which is much shorter and of inferior magnitude, and takes its rise in the mountains of Abyssinia. This opinion is maintained by Mr. Hornemann, Mr. Grey Jackson, and several other modern travellers; and it is slightly sanctioned by Strabo and Pliny, who speak of the sources of the Nile as being reported by some to be in the farther parts of Mauritania. But it may be affirmed with great confidence, that of all the hypotheses respecting the termination of the Niger, that which supposes it to be a branch of the Nile, is the most unfounded, and the least consistent with acknowledged facts. It is indeed rather a loose popular conjecture, than an opinion deduced from probable reasoning; since nothing appears to be alleged in its support, except the mere circumstance of the course of the river being in a direction towards the Nile, and a few vague notions of some of the African natives with regard to this subject, which are unworthy of the smallest attention.

Mr. Jackson, indeed, in his Travels (p. 310), states it to be a fact universally known among the rich African traders, that the Niger and the Nile are one and the same river, by means of which there is a practicable communication between Tombuctoo and Grand Cairo. Between these two cities caravans are continually passing, and a large trade is carried on; but Mr. Jackson observes that the expense of land-carriage, by means of camels, is more moderate than that by water, and that the journey also is more agreeable. He gives an account of the voyage to Cairo down the Niger having actually

been performed in the year 1780 by a party of seventeen negroes, the particulars of which expedition he says he received from "a very intelligent man who has an establishment at Tombuctoo." These negroes proceeded down the Niger from Jinnie, on a commercial speculation, and reached Cairo after a voyage of 14 months. They returned by the caravan, and arrived at Jinnie, after an absence of more than three years. Some of the facts which they reported are not a little extraordinary:—viz. that in several places they found the Nile so shallow, in consequence of channels cut for irrigating the lands, that they could not proceed in their boat, and were obliged to transport it some distance over-land; that they saw between Tombuctoo and Cairo *twelve hundred* cities and towns adorned with mosques and towers, &c. &c. It is needless to comment upon such *hearsay* statements, received from an African traveller or merchant more than 20 years after the transaction is said to have happened; nor would any allusion have been made to them in this place, if Mr. Jackson's book had not been much commended by distinguished critics, and quoted as an authority respecting the interior of Africa by several geographical writers.

The principal, and apparently decisive, objection against this supposed junction of the Niger and the Nile, is grounded upon a comparison of the great *difference of level* between the beds of the two rivers. From the authentic information we possess by means of Mr. Browne respecting the countries west of the Nile, it is now clear, that if this junction takes place at all, it must be in the upper part of the Nile, before that river has quitted the higher regions of Africa, from whence it has still 1,000 geographical miles to run before it reaches the sea, passing in its way through several cataracts. But it is utterly incredible that the Niger, which in order to reach this part of the Nile, must have run at the least 2,300 miles, should not in so long a course have descended to a level considerably lower than that which is here described. This objection is urged with great force by Major Rennell, who justly considers it as being entirely decisive of the question; but he has added several other arguments, which those who take an interest in this question will do well to consult.

III. The supposition, mentioned in the text (p. 68), that the Niger terminates in the River Congo, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Zayr*, is entirely a recent conjecture, adopted by Park in consequence of the information and suggestions of Mr. Maxwell, an experienced African trader, who appears, from his letters, to have been a man of observation and intelligence. The principal arguments in support of the opinion are shortly and clearly given in the memoir addressed by Park to Lord Camden; but the subject will receive additional elucidation from Mr Maxwell's own statement, and especially from his striking description of the river Congo, the vast magnitude of which seems at present to be little known, and has not suffici-

ently attracted the attention of geographical writers. The following passage is extracted from a letter, dated Prior's Lynn, near Longtown, July 20, 1804, addressed by Mr. Maxwell to William Keir, of Milnholm, Esq. a friend of Park, to whom the letter was communicated by Mr. Maxwell's desire.

"Before ever the Niger came to be the topic of conversation, it struck me that the Congo drew its source far to the northward, from the floods commencing long before any rains take place south of the equator; since it begins to swell perceptibly about the latter end of October, and no heavy rains set in before December: and about the end of January the river must be supposed at its highest. At no time, however, can the rains to the southward of the Line be compared with those in the Bight of Guinea, where ships are obliged to have a house erected over them during these months.

"But, whether the Congo be the outlet of the Niger or not, it certainly offers the best opening for exploring the interior of Africa of any scheme that has ever yet been attempted; and the ease and safety with which it might be conducted needs no comment—However, if the Niger *has* a sensible outlet, I have no doubt of its proving the Congo, knowing all the rivers between Cape Palmas and Cape Lopes to be inadequate to the purpose; nor need the immense course of such a river surprize us, when we know that the river St. Lawrence, contemptible in size when compared with the Congo, encompasses the whole of North America, issuing through a chain of lakes. But instead of seven or eight lakes, the Congo may be supposed to pass through seventeen or eighteen; which will solve any difficulty as to the floods of the Niger not immediately affecting the Congo. I believe that our information of the Niger losing itself in the Desert rests wholly upon the authority of the Romans, a people whose pursuits never led them to trace the course of rivers with a view to traffic or civilization. If we may credit the accounts of travellers in crossing the deserts, we find that, wherever they get water for refreshment, there are invariably verdure and palm trees; and these spots in the desert of Lybia were termed by the ancients Oases, or Islands.—Now, if such small springs could produce such permanent effects, we may reasonably suppose, that the immense stream of the Niger, increased to three times the size from where Mr. Park left it, would long before this have made the desert as green as any water meadow, and found its way gradually to the ocean, or inundated the whole country.

"I can with much truth say this of the river Congo, that by comparing it with other rivers, according to the best writers, it must rank as the third or fourth in magnitude. Considering the force of the current it produces in the sea, carrying out floating islands 60 or 70 leagues from the coast, the Amazon or Plata can alone cope with it. Many traders, whom I met with at Embomma (a settlement on the banks of the Congo distant thirty leagues from its mouth), had come one month's journey down the river, which,

reckoned at 20 miles each day (and they count them by the moon *Gonda*), would make 600 miles; and they spoke of it as equally large where they came from, and that it went by the name of *Enzaddi*, as it does among all the natives upon the coast. Should the shallow water, as laid down opposite Saenda, detract from the assumed size of the Congo, let it be remembered, that the river there is spread out ten miles in width, the middle channel of which has never been accurately sounded. It has long been my opinion, that Leyland's or Molyneux Island at Embomma (either of which might be rendered as impregnable as Gibraltar at a very small expence) would be a choice station for establishing an extensive commerce with the interior of Africa. Indeed, if the idea of the Congo being the outlet of the Niger prove so upon trial, we may consider it as an opening designed by Providence for exploring those vast regions, and civilizing the rude inhabitants."

Besides this account given by Mr. Maxwell, there are other testimonies to the magnitude of the Congo, shewing it to be a river of the first class, and larger probably than the Nile. In a journal (which the editor has seen) of an intelligent and respectable naval officer, Captain Scobell, who visited the coast of Africa, in the year 1813, in H. M. sloop of war, the Thais, the Congo is described as "an immense river, from which issues a continued stream at the rate of four or five knots in the dry, and six or seven in the rainy season." In a subsequent passage he says, "In crossing this stream, I met several floating Islands, or broken masses from the banks of that noble river, which, with the trees still erect, and the whole wafting to the motion of the sea, rushed far into the ocean, and formed a novel prospect even to persons accustomed to the phenomena of the waters." He adds, that there are soundings to the distance of from 30 to 40 miles from the coast, arising probably from the vast quantity of alluvial matter brought down by the force of the stream.

Other accounts state, that the waters of the Congo may be distinguished at sea more than thirty leagues from the coast, and that the water is fresh at the distance of thirty miles. These, possibly, are exaggerations: but they may be received, in confirmation of the preceding testimonies, as sufficient proofs of a general opinion among navigators with regard to the size and force of this prodigious river. It is mentioned by Major Rennell, in his very interesting account of the Ganges, that the sea in the bay of Bengal ceases to be affected by the waters of that river, and recovers its transparency, only at the distance of about 20 leagues from the coast. (Phil. Transactions, vol. lxxi.) But the Ganges being obstructed by its Delta, and passing through eight channels into the sea, is much less rapid and impetuous than the Congo.

To these particulars it must be added, that all the accounts concur in representing, that the stream of the Congo, is of a more uniform height, and subject to much less variation from the dry and rainy seasons, than any tropical river which is known; and that

on a comparison with such rivers, it may be considered to be *in a perpetual state of flood.* The average rising of the Ganges in the rainy season is stated by Major Rennell to be thirty-one feet, being about the same as that of the Nile; whereas, the difference between the highest point of the Congo about February, and the lowest in September, is only about nine feet; and the river, at the latter period, has all the appearance to a stranger of being in full flood. It is this remarkable peculiarity which distinguishes the Congo from other great rivers of a similar description, and which leads to the most important conclusions with regard to its origin and course.

In support, then, of the hypothesis which identifies the Congo with the Niger, the following arguments deduced from the preceding facts and observations, may be alleged:—1. the great magnitude of the Congo. 2. The probability that this river is derived from very remote sources, and those considerably north of the equator. 3. The fact that there exists a great river north of the equator (the Niger), of which the termination is unknown, and which may, perhaps, form the principal branch of the Congo.—4. This hypothesis derives some additional probability from the statement of the guide whom Park took down the Niger from Sansanding. In Park's letter to Sir Joseph Banks (p. 78), he speaks of this person, as "one of the greatest travellers in that part of Africa," and represents him as stating—"that the Niger after it passes Kashna, *runs directly to the right-hand, or the south,* and that he never heard of any person who had seen its termination, and is certain that it does not end any where in the vicinity of Kashna or Bornou, having resided some time in both those kingdoms."—These are the grounds upon which the present supposition rests. Arguments founded upon etymological conjectures, supposed resemblances of names, or affinity of languages, &c. &c. are, for the most part, too arbitrary and fanciful, and liable to too much uncertainty to be entitled to any place in disquisitions of this nature. The same remark is applicable to the narratives and descriptions given by native travellers and merchants, and, in general, to all *African evidence* whatever, except when supported by collateral proof from other less exceptionable sources.

Such being the evidence in favour of the hypothesis respecting the Congo, the objections against this theory must be admitted to be of some weight. The principal of these are, 1. That it supposes the course of the Niger to lie through the chain of the *Kong* Mountains (anciently *Montes Lunæ*), the great central belt of Africa. Of the existence of these mountains there appears to be no doubt; and from their situation in the midst of a great continent, they may reasonably be supposed to be of great size and extent; in which case it is difficult to understand how the Niger could penetrate this barrier, and force a passage southwards. 2. The course of the Niger, estimated from its source in the mountains of Senegal (supposing it to be the same river with the Congo, and to flow by Wangara and Kashna through

the centre of Africa into the Atlantic), would be considerably more than 4,000 miles. But the course of the Amazon, the greatest river in the old or new world with which we are acquainted, is only about 3,500 miles; and, although the existence of a river considerably greater than any yet known, may be within the limits of physical possibility, yet, such a supposition ought not to be adopted upon slight or conjectural reasoning, or upon any thing much short of distinct and positive proof. To give such a vast extension to the Congo upon the grounds stated by Mr. Maxwell, might perhaps be considered as one of those exaggerations, to which, according, to a remark of D'Anville, geographical writers upon Africa have always been remarkably prone, "en abusant, pour ainsi dire, du vast champ que l'intérieur de l'Afrique y laissoit prendre." (Mém. de l'Academie des Inscriptions, Tom. xxvi. p. 61.) [The following scale (taken from Major Rennel's Memoirs of a map of Hindostan, p. 337), shewing the *proportional length* of some of the most considerable rivers already known, may be useful to the reader on the present occasion.

EUROPE.

Thames	1
Rhine	5¼
Danube	7
Wolga	9½

ASIA.

Indus	6¾
Euphrates	8¼
Ganges	9
Burrampooter	9½
Ava	9¾
Jennisca	10
Oby	10¼
Amoor	11
Lena	11¼
Hoanho (China)	13¼
Kian Keu	15¼

AFRICA.

Nile	12½

AMERICA.

Mississipi	8
Amazon	15¾

It must be observed, however, that the *magnitude* of a river depends much less upon the length of its course, than upon the number of auxiliary streams which fall into it. It is this latter circumstance, which occasions the vast size of the Ganges, compared, for example, with the Nile; although the course of the latter is so much longer. Rivers not fed by auxiliary streams, may even become *smaller* in consequence of the length of their course. The editor is indebted for these observations to Major Rennell.]

Before the editor finally dismisses the subject of the Congo, he may be allowed to express a hope that this distinguished river, which hitherto has been only known as one of the greatest marts of the Slave Trade, may at length be rendered conducive to objects of civilization and science; and that some use will now be made of this great inlet into Africa for the purpose of exploring a part of that continent which is yet entirely unknown: or, at least, of obtaining more complete and authentic information relative to the Congo itself, which must unquestionably be consider-

ed as a very curious and interesting subject of enquiry. Such an enterprise, according to the opinion of Mr. Maxwell, would not be attended with much difficulty. In a letter to Mr. Park, dated Oct. 12, 1804, alluding to the subject of the Congo, he speaks of an intention which he had formed some time prior to Park's discoveries, of exploring that river. His scheme was, to carry out with him from England six supernumerary boats, well adapted for rowing and sailing; each being of such a size as to be easily carried by thirty people, and transported across several cataracts, with which the course of the river is known to be impeded. On his arrival at the coast, he meant to hire about thirty or forty black rowers, and to sail up the Congo with proper arms, provisions, and merchandize, in the month of Hay (the dry season south of the equator) calculating upon an absence from the coast of about ten weeks. Mr. Maxwell considered this scheme as perfectly practicable, and likely to be attended with no very great expense; but he was prevented from executing his intention by the war of 1793, which made it inconvenient and unsafe for him to encumber the deck of his vessel with supernumerary boats.

IV. The fourth and last opinion respecting the termination of the Niger is that of a German geographer, M. Reichard, which was published in the "Ephemerides Géographiques," at Weimar, in August, 1808, and is referred to in a respectable French work, entitled, "Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-brun." The fourth volume of this work, which appeared at Paris in the year 1813 (p. 635), represents M. Reichard's hypothesis to be, that the Niger after reaching Wangara, takes a direction towards the south, and being joined by other rivers from that part of Africa, makes a great turn from thence towards the south-west, and pursues its course till it approaches the north-eastern extremity of the gulph of Guinea, when it divides and discharges itself by different channels into the Atlantic, after having formed a great Delta, of which the Rio del Rey constitutes the eastern, and the Rio Formoso, or Benin River, the western branch.

Without entering into the details of M. Reichard's reasoning in support of this hypothesis, which is often somewhat hazardous and uncertain, it may be sufficient for the present purpose to observe, that his principal argument is founded on a consideration of the peculiar character belonging to the tract of country situated between the two rivers, which consists of a vast tract of low, level land, projecting considerably into the sea, and intersected by an infinity of small branches from the principal rivers. In these and other respects, it appears, according to the best descriptions of the coast which we possess, to bear a considerable resemblance to the Deltas at the mouths of the Nile, the Ganges, and such other great rivers as by depositing large quantities of alluvial matter previous to their discharge into the sea, form gradual additions to the coast. For it may be proper in this place to remark, that the

formation of Deltas, even by rivers of the first magnitude, is by no means universal; some of the greatest that are known being without them. Of this the Amazon, Plata, and Oronoko are mentioned by Major Rennell as distinguished instances; to which may now be added, the Congo. The difference appears to be owing to the depth of the sea at the mouth of the rivers, and perhaps to other circumstances, which are not quite understood.

Both of the two rivers, enclosing the great alluvial tract which has been described (the Rio del Rey and the Formoso), are stated to be of considerable size, being each of them seven or eight miles broad at the mouth; and the supposed Delta, estimated by the line of coast, is much larger than that of the Ganges: consequently, the two streams, if united, must form a river of prodigious magnitude. But neither of the rivers has ever yet been explored; nor has the interior of the country, to any distance from the coast, been accurately described by any European traveller. Hence, the question, whether the two rivers are ever really united, and whether the tract in question is a complete Delta or not, still remains to be ascertained. With regard also to the course, or even the existence, of the great river to which this Delta is said to belong, and which M. Reichard supposes to come from the North-east of Africa, there is no vestige or tradition among travellers or geographical writers; the whole is purely conjectural. But the supposition, so far as relates to the alluvial origin of the tract in question and the junction of the two rivers, has great appearance of probability.

On comparing Mr. Maxwell's hypothesis respecting the Niger with that of M. Reichard, which we are now considering, the latter may be said to have gained something in probability, by diminishing the distance which the Niger has to flow in order to reach the Atlantic. But its course is much more tortuous, and its length, even when thus reduced, is still a considerable difficulty, and a great incumbrance on the hypothesis. The objection arising from the Niger's being conceived to penetrate the Kong Mountains, seems to be nearly of equal weight in both cases, on the supposition that this vast chain of mountains is of the extent generally imagined.

It may be mentioned as an objection to both of these hypotheses, that no traces whatever of the Mahometan doctrines or institutions are now to be found on either of the coasts where the Niger is supposed to terminate. In no part of the world has the spirit of enterprise and proselytism, which properly belongs to the Mahometan character, been more strikingly displayed, than in the extensive regions of North Africa. Its effects are every where conspicuous, not only in the religious belief of the greater part of the inhabitants, but even where Mahometism is not established, in their manners, and customs, and in the predominance of the Arabic language, which is almost every where grafted upon the native African dialects. These circumstances,

however, are peculiar to North Africa; nothing similar having been remarked on the coast of Guinea, and still less on that of Congo and Angola. Mr. Maxwell also states in a letter to Mr. Park, that he had made inquiries of a great number of negroes who had come down the Congo from great distances; but that he could never hear of any Mahometan priests having visited the countries on the banks of that river. Supposing the Niger really to flow through the centre of Africa, and to discharge itself any where into the Atlantic, it is reasonable to believe that some of the Mahometan colonists would long since have established themselves on the banks of that river, and penetrated to the shores of the ocean.

RECLAMATIONS FROM THE MUSEUM OF THE LOUVRE.

(From Miss Williams's Narrative of the Events in France).

The period was now arrived when a new storm no less horrible than unforeseen brooded over Paris. It appears that the allied powers, amidst those rapid and brilliant successes, which in the year 1814 had rendered them masters of the capital, had not overlooked the chefs-d'œuvre of art which had been wrested from their respective countries by the right of conquest.

The allied sovereigns, when they visited the Gallery of the Louvre, beheld pictures and statues once their own, and saw them noted in the preface of the catalogues, sold at the door, as the fruit of French victories. The Prussians had not failed to observe that pictures which had decorated the bed-chamber of their beautiful and lamented queen were then placed in the royal apartments of the palace of St. Cloud.

There was also a statue in the Museum which was known by the name of the Ganymede of Sans Souci. This statue was of bronze, and of the most beautiful workmanship; it was no less perfect than the Belvidere Apollo, and held that reputation in the north. It was erroneously called a Ganymede, the pose of the arms leading to this mistake, but it is a Gladiator giving thanks to the gods for a victory just obtained.

The Prussians demanded, in 1814, the restoration of this statue, of two pieces by Correggio and the pictures of St. Cloud, which had been taken from the apartment of their queen.

The restitution of these objects became the subject of a most fastidious negociation between M. Blacas and the ministers of Austria and Prussia. It had been agreed at the peace of Paris, that nothing should be touched that was then exhibited in the Museum, and M. Blacas wished to extend this article to all the paintings in the royal palaces. The negociation failed. Paris preserved its statues and pictures, and the Prussians their regrets at not having regained the trophies stripped from their queen's apartments.

The allied armies, in 1815, again crowned the hills around Paris, and again a capitulation was asked and granted. The Provisionary Government demanded that the Museum should remain

untouched. The allied generals wrote with a pencil, on the margin of this article *non accordé*, (not granted). This refusal, it appears, did not arise so much from any decision taken with respect to the Museum by the Duke of Wellington, who would not prejudge the question, but because General Blucher, supported by the public opinion of his country, had, in his own mind, determined upon taking it. The article on the respect to be paid to public and private property was loosely worded. The Provisionary Government were, perhaps, not sorry to have left room for misinterpretation, since the surrender of Paris was unavoidable. The allies assert that their respect for the monuments of the arts could never be justly applied to the retaking of objects which had at first been seized by violence.

General Blucher, immediately upon his entrance into Paris, sent a letter to M. Denon, the Director of the Museum, demanding not only the objects of the last year's negociation with M. Blacas, but what was also in the Museum. M. Denon answered, that it was an affair which must be negociated with his government, and that he would not give them up. M. Denon was arrested during the night by twenty men, and was threatened to be sent to the fortress of Graudentz in West Prussia.

From this argument there was no appeal. The objects demanded were delivered. This surrender was made in due order, and the Gladiator, the two pictures of Correggio, and some valuable pieces of the old German school, were carefully packed up by the persons employed at the Museum. This would have been but a trifling loss had not the King of Prussia taken not only what belonged to Potzdam and Berlin, but also to Cologne and Aix la Chapelle, countries on this side of the Rhine, and therefore not in his possession at that period, on the pretext that these objects belonged to the cathedral, and the municipality of those towns.

The public mind again became tranquil; it was asserted these acts of Prussian violence had neither the assent of the emperor of Russia, nor of the duke of Wellington, and it was currently believed that they had condemned these measures.

Two months had now passed when the Gallery of the Louvre was menaced from another quarter. The King of the Belgic Provinces, now united to Holland, had published a Constitution in the modern style, that is, on free and liberal principles. It was understood that it had met with a general acceptance, for who would refuse the blessings of liberty? The acceptance, however, was not so cordial as had been generally believed. There was a numerous and respectable class of the inhabitants of those provinces who were not eager to adopt strange doctrines, or suffer them to be adopted by those under their influence.

The Catholic clergy, in that country, had displayed some energy twenty years since, when threatened with liberal principles, they roused the faithful into insurrection against such innovations by their then lawful sovereign. The emperor Joseph the

Second, who will be ranked in the class of philosophic princes, was studious to introduce what he deemed free and liberal principles among his Belgian subjects. But the clergy saw in toleration the destruction of religion, and in liberal principles the subversion of the privileges of the church. They resisted, with force of arms, those dangerous tenets, and framed for themselves a government exempt from such political heresies. A clergy who had thus put themselves into rebellion, for their good old cause, against a Catholic prince might well hesitate in accepting the present of liberty which was now offered them by their new Protestant sovereign, the King of Holland. Like the cautious High Priest of Troy, who proclaimed his "fear of the Greeks, and those who were the bearers of gifts;" so they consider it as a duty to put themselves on their guard against this Protestant protection of the Catholic Church, and narrowly inspect whether mischief might not lurk beneath a Constitution, which was at least suspicious since it bore the name of liberal.

This was a knotty affair; it was an easier enterprize for the allies to overthrow the tyrant of the world, and deliver Europe from its bondage, than for a Protestant Prince to render himself popular to a Belgian Catholic clergy.

The English government was highly interested in supporting the authority of his new Belgian Majesty. It was, in fact, a kind of common concern. The churches of those provinces had been stript of their principal ornaments, and it was believed that the restoration of the pictures from their bondage in the Museum of Paris, would be an homage rendered to the faithful and the church, and would, perhaps, soften the opposition of its ministers to the acceptance of liberty.

The public in England seemed at that time to have corresponding sentiments with the government, and to approve the removal of the paintings in sympathy with the Belgic churches. These two causes led the English minister at Paris to give in a note in their favour to the congress of the four powers who now govern the world, and who were here assembled. The arrival of M. Canova at Paris, at this period, led the English minister to take the same interest for his Holiness the Pope. He represented that the peace of Tolentino could not be the foundation of any right, since the French, after taking the objects in question, had themselves broken the treaty, and that it was therefore just that the more powerful sovereigns should support the cause of the weaker, which was evidently the case with the Pope. Lord Castlereagh furthermore represented the advantages which the arts would obtain by being cultivated at Rome, and that this idea had been so strongly impressed on the French artists themselves, that MM. Quatremer de Quincy, Denon, David, Giraudet, and forty other artists, had signed a petition, before their removal to the directory, not to displace those objects.

Those to whom the English minister's observations were known, seemed to consider them as made

rather in compliance with a feeling of national jealousy than of strict justice; and, as actions are seldom placed to the account of the principal agents, the ardour of the English cabinet was attributed to the Under Secretary, Mr. Hamilton, a gentleman known in the literary world by his Travels in Greece and Egypt, and highly interested in the progress of the arts.

But however doubtful might have been the right of the French after the treaty of Tolentino had been broken, this reasoning could not be applied to the anterior treaty made with the Prince of Parma, which was the first treaty in which there was any article respecting paintings.

In answer to the note of Lord Castlereagh, a note was given in by M. de Nesselrode on the part of the Emperor Alexander. In this note, the justice or the injustice of the measure was less insisted on than its expediency. It represented the painful situation in which it placed Louis XVIII. with regard to the public; and that if the allies forbore retaking, the last year, what they deemed their property in the Museum, from their respect for the king, this motive ought to operate with double force at the present period.

It was for a short time believed that the Russian note had produced some effect; but whether the Emperor Alexander relaxed in the energy of his representations, or because the Russian troops had withdrawn from the capital, this hope proved delusive.

Further observations were made to the French government by Lord Castlereagh, and some irritation excited at first by the silence which attended them; but still more by a severe note from M. Talleyrand. The dismission of a popular minister at this period had not, it was said, contributed to increase the cordiality of the Duke of Wellington with the Tuileries.

The war of diplomacy now ceased; sentence was passed upon the Gallery; a decree of retaliation had gone forth, and the attack on the Museum began.

The King gave orders to the Directors of the Museum to authenticate whatever violence might be offered. The Museum was shut up. It was opened on the requisition of an English colonel, who demanded, with authority, the surrender of the objects which had belonged to the Belgic provinces. English troops were placed on guard at the Louvre. The king ordered the gates to be opened, but that on no pretence any assistance should be given to the invaders.

A kind of Custom-house was established at the gate to examine what should be taken. Sentinels were posted along the Gallery of the Museum at every twenty steps, but this did not entirely prevent fraud. The Belgic amateurs, aided by the English soldiery, exercised in alliance their energies. The turn of the Austrians came next, who, though always slow in their operations, never swerve from their purpose. They had appeared to have limited their pretensions to the Horses of Corinth; but, encouraged by the large and liberal example of the Belgians in taking, they decided on removing the pictures which

had come from Parma, such as the St. Jerom of Correggio, those from Milan and Modena, and the Titians from Venice. It was now that the losses of the Museum were swelled into magnitude.

The report that a strong guard of foreign troops were posted all night at the Louvre was now repeated from mouth to mouth. The Parisians seemed ready to apostrophize the allies in the same tone of bitter irony with which Achilles addresses Agamemnon in the Iphigenia of Racine:

"Un bruit assez étrange est arrivé jusqu'à moi,
"Seigneur, je l'ai jugé trop peu digne de foi."

It was sullenly whispered that the allies were going to take away some pictures of the Flemish school. A fearful apprehension, indeed, of something more dreadful, dwelt in every mind; but no one dared to express it. We were in the situation of Madame de Longueville, when she lamented the death of her brother, who had fallen in battle; but dared not inquire for her son. To be bereaved of the Greek chefs-d'œuvre, and of the Italian school, was an idea too full of horror to be borne; a sacrilege from which the minds of the Parisians started back aghast.

But when the direful truth was promulgated, what language can paint the variety and violence of passion which raged in every Frenchman's breast! Curses, louder and longer than those heaped on the head of Obadiah, were poured out on the allies by the enraged Parisians. They forgot all other miseries; the project of blowing up bridges, pillage, spoliations, massacres, war-taxes, the dismemberment of empire;—all these they wiped away "from their tablets." No longer were their heads plotting on tyranny, on liberty; they thought no more of the cession of fortresses, and the fate of the Constitutional Chart; all principles, feelings, hopes, and fears, were absorbed in this one great and horrible humiliation.

Whatever has been recorded in history of the depredations of the Goths and Vandals seemed light to the public of Paris when weighed in the balance with these outrages of the nineteenth century. They were in vain reminded that these precious objects were the spoils of the vanquished, who had now become the conquerors in their turn; despair seldom reasons. The artists tore their hair, and even the lower classes of the people partook the general indignation. In the liberal access which in this country is accorded to all objects of art and science, the poor had not been excluded. They too had visited these models of perfection, and felt that all had a right to lament the loss of what all had been permitted to enjoy.

It may be observed, by the way, that this violence of resentment, this desperate fury at the removal of those master-pieces of art, denote the feelings of a people arrived at a very high degree of civilization. The Parisians, while they had supported with equanimity the most signal calamities, and endured with cheerfulness the most cruel privations, deplored with sensibility, and goaded almost to madness, the loss of

objects which, far from being necessary to the wants of ordinary life, are only fitted to charm and embellish its highest state of refinement.

While restitution carried on its labours within the galleries, the four Corinthian horses, once destined to be harnessed to the Chariot of the Sun, placed almost since their birth on triumphal arches, by ancient and modern tyrants; those fiery animals who have pranced from east to west, and from west to east, as symbols of victory, were now to descend from their gilded car at the entry of the Palace of the Tuileries, in order to proceed on their travels towards St. Mark's church at Venice, where they had been till lately stationed.

It must be observed, in honour of the Austrians, that, in their attempt on the Corinthian steeds, they had at first the moderation to spare the royal feelings at the Tuileries, by making their approaches under cover of the night; perhaps also to avoid wounding the public, as well as the royal eye. There was some delicacy in this proceeding; but the gardes du corps, on service at the palace, unsuspicious of such a mark of deference, mistook these Austrian dilettanti for robbers, and charged and drove them from their labours.

The following night, an Austrian piquet summoned to its aid a body of the National Guard. This was a most unwelcome duty to those citizen-soldiers; but as the police of the capital always required their presence in any moment of contention between the foreign troops and the inhabitants of Paris, they were, in the present case, forced to become the unwilling spectators, at least, of this act of national humiliation. Peace was thus preserved; but no progress was made in these mighty operations towards the removal of the horses; and after three nights of ineffectual labour, those animals on the fourth morning still stood on their arch, pawing the air.

But it was now deemed useless to consult feelings of any kind, except those of the claimants of the horses; and the operation of making them descend from their heights was continued in open day. The square was, however, disembarrassed of all French spectators, who were very noisy and troublesome in their disapproval of this spoliation. Piquets of Austrians were placed at every avenue leading to the Place of the Carrousel, to prevent the entrance of any French. The palace and the court of the Tuileries were thus put into a state of siege, of which it was not the king, but the bronze horses, who were the object. Foreigners alone were admitted; and the monarch might have seen from his windows an English engineer exercising his industry to unfetter the animals from their pedestal, the Austrians being clumsy artisans; while English ladies placed themselves triumphantly on the Car of Victory to which the steeds were yet harnessed.

If, in these days of retributive justice, due respect were to be paid to property, those steeds belonged neither to his Austrian majesty, nor to the municipality of Venice. In a conversation which

passed between M. de Tolstoï, the ambassador from Russia, and Buonaparte, in his days of triumph, on a question respecting the right to the Byzantine dominions, towards which Alexander was suspected to turn his thoughts; it was hinted with some pleasantry by the ambassador, that if Napoleon disputed the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia, it was perhaps in consideration of the claims of Marshal Junot, in right of his wife, who was a Comnene, and really descended from the Paleologues. But in the present circumstances, the claims of the House of Comnene, in right of their ancestors, were laid aside, and those of the House of Hapsburg, in favour of the last occupant, the senate of Venice, were admitted.

The horses at length descended from their airy station with safety: not such was the fate of the winged lion of St. Mark's Place at Venice, which surmounted the fountain before the Hotel of the Invalids. He was now destined to travel the same road with his antique neighbours, the horses of the sun. He had but a small height to descend: his wings outstretched, as if he would have flown to his old perch, or pillar of granite, served him here in no stead, and the operation of his descent was so clumsily performed, that he broke his legs, as well as the edges of the bason of his fountain; while the Parisians felt a vindictive joy at the accident which had befallen him, and which indeed is less to be regretted, as he is an animal of little worth, a whelp only of the middle ages.

While the allied troops were employed in the removal of the Corinthian horses, all the passes to the Place of the Carrousel were guarded by Austrian cavalry, posted at the avenues of the streets that led to it. The Place of the Carrousel was forbidden ground only to the French. Foreigners had liberty to cross it as often as they pleased. I heard an officer call out to an Austrian guard who hesitated, "I am an Englishman, and have a right to pass." The claim was admitted.

The gates the most vigilantly guarded during some days, against the intrusion of the French, were those of the gallery of the Louvre. It was said that this measure was taken from motives of tenderness to those feelings which the scene within must naturally have excited in the French; but it was rumoured also, that exasperation might produce violence, and that the pictures might be defaced, or statues mutilated. The troops of each nation took this post by turns. It was that of the Austrians at my last visit. There they stood, defiance in their eye against all Frenchmen, and fresh green branches stuck in their caps: this is the usual ornament of the Austrian soldiers' hat or cap, when in campaign; but these branches appear so much like symbols of victory, that they are highly offensive to the French. When foreigners required admittance, the doors were thrown open. The Frenchmen who were refused, glanced at the laurelled-cap, bit their lips, muttered imprecations, and withdrew.

Some few had, however, the address to procure entrance;

they were but few; I found some artists pacing the Gallery of the Paintings; they had an air of distraction, and were muttering curses "not loud, but deep." "Que le tonnerre du ciel!—Oh! ç'en est trop!"—çen est trop! and other exclamations in the same style. A chill sensation came across my heart when I descended to the Halls of the Sculpture, and saw the vacant pedestal on which had stood "the statue that enchants the world." I gazed on the pedestal; one of the old liveried attendants of the hall, interpreting my looks, said to me, in a sorrowful tone, "Ah! Madam, she is gone, I shall never see her again!" "Gone!" said I. "Yes, madam, she set out this very morning at three o'clock, *et sous bonne escorte.*" The old man seemed to mourn over Venus as if she had been his daughter.

The adjoining hall presented a few days after a most melancholy spectacle. There lay the Apollo on the floor, in his coffin. The workmen were busied in preparing him for his journey, by wedging him in his shell: and an artist was tracing his celestial features, when the trowel with its white paste, passed across his divine visage. His arm was still majestically stretched out. The French artists who were present wept over it—they pressed his hand to their lips, and bade him a last adieu! The scene was now closed on that perfect image worthy of almost divine honours. —He was going to add a new glory to Rome, and draw new pilgrims to his shrine—but to Paris he was lost for ever, and she might well deplore her calamity she had indeed seized him as her captive, but she had gazed on him with unwearied admiration; she had hailed him as the most splendid trophy of victory; and she would have purchased his stay with her treasures, even with her blood, had not resistance been unavailing.

In the package of these divinities much apprehension was felt of their sustaining some injury. The necessary aid and tools were wanting. No rewards, no menaces, however, could prevail on the French crocheteurs, porters, and labourers, plying in the streets for employment, to lend their aid. The French, of the lowest class, were too indignant and mutinous to be the abettors of such spoliation. The ladders of the master of an exhibition of singes savans, learned monkeys, in the neighbourhood of the Louvre, were at length put in requisition to unhang the pictures. The Pythian divinity of Olympus lay in the streets all night, and might have suffered from any accidental tumult; and the Venus de Medicis was fated, like an abandoned female, to take up her abode for some hours in a common guard-house.

In taking down the Transfiguration, this invaluable picture, the most perfect that exists, was suffered to fall to the ground. A general shudder from the artists around marked this disaster. The painting is on wood, and so worm-eaten, that in some parts it is not an eighth of an inch thick. The dust from the worm-holes covered the floor round the picture, and excited the most terrible apprehensions. It re-

quired some courage to inspect it; happily it was found not damaged.

The commissaries of the Duke of Tuscany, having sent off the Venus, laid their hands on the Madonna della Seggia.

This beautiful production of Raphael is one of the few pictures that have suffered from their residence at Paris; though it is difficult to decide whether this picture was injured, because in Italy it was covered with a glass, and the evaporation of the oil could not freely circulate, or if a *glacis* has been taken off at Paris in cleaning the picture. The seizure of the objects which made part of the price of the treaty of Tolentino, consummated the destruction of the Museum, so that there does not remain above a twentieth part of the pictures.

The Spaniards claimed their share in this general distribution, and succeeded better than they had done in their purpose of invasion; of which it appears, that the principal motive was that of obtaining new clothes, since they had heard, with some envy, that almost all the troops of Europe had made their toilette at the expense of France.

In the latter times of Buonaparte, in the year 1814, an exhibition had been made of the subjects of the Spanish school; of the Italian, before the time of Raphael; and of the German school. Some French marshals to please their master, had sent their Morellos to swell this exhibition; which pieces had, by chance, been left during the reign of the Bourbons, the short invasion of Buonaparte, and so the present period.

The Spanish ambassador would not have demanded the Morellos, had they remained in the houses of those who had taken them; but as he found them collected in an exhibition, he took advantage of the negligence of their fresh owners, and sent them back into Spain.

And lastly presented themselves the commissaries of the King of Sardinia. They came at an unlucky moment. The Austrian guard at the Museum had been called away to assist in the removal of the horses at the Tuileries. The guardians of the Museum, raised into indignation at the attack of these new commissaries, collected their forces, consisting of numerous workmen, and with brush and broom swept the Sardinians out of the gallery.

Extract from a Report published by order of the House of Commons, on the subject of Mendicity in the Metropolis. ——

Mr. William Hale, called in, and examined.

Where do you reside?—I am a silk manufucturer in Wood street, Spitalfields.

Have the goodness to state to the Committee, whether the pursuit of those objects, in which you have taken a part, has led you to any information as to the state of mendicity?—I have always been led to consider, that the distressed poor I have felt it my duty to attend to and relieve in time of distress, were of a very different class from those who get their livelihood by begging. I do not believe there is one case in a hundred of mendicity, where the object applying

for relief is at all deserving of the fostering hand of benevolence; generally speaking, they are worthless characters, too indolent and too depraved to work. A great many of them have work in hand, and they frequently leave it for the purposes of begging, and neglect their work in proportion as they are successful in preying upon the feelings of a generous public. I have known instances of my own work people, who have left good looms of work to go out begging. Some time back in Old Broad-street, leading to the Royal Exchange, where there are a number of merchants living, who walk about four o'clock towards the Exchange; coming towards Spital-fields I met a woman as I was crossing the street in a hurry; she had an infant in her arms, and asked charity; I looked her in the face, and she was very much confused; she and her husband worked for me at the time; he had a good loom's work, and she silk-winding, which I was at the time very much in want of. I took an opportunity to reason with her on the impropriety of her conduct, leaving work and employing her time in that manner; and her excuse was, that owing to some circumstances, they had not been able to make up the money for their rent; and that she came out, with the approbation of her husband, a few hours in a day, to get up the money, which she could do much quicker than by working; but she promised me she would go home, and never attempt it again. If we were to suffer our poor to go out of the workhouse, as they do in many parishes, instead of keeping them close, the greatest part of them would, by telling artful tales, get a considerable sum of money, which would be employed for the purposes of debauchery or intoxication. We endeavour to make our workhouse an house of industry; for every one there has something or another to do, and we keep them close to work, although they could not earn us a shilling a week: we conceive it to be conducive to their morals. That is generally known among the poor; and were it not for that, perhaps our house would have as many again inhabitants of the worst description. We never let them go out of the workhouse but on a Saturday afternoon, then they return at a certain time; and, too frequently, in that little time, many of them will beg, and some of them be so intoxicated, that they do not get home till the next morning. The master has a positive order not to suffer one of them to come in if they exceed their time; they are then obliged to keep out, and make a fresh application to the churchwardens or overseers to come in again, or to go to a magistrate, and then they are subject to the same provision.

Do you allow them to go out on a Sunday?—They are permitted to go to a place of worship: we feel a difficulty in forcing them all to go to Church. There was a woman, who used to go to a chapel in the City-road, as she said: one of our overseers was coming out in the evening after service, when he heard a voice, "Pray remember a poor blind

child; have mercy, have pity, on a poor blind child!' Knowing the voice, he turned round, and recognised her to be one of our paupers, who had borrowed or hired this blind child for the purpose of exciting pity; for it is a very common thing for them to hire or borrow children to go out begging; and if you meet with a woman who appears to have twins, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are not her own, or not both her own. I have known a woman sit for ten years with twins, and they never exceeded the same age.

The children grew no older?—No, they did not. Those mendicants employ a certain portion of their time in finding out the committee days of the respective parishes, when they meet and relieve their out-door poor; and it is very well known they go to one vestry on a Monday, a second on Tuesday, and a third on Wednesday, and so on. They will tell such tales of distress, which appear so interesting to Gentlemen not deeply versed in their duplicity, that they are sure to gain upon their feelings, and they get 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* from each. We have sent to a neighbouring parish one of our overseers, and have detected some of our paupers residing within our parish, who were relieved weekly by us, going to another parish.

Do they get relief from an individual officer, or from the parish fund?—From the parish fund; and they will go to the churchwardens or overseers, or see the wives of the churchwardens or overseers, taking a child, perhaps; and they will pinch the child, and play all sorts of tricks to move pity, and get relief in this way as parishioners. When there are women who have children, I am persuaded that frequently they are pinched; and if their persons were examined, there will be found to be a black mark, where they had been so pinched to excite pity. These people get much more than they could get by honest industry, ten or twenty shillings a day sometimes.

Has it fallen within your knowledge that they have got to that amount?—Yes, more than that; for they appear frequently in a state of intoxication two or three days in a week; and they will have rump steaks and oyster sauce in a morning frequently; they live extremely well. There is one house in Whitechapel called the Beggar's Opera, where a great number of them go. We are too strict in our parish to be imposed upon by them: it is a rule with us, never to relieve any person that applies, in the first instance, as a casual pauper for temporary relief; but we take down their name and their residence; and the overseer whose turn it is for the week, calls the next day, and relieves them at their own habitation. That plan was first adopted when I was overseer; and I think, in five cases out of ten, we found that we had false directions, and that there were no such persons living there. Some time after we had come to this resolution, a woman came down with two children, and, notwithstanding our resolution, she completely duped us all. She came in about five o'clock in the evening. The master of

the workhouse seemed very much touched with her affecting tale: she stated, that she was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Davis, a Baptist Minister at Reading. I had been at Reading some time before, having some children educated there, and had heard the name. I put the question to her: "If you are the daughter of a gentleman so respectable, how came you in this distress?" She stated, "I formed a connection against the will of my parents; they talked to me; but my affections got the better of my judgment, and I married an apothecary against the will of my father. He went into business, and, living too fast, and getting into company, we got into embarrassed circumstances, and he was made a bankrupt; he was recommended to come to London, and Mr. Sheriff Perring got him a place as purser of a man of war: he went to Yarmouth; was drafted thence to Copenhagen, and there was cut in two by a chain-shot" (This was about a few weeks after the news of the victory at Copenhagen came over). "I was then in a state of pregnancy, and having applied to a friend, he directed me to go to the Lying-in-Charity; they took me in, and I was delivered of this infant six weeks back. I came away two days ago; they told me I could have no parochial relief there, but that I had better go to the parish where I had lodged previous to my coming into the Asylum. I went back and slept at such a house last night;" a place I knew to be let out to beggars. "I am going home to my father this evening: I read my sin in my punishment. I only want a trifle to get a bed upon the road; the waggoner will take me down: and whatever trifle you lend me shall be remitted, with many thanks by my father." She gave me such an affecting description, as drew the tear of sympathy from every person: we gave her half a guinea, and some provisions, and sent her off to the waggon immediately. I came home and informed Mrs. Hale, and she said the Rev. Mr. Davis had been dead some years; and that she had understood they never had but one child, and that was a boy. Finding we were duped, I sent for the beadle and constable, and sent to the Reading waggon; no such person came there. I applied at the Lying-in-Hospital, she had not been there; we then sent to the house where she said she had lodged, and no such person had lodged there. And four days afterwards this very woman was seen walking in the streets of London, by our vestry clerk, soliciting charity, with those two children, and taking money from a lady; and I have no doubt she is practising it to this day, if she is alive. I know many similar cases. But the result of all my observations is this, that there is scarcely a beggar, seeking relief in the streets, who is worthy of relief: whatever is given may be considered as a bounty for encouraging idleness. When the poor are driven to distress, and meet with any calamity that deprives them for a time from following their calling, they know what to do; they can have recourse to parochial relief; and they come to

the churchwardens and overseers; and if they are not capable of getting work, we feel it our duty to give them relief, or take them into the house, and set them to work; but these people do not like the confinement; as soon as they can get out they will do it, and go to begging again: they prefer that mode of living.

Do you know the state of the village of Haggerstone, to which the last witness has alluded?—It is a place inhabited chiefly by brickmakers, of the very lowest class of society, and perhaps some of them of the very worst characters; so much so, that no man or woman towards dark will walk across that way towards Hackney, though it might be somewhat nearer; and so bad, that if a thief was pursued and ran to Haggerstone, no constable or runner would go beyond a certain line; it has been called The City of Refuge. To have any moral improvement made on the face of society like that, such as has been spoken to by the last witness, must afford a striking proof of the beneficial consequences resulting from early instruction. If the public were once thoroughly convinced of the depravity of these people who beg, so as to withhold their benevolence from them; and each of the parishes were determined not to suffer them to beg, but to take care of them, the remedy, at once, would be commensurate with the evil.

What is your opinion of the best means to be used to prevent Mendicity?—To take every possible means of informing the public, of what description these individuals are, and their sheer depravity; that they are not fit objects of their benevolence; that in no instance should an individual give any thing to a person that applied to him promiscuously in the streets; and for the churchwardens, overseers, constables, and other efficient officers in their respective parishes, never to suffer a beggar to walk the streets, but if they do, to warn them; if they trespass a second time, take them before a magistrate, who will give the necessary instructions to pass them to their respective parishes, or commit them under the Vagrant Act to a week's imprisonment; and these measures, once adopted, I think the remedy would be commensurate with the evil.

When these people are removed, do you think there would be any mode of preventing their return?—Supposing a vagrant residing in our parish was to be seen begging in our parish, we would take that man or woman before a magistrate, they would be passed home to their own parishes; if they belonged to our own parish, we should inquire into their case. If they had no work, and no probability of getting work at present, the magistrate would oblige us to take them into the workhouse, and to employ them, and to take the produce of their labour as a remuneration for the expense of their maintenance; consequently every poor person would be provided for, and would not be under the necessity of doing that which was morally wrong. If we could find their parishes, we should pass them home, if not, we must

keep them. This the most virtuous of the poor have to submit to; and surely these persons could not find fault with being put on the same footing as others more virtuous than themselves. It is the custom of some of the parishes in the city, very opulent parishes, and who can afford to increase their parochial fund, if necessary, in order to save themselves trouble, to farm out their poor; and when they are farmed out in the suburbs of the city, Hoxton or Islington, for instance, it has been too often the case that the individual who farms the poor, has an interest very much to his advantage, to permit those people to go out; every day they go out in the morning, and are not at home to breakfast or dinner, nor cost the individual any thing. There is no doubt there is an understanding between the farmers of these poor and the poor themselves: and the individual who receives six or seven, or eight shillings a week, for the board of these paupers, may give them two shillings, and let them have the week to beg in: in some instances they take lodgings out of the district where they are farmed, and come home only on certain days when they expect a muster, and that the parish officers will come and look at them.

Do you think if vagrants were committed for a longer time than seven days, it would have any beneficial effect upon them?—No, I do not apprehend that any fine or imprisonment, any provision for a time, would have the effect of entirely meeting the evil; it might deter some of them: but the advantages arising from begging are such a temptation to the idle poor, not willing to work, that they would sooner be imprisoned three months in the year, than be deterred from the practice of begging the other nine: the great evil lies in persons not inquiring. Many persons would sooner give ten guineas than lose ten hours in inquiring into those cases. I said once to a gentleman, who had given to a charity I did not believe deserving, "How could a gentleman of your information, give to such a charity?" he said, "I had no time to think; if I see a few respectable names I put my name down."

Have you made any observations on the state of Sunday schools in your neighbourhood?—O yes; there has been a great alteration in the moral condition of Spitalfields since their establishment: the character of the poor of Spitalfields is very different from what it was thirty or forty years ago; you never hear of any attempt to riot there. I know at one time there were individuals sent up from Nottingham, with a view to effect something like what they were doing there; and that they have been more than once excited to riot during the last war; and yet that they were always very quiet: great care is taken of their mental and moral improvement. And I believe no instance is to be found where so multitudinous a poor congregate together in so small a space, with so little inconvenience to their neighbours.

You have reason to think that

the instruction given in those schools, has had an effect on the poor of that district?—No doubt of it, it leads them to better habits generally speaking. The poor who have had their children educated there, benefit very much by it themselves; even although they cannot read, it teaches them to be sober and frugal.

In the year 1801-2, you were overseer of Spitalfields Parish?—I was; and that was a time of very great distress.

You have for many years had an opportunity of observing the condition of the poor of Spitalfields?—I have, from the year 1800; I have ever since that time taken a part in parish concerns; I am treasurer of the parish, and that leads me to attend the parish meetings, and to be acquainted with the concerns of the parish.

STATE PAPERS OMITTED.

NOTE

Delivered in by Viscount Castlereagh to the Allied Ministers, and placed upon their protocol.—Paris, September 11, 1815.

REPRESENTATIONS having been laid before the Ministers of the Allied powers from the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of the Netherlands, and other Sovereigns, claiming, through the intervention of the high Allied Powers, the restoration of the statues, pictures, and other works of art, of which their respective states have been successively and systematically stripped by the late revolutionary government of France, contrary to every principle of justice, and to the usages of modern warfare, and the same having been referred for the consideration of his court, the undersigned has received the commands of the Prince Regent to submit, for the consideration of his Allies, the following remarks upon this interesting subject:—

It is now the second time that the powers of Europe have been compelled, in vindication of their own liberties, and for the settlement of the world, to invade France, and twice their armies have possessed themselves of the capital of the state, in which these, the spoil of the greater part of Europe, are accumulated.

The legitimate Sovereign of France has, as often, under the protection of those armies, been enabled to resume his throne, and to mediate for his people a peace with the Allies, to the marked indulgencies of which neither their conduct to their own monarch, nor towards other states, had given them just pretensions to aspire.

That the purest sentiments of regard for Louis XVIII, deference for his ancient and illustrious House, and respect for his misfortunes, have guided invariably the Allied Councils, has been proved beyond a question, by their having, last year, framed the Treaty of Paris expressly on the basis of preserving to France its complete integrity, and still more, after their late disappointment, by the endeavours they are again making, ultimately to combine the substantial integrity of France, with such an adequate system of temporary precaution as they may

satisfy what they owe to the security of their own subjects.

But it would be the height of weakness, as well as of injustice, and in its effects much more likely to mislead than to bring back the people of France to moral and peaceful habits, if the Allied Sovereigns, to whom the world is anxiously looking up for protection and repose, were to deny that principle of integrity in its just and liberal application to other nations, their Allies (more especially to the feeble and to the helpless), which they are about, for the second time, to concede to a nation against whom they have had occasion so long to contend in war.

Upon what principle can France, at the close of such a war, expect to sit down with the same extent of possessions which she held before the Revolution, and desire, at the same time, to retain the ornamented spoils of all other countries? Is it, that there can exist a doubt of the issue of the contest or of the power of the Allies, to effectuate what justice and policy require? If not, upon what principle deprive France of her late territorial acquisitions, and preserve to her the spoliations appertaining to those territories, which all modern conquerors have invariably respected, as inseparable from the country to which they belonged?

The Allied Sovereigns have perhaps something to atone for to Europe in consequence of the course pursued by them, when at Paris, during the last year. It is true, they never did so far make themselves parties in the criminality of this mass of plunder, as to sanction it by any stipulation in their Treaties; such a recognition has been on their part uniformly refused; but they certainly did use their influence to repress at that moment any agitation of their claims, in the hope that France, not less subdued by their generosity than by their arms, might be disposed to preserve inviolate a peace which had been studiously framed to serve as a bond of reconciliation, between the nation and the King. They had also reason to expect, that his Majesty would be advised voluntarily to restore a considerable proportion at least of these spoils, to their lawful owners.

But the question is a very different one now, and to pursue the same course under circumstances so essentially altered, would be, in the judgment of the Prince Regent, equally unwise towards France, and unjust towards our Allies, who have a direct interest in this question.

His Royal Highness, in stating this opinion, feels it necessary to guard against the possibility of misrepresentation.

Whilst he deems it to be the duty of the Allied Sovereigns, not only not to obstruct, but to facilitate, upon the present occasion, the return of these objects to the places from whence they were torn, it seems not less consistent with their delicacy, not to suffer the position of their armies in France, or the removal of these works from the Louvre, to become the means, either directly or indirectly, of bringing within their own dominions a single article which did not of right, at

the period of their conquest, belong either to their respective family collections, or to the countries over which they now actually reign.

Whatever value the Prince Regent might attach to such exquisite specimens of the fine arts, if otherwise acquired, he has no wish to become possessed of them at the expense of France, or rather of the countries to which they of right belong, more especially by following up a principle in war which he considers as a reproach to the nation by which it has been adopted; and so far from wishing to take advantage of the occasion to purchase from the rightful owners any articles they might, from pecuniary considerations, be disposed to part with, his Royal Highness would on the contrary be disposed rather to afford the means of replacing them in those very temples and galleries, of which they were so long the ornaments.

Were it possible that his Royal Highness's sentiments towards the person and cause of Louis XVIII. could be brought into doubt, or that the position of his Most Christian Majesty would be injured in the eyes of his own people, the Prince Regent would not come to this conclusion without the most painful reluctance; but, on the contrary, his Royal Highness really believes that his Majesty will rise in the love and respect of his own subjects, in proportion as he separates himself from these remembrances of revolutionary warfare. These spoils, which impede a moral reconciliation between France and the countries she has invaded, are not necessary to record the exploits of her armies, which, notwithstanding the cause in which they were achieved, must ever make the arms of the nation respected abroad. But whilst these objects remain at Paris, constituting, as it were, the title deeds of the countries which have been given up, the sentiments of reuniting these countries again to France, will never be altogether extinct: nor will the genius of the French people ever completely associate itself with the more limited existence assigned to the nation under the Bourbons.

Neither is this opinion given with any disposition on the part of the Prince Regent to humiliate the French nation. His Royal Highness's general policy, the demeanour of his troops in France, his having seized the first moment of Buonaparte's surrender to restore to France the freedom of her commerce, and, above all, the desire he has recently evinced to preserve ultimately to France her territorial integrity, with certain modifications essential to the security of neighbouring States, are the best proofs that, consideration of justice to others, a desire to heal the wounds inflicted by the revolution, and not any illiberal sentiment towards France, have alone dictated this decision.

The whole question resolves itself into this:—Are the powers of Europe now forming in sincerity a permanent settlement with the King? And if so, upon what principles shall it be concluded? Shall it be upon the conservation or the abandonment of revolutionary spoliations?

Can the King feel his own dig-

nity exalted, or his title improved, in being surrounded by monuments of art, which record not less the sufferings of his own Illustrious House, than of the other nations of Europe? If the French people be desirous of treading back their steps, can they rationally desire to preserve this source of animosity between them and all other nations; and, if they are not, is it politic to flatter their vanity, and to keep alive the hopes which the contemplation of these trophies are calculated to excite? Can even the army reasonably desire it? The recollection of their campaigns can never perish. They are recorded in the military annals of Europe. They are emblazoned on the public monuments of their own country; why is it necessary to associate their glory in the field with a system of plunder, by the adoption of which, in contravention of the laws of modern war, the Chief that led them to battle, in fact, tarnished the lustre of their arms?

If we are really to return to peace and to ancient maxims, it cannot be wise to preserve just so much of the causes of the past; nor can the King desire, out of the wrecks of the revolution, of which his family has been one of the chief victims, to perpetuate in his house this odious monopoly of the arts. The splendid collection which France possessed previous to the revolution, augmented by the Borghese collection, which has since been purchased (one of the finest in the world), will afford to the king ample means of ornamenting, in its fair proportion, the capital of his empire; and his Majesty may divest himself of this tainted source of distinction, without prejudice to the due cultivation of the arts in France.

In applying a remedy to this offensive evil, it does not appear that any middle line can be adopted, which does not go to recognize a variety of spoliations, under the cover of treaties, if possible more flagrant in their character than the acts of undisguised rapine, by which these remains were in general brought together.

The principle of property regulated by the claims of the territories from whence these works were taken, is the surest and only guide to justice; and perhaps there is nothing which would more tend to settle the public mind of Europe at this day, than such an homage on the part of the King of France, to a principle of virtue, conciliation, and peace.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Answer of the Plenipotentiaries of France, to the Propositions of the 20th September.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty forthwith laid before him the communications which were made to them in the conference of yesterday, by their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the four united Courts, respecting the definitive arrangement, as bases of which their Excellencies have proposed:

1. The cession by his Most Christian Majesty of a territory

equal to two thirds of what was added to old France by the treaty of the 30th of May, and in which should be comprehended the fortresses of Condé, Philippeville, Marienbourg, Givet and Charlemont, Sarre-Louis, Landau, and forts Joux and L'Ecluse.

2. The demolition of the fortress of Huninguen.

3. The payment of two sums: the one of 600 millions, under the denomination of indemnity; the other of 200 millions, to serve for the construction of fortresses in the countries conterminous with France.

4. The military occupation, during seven years, of the fortresses of Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray, Maubeuge, Landrecy, Lequesnoy, Avesne, Rocroy, Longwi, Thionville, Bitche, and the tête-du-pont of Fort Louis, as well as of a line along the northern and eastern frontiers, by an army of 150,000 men, under the orders of a General nominated by the Allies, and to be subsisted by France.

His Majesty, ardently desirous of hastening as far as lies in his power, the conclusion of an arrangement, the delay of which has caused to his people so many evils which he daily deplores, and has prolonged in France, and still prolongs, that internal agitation which has excited the solicitude of the Powers, but still more animated by a desire to make known his good dispositions to the sovereigns his Allies, has wished that the undersigned should communicate without delay to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the four Courts, the principles on which he thinks the negociation ought to be prosecuted, relatively to each of the bases proposed, by ordering the undersigned to present the following considerations on the first of these bases,—that respecting territorial cessions,—in which that important object is examined, in the twofold relations of justice and utility, which it would be so dangerous to separate.

The want of a common Judge, having authority and power to terminate the disputes of Sovereigns, leaves no other course when they cannot come to an amicable agreement, but that of referring the decision of such disputes to the fate of arms, which constitutes between them the state of war. If in this state, possessions of the one are occupied by the forces of the other, these possessions are under conquest, by right of which the occupier acquires the full enjoyment of them during all the time that he occupies them, or until the re-establishment of peace. He is entitled to demand as a condition of that re-establishment, that the territory which he occupies should be ceded to him in whole or in part; and the cession, when it has taken place, transforming the enjoyment into property, from a mere occupier of it he becomes the Sovereign. This is a mode of acquisition which the law of nations authorises.

But the state of war, conquest, and the right of exacting cessions, are things which proceed from and depend upon each other, in such way that the first is an absolute condition of the second, and the latter of the third; for out of the state of war, there can

be no conquest made; and where conquest has not been made, or no longer exists, the right of demanding territorial cessions cannot exist, since a claim cannot be made to retain that which one has not, or that which he no longer has.

There can be no conquest where there is no state of war, and as you cannot take from him who has nothing, you can only make conquest of what a man possesses; hence it follows, that in order to constitute the possibility of conquest there must have been war by the occupier on the possessor, that is on the Sovereign; right of possession of a country and Sovereignty being things inseparable or rather identical.

If then you make war in a country, and against a number more or less considerable of the inhabitants of that country, while the Sovereign is excepted therefrom, you do not make war on the country, the latter word being merely a trope by which the domain is put for the possessor. A Sovereign, however, must be considered as excepted from the war which foreigners carry on in this country, when they acknowledge him and maintain with him the accustomed relations of peace. The war is then made against men, to the rights of whom he who combats them cannot succeed, because they have no rights, and from whom it is impossible to conquer what does not belong to them. Neither the object nor the effect of such a war can be to make conquests, but to recover. He, however, who recovers that which does not belong to him, cannot recover it but for him whom he acknowledges as the legitimate possessor.

To entitle you to deem yourself at war with a country, without being so with him who has been previously acknowledged a Sovereign, two things must necessarily happen: the one is that of ceasing to hold him as such, and to regard the sovereignty, as transferred to those whom you fight against, by the very act for which you fight against them;—that is to say, you then recognize, pursue, and sanction those doctrines which have overthrown so many thrones, shaken them all, and against which all Europe was under the necessity of arming itself; or, you must believe that the sovereignty can be double while it is essentially one, and incapable of division; it may exist under different forms, be collective or individual, but not each of these at once in the same country, which cannot have two Sovereigns at the same time.

The Allied Powers, however, have neither done nor believed either the one or the other of these two things.

They have considered the enterprise of Buonaparte as the greatest crime that could be committed by men, and the very attempt of which alone placed him without the law of nations. In his adherents they viewed only accomplices of that crime, whom it was necessary to combat, to put down, and punish, circumstances which irrefragably exclude every supposition that such men could naturally either acquire, or confer, or transmit any right.

The Allied Powers have not, for an instant, ceased to recog-

nise his Most Christian Majesty as King of France, and consequently to recognise the rights which belonged to him in that capacity; they have not for an instant ceased to be with him in relations of peace and amity, which alone conveyed with it the engagement to respect his rights; they took upon them this engagement in a formal though implied manner in the declaration of the 13th of March, and in the Treaty of the 25th. They rendered it more strict by making the King enter, by his accession to that treaty, into their alliance against the common enemy; for if you cannot make conquests from a friend, you can still less do it from an ally. And let it not be said, that the King could not be the ally of the powers, but by co-operating with them, and that he did not do so; if the total defection of the army, which, at the time of the treaty of the 25th of March, was already known and deemed inevitable, did not permit him to bring regular troops into action, the Frenchmen, who, by taking up arms for him to the number of 60 or 70,000, in the departments of the West and the South, those who, shewing themselves disposed to take them up, placed the Usurper under the necessity of dividing his forces, and those who, after the defeat of Waterloo, instead of the resources in men and money which he demanded, left him no other but that of abandoning every thing, were, for the AlliedPowers, a real co-operation, who, in proportion as their forces advanced into the French provinces, re-established there the King's authority, a measure which would have caused conquest to cease had these provinces been really conquered. It is evident, then, that the demand which is made of territorial cessions cannot be founded upon conquest.

Neither can it have as adequate reason the expenditure made by the Allied Powers; for if it be just that the sacrifices to which they have been forced by a war, undertaken for the common good, but for the more particular benefit of France, should not remain chargeable on them, it is equally just that they should satisfy themselves with an indemnification of the same kind with the sacrifices. The Allied Powers, however, have made no sacrifice of territory.

We live at a period, when more than at any other, it is important to strengthen confidence in the word of Kings. The exaction of cessions from his most Christian Majesty would produce a quite contrary effect, after the declaration in which the Powers announced, that they took up arms only against Buonaparte and his adherents; after the treaty in which they engaged to maintain against all infraction, the integrity of the stipulations of the 30th of May, 1814,—which cannot be maintained unless that of France is so; after the proclamations of their Generals in Chief, in which the same assurances are renewed.

The exaction of cessions from his most Christian Majesty would deprive him of the means of extinguishing totally and for ever among the people that spirit of conquest, fanned by the Usurper,

and which would inevitably rekindle with the desire of recovering that which France would never believe she had justly lost,

Cessions exacted from his most Christain Majesty would be imputed to him as a crime, as if he had thereby purchased the aid of the Powers, and would be an obstacle to the confirmation of the Royal Government, so important for the legitimate dynasties, and so necessary to the repose of Europe, in as far as that repose is connected with the internal tranquillity of France.

In fine, the exaction of cessions from his most Christian Majesty, would destroy, or at least alter that equilibrium, to the establishment of which the Powers have devoted so many sacrifices, efforts, and cares. It was themselves who fixed the extent that France ought to have. How should that which they deemed necessary a year ago, have ceased to exist? There are upon the continent of Europe two States that surpass France in extent and in population. Their relative greatness would necessarily increase in the same proportion as the absolute greatness of France should be diminished. Would this be conformable to the interests of Europe? Would it even be suitable to the particular interests of these two States, in the order of relations in which they are placed towards each other?

If in a small democracy of antiquity, the people in a body learning that one of their Generals had to propose to them something advantageous but not just, exclaimed unanimously, that they would not even hear it mentioned, is it possible to doubt that the monarchs of Europe should not be unanimous in a case where that which is not just would even be pernicious?

It is therefore, with the most entire confidence, that the undersigned have the honour of submitting to the Allied Sovereigns the preceding observations.

Notwithstanding, however, the inconveniences attached in actual circumstances to every territorial cession, his Majesty will consent to the re-establishment of the ancient limits, in all the points in which additions were made to old France by the treaty of the 30th May. His Majesty will also consent to the payment of such an indemnity as shall leave means of supplying the wants of the interior administration, without which it would be impossible to arrive at that settlement of order and tranquillity which has been the object of the war.

His Majesty will likewise consent to a provisional occupation. Its duration, the number of fortresses, and the extent of country to be occupied will be the subject of negociation; but the King does not hesitate to declare at present that an occupation of seven years being absolutely incompatible with the internal tranquillity of the kingdom, is utterly inadmissible.

Thus the King admits in principle, territorial cessions as to what did not appertain to old France: the payment of an indemnity; and a provisional occupation by a number of troops, and for a period to be determined.

His most Christian Majesty flatters himself, that the Sovereigns,

his allies, will consent to establish the negociations on the footing of these three principles, as well as to carry into the calculation of conditions that spirit of justice and moderation which animates them, in order that the arrangement may be brought to a conclusion speedily, and with mutual satisfaction.

If these bases should not be adopted, the undersigned are not authorised to receive or propose any other.

REPLY OF THE MINISTERS OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.

Paris, Sept. 22, 1815.

The undersigned, &c. &c. have received the note in which Messieurs the Plenipotentiaries of France have replied to the communications made to them in the conference of the 20th of this month, with reference to a definitive arrangement. They have been surprised to find in it a long series of observations on the right of conquest, on the nature of those wars to which it is applicable, and on the reasons which should induce the Contracting Powers not to recur to it in the present instance.

The undersigned consider themselves so much the more fully exempted from the necessity of following the Plenipotentiaries of France in their reasoning, inasmuch as no one of the propositions which they have made, by command of their august Sovereigns, with a view to the regulation of the present and future relation between Europe and France, was founded on the right of conquest, and because they have carefully avoided in their communications whatever might lead to a discussion of that right. The Allied Powers always considering the restoration of order, and the confirmation of the royal authority in France, as the principal object of their proceedings, but persuaded at the same time that France cannot enjoy a solid peace whilst neighbouring nations continue to cherish with regard to her either bitter animosities or perpetual alarms, have recognised the principle of a just satisfaction for losses and past sacrifices, as well as that of a sufficient guarantee for the future security of neighbouring countries, as the only means of putting an end to all discontents and apprehensions, and consequently as the only true bases of every solid and durable arrangement.

It is only upon these two principles that the Allied Powers have fixed their propositions, and in drawing up the *projet* which the undersigned have had the honour to transmit to the Plenipotentiaries of France, they were distinctly expressed in every one of its articles.

The Plenipotentiaries of France themselves admit the first of these principles, whilst they remain silent with respect to the second. It is, however, abundantly clear, that the necessity of guarantees for the future, has become more sensible and urgent than at the period of the signature of the Treaty of Paris. The subsequent events have carried consternation and alarm to every part of Europe; at a moment when the Sovereigns and their people flattered themselves that, after so many afflic-

tions, they were about to enjoy a long interval of peace, these events, have every where produced agitation, as well as the burthens and sacrifices inseparable from a general arming. It is impossible so soon to efface from the minds of cotemporaries the recollection of such a convulsion. That which was sufficient to satisfy them in 1814, cannot content them in 1815. The line of demarcation which appeared to guarantee the security of the States bordering on France at the Epoch of the treaty of the 30th of May, can no longer satisfy the just pretensions which they now prefer.

It is indispensable that France should offer some new pledge of security. She ought to take this step, as well from sentiments of justice and expediency, as from her own interest well understood. For, in order that the French may be happy and tranquil, it is absolutely necessary that their neighbours should be happy and tranquil also.

Such are the powerful considerations that have induced the Allied Powers to demand of France some territorial cessions. The inconsiderable extent of these cessions, and the selection of the points upon which they bear, sufficiently prove, that they have nothing in common with views of aggrandizement and conquest, and that the security of bordering nations is their only object. These cessions are not of a nature to compromise the substantial integrity of France. They embrace only detached districts or points remote from her territory; they cannot really weaken her in any relation either administrative or military, nor can her defensive system be affected by them. France will remain not the less one of the best rounded and best fortified States of Europe, as well as one of the richest in means of every description for resisting the danger of invasion.

Without entering into these higher considerations, the Plenipotentiaries of France admit, however, the principle of territorial cession, as far as respects the points added to old France by the treaty of Paris.

The undersigned find it difficult to understand upon what this distinction can be founded, or, under the point of view adopted by the Allied Powers, in what the essential difference between ancient and recent territory consists. It is impossible to suppose, that the Plenipotentiaries of France wish to revive in the actual state of affairs the doctrine of the pretended inviolability of the French territory. They too well know that this doctrine, put forward by the chiefs and apostles of the revolutionary system, formed one of the most revolting chapters in that arbitrary code which they wished to impose on Europe. It would be to destroy entirely every idea of equality between the different Powers, if it were once established as a principle, that France may without difficulty extend her limits, acquire new provinces, and unite them to her territory, either by conquest or treaty, whilst she alone shall enjoy the privilege of never losing any of her ancient possessions, either by the misfortunes of war,

or by the political arrangements that may result from it.

With regard to the latter part of the note of the Plenipotentiaries of France, the undersigned reserve themselves for a serious explanation in the next conference which they will have the honour of proposing to the Plenipotentiaries of France.

(Signed)

RASUMOFFSKY,
CAPO D'ISTRIA,
WEISSENBERG,
HUMBOLDT,
METTERNICH,
HARDENBERG,
CASTLEREAGH.

Protocol respecting the Partition of the Seven Hundred Millions to be paid by France to the Allied Powers, and which Protocol is to be instead of a Special Convention on that Subject.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, agreeing to fix the principles of the partition of the sums to be paid by France, in virtue of the Treaty of Paris, of the 20th of November, 1815, among their respective Courts and the other allied States; and taking into consideration, that it appears to be superfluous to conclude a special convention on the subject of this agreement, have resolved to set forth in the present Protocol every thing that relates to this object, and to regard this Protocol as having the same force and effect as a special and formal convention, in virtue of their full powers and instructions from their respective Courts.

Art. I. The Allied Powers, convinced of the necessity of securing the tranquillity of the countries bordering on France by the fortification of some of the most threatened points, destine for this purpose a part of the sums which France has to pay, whilst they appropriate the remainder of those sums for general partition, as indemnities. The sums destined for the erection of these fortresses, shall form the fourth part of the total which France has to pay; but as the cession of the fortress of Saar Louis, a measure equally founded on motives of general security, renders the erection of new fortifications on the side where that fortress is situated, superfluous; and as the sums for the above purpose were estimated by the Commission appointed by the Council of Ministers, at fifty millions, therefore this fortress, in the amount of the sums destined for fortifications, shall be reckoned at fifty millions, in such way that the above-mentioned fourth shall not be deducted from the actual 700 millions promised by France, but from 750 millions, thus including the cession of Saar-Louis.

In conformity to this regulation, the sum destined for the erection of fortresses is fixed at 187½ millions, viz. at 137½ millions of actual money, and 50 millions included in the valued cession of the fortress of Saar-Louis.

Art. II. In the partition of these 137½ millions, among the States bordering on France, the undersigned Ministers take into consideration partly, the more or less urgent wants of these States to establish new fortresses, the more or less considerable expense in

their erection, and partly the means which these States possess or may acquire through the present Treaty. In consequence of these principles,

The King of the Netherlands receives 60 millions; the King of Prussia 20 millions; the King of Bavaria, or any other Sovereign of the country bordering on France between the Rhine and the Prussian territory, 15 millions; the King of Spain, 7½ millions; the King of Sardinia, 10 millions. Of the remaining 25 millions, 5 millions are destined for the fortifications of Mentz; and for the building of a new League Fortress on the Upper Rhine, 20 millions. The application of these sums shall take place according to plans and regulations which the Allied Powers shall settle in that behalf.

Art. III. After the deduction of the sums destined for fortifications, there remain 562½ millions, appropriated for indemnities, the partition of which shall take place as follows:

Art. IV. Although all the Allied States have displayed equal zeal and devotedness to the common cause, yet there are some who, like Sweden, dispensed from all active co-operation, from the first, and on account of the difficulty of transporting her troops across the Baltic, have made no efforts; or, who, actually making such, like Spain, Portugal, and Denmark, were prevented, by the rapidity of events, from actually contributing to the result. Switzerland, which has done very essential service to the common cause, did not accede to the treaty of the 25th of March under the there expressed conditions, like the other powers. As to these States, they find themselves in a different situation, which does not permit them to be classed with the other allied States, according to the number of their troops; it has, therefore, been agreed, that they shall receive, as far as circumstances will permit, an equitable indemnity, and that the sum of 12½ millions shall, with that view, be divided among them, in such way that Spain shall receive five millions, Portugal two millions, Denmark two millions and a half, Switzerland three millions.—Total, 12½ millions.

Art. V. As the burthen of the war fell chiefly on the armies under the command of the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, and these armies besides took Paris, it is therefore agreed, that out of the French contributions, a sum of 25 millions shall be assigned to Great Britain, and 25 millions to Prussia, without prejudice to the arrangements which Great Britain may conclude, in regard to the sum thus coming to her, with the Powers whose troops formed part of the Duke of Wellington's army.

Art. VI. The 500 millions, which still remain, after the deduction of the sums fixed in the preceding articles, shall be so divided that Prussia, Austria, Russia, and England shall each receive a fifth.

Art. VII. Although the States, who acceded to the treaty of the 25th of March last, set on foot a less number of troops than each of the Allied Chief Powers, it is nevertheless determined, that no regard shall be paid to this inequality. In consequence, these

States shall receive conjunctly the fifth, which remains after the appropriation of the 500 millions, contained in the preceding article.

Art. VIII. The partition of this fifth among the different acceding States shall be regulated by the number of troops respectively set on foot by them, and also in conformity to treaties, and particularly to the way in which they shared in the sum of 100 millions, which were assigned by the French Government for the pay of the troops.

Art. IX. As the King of Sardinia recovers that part of Sardinia, and the King of the Netherlands, besides the fortresses of Marienburg and Philipeville, obtains that part of Belgium, which the treaty of Paris of the 20th of May left to France; and as these two Sovereigns in this enlargement of their territories find a fair indemnity for their efforts, they, therefore, shall have no share in the money-indemnities, and their proportion, as fixed in the table adjoined to the preceding article, shall be divided between Prussia and Austria.

Art. X. As the payments of the French government are to be made at periods fixed by the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, and the conventions thereto annexed, it is agreed that each state, which, according to the present Protocol, shares in these payments, shall receive at each of these periods the *pro rata* part of his proportion; and the same also shall be the case, when a state has its share thereof under different titles at the same time; as, for instance, Austria for her fifth and for her allotted share of the proportion of Belgium and Sardinia. This principle shall, in like manner, be followed, when in the event of the default of payment by the French Government, it should be necessary to sell a part of the inscriptions, which serve as pledges.

Art. XI. As Prussia and Austria have urgently represented the advantage, which they would naturally derive from the receipt of a larger sum than the general division assigns to them, in the first months, Russia and England have agreed, in order to facilitate the general arrangement, that each of these two powers shall, from the date of the first payment, receive an advance of 10 millions of francs on their shares, under the condition that they account to them for this sum, in the following years.

Art. XII. This repayment shall be made by instalments, so that Austria and Prussia shall pay each, from its share in each of the four following years, the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of francs to Russia and England.

Art. XIII. To avoid the numerous inconveniences which might arise from want of unity in levying the sums to be paid by France, it is resolved, that a Commission residing at Paris shall alone be charged with the receipt of those sums, and that none of the powers which have a share in these payments, shall negociate for itself on this head with the French Government; none shall ask or receive from the French Government the bons in which the payments will be made immediately, and without the intervention of the said Commission. This Com-

mission shall consist of Commissioners named by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia, who shall negociate with the French Government. The other Allied States shall be at liberty to name Commissioners in the same manner, in order to concert for their interests directly with the said Commission, which will be charged to deliver to them the effects, or the money which it shall receive for them. Regulations shall be drawn up without delay to fix their functions more exactly, to which shall be added a table of the "*pro rata*," which every party will have to claim in each payment, according to the bases fixed in the present Protocol.

Art. XIV. The 50 millions of francs fixed for the pay and other necessaries of the armies occupying a part of France, according to the —— Article of the Military Convention annexed to the Treaty of the 20th Nov. are to be divided as follows:—

Russia . .	7,142,857f.16c.
Austria . .	10,714,285 71
England . .	10,714,285 71
Prussia . . .	10,714,285 71
The other Allies	10,714,285 71

If France, as will be the case in the first years, shall pay only 30 millions, or any other sum than 50 millions, for the above object, the same proportion shall take place in the partition of the sums thus modified.

The money here mentioned shall be received and divided by the Commission to be appointed according to the 13th article of this Protocol, to receive the indemnity in money.

Art. XV. Four copies of this Protocol shall be made out, which shall be provided with the signatures of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, and shall have the force and validity above-mentioned.

POETRY.

POETRY

SPANISH SCENERY.

From Mr. Southey's Poem of Don Roderick the Last of the Goths.

TWELVE weary days, with unremitted speed,
Shunning frequented tracts, the travellers
Pursued their way; the mountain path they chose,
The forest or the lonely heath wide spread,
Where cistus shrubs sole-seen exhaled at noon
Their fine balsamic odour all around;
Strew'd with their blossoms, frail as beautiful,
The thirsty soil at eve; and when the sun
Relumed the gladdened earth, opening anew
Their stores exuberant, prodigal as frail,
Whitened again the wilderness. They left
The dark Sierra's skirts behind, and crost
The wilds where Ana in her native hills
Collects her sister springs, and hurries on
Her course melodious amid loveliest glens,
With forest and with fruitage overbower'd.
These scenes profusely blest by Heaven they left,
Where o'er the hazel and the quince the vine
Wide mantling spreads: and clinging round the cork
And ilex, hangs amid their dusky leaves
Garlands of brightest hue, with reddening fruit
Pendant, or clusters cool of glassy green.
So holding on o'er mountain and o'er vale,
Tagus they crost where midland on his way
The King of Rivers rolls his stately stream;
And rude Alverches' wide and stony bed;
And Duro distant far; and many a stream
And many a field obscure, in future war
For bloody theatre of famous deeds
Fore doomed; and deserts where in years to come
Shall populous towns arise, and crested towers
And stately temples rear their heads on high.

Cautious with course circuitous they shunn'd
The embattled city which in oldest time
Thrice greatest Hermes built, so fables say,
Now subjugate, but fated to behold
Ere long the heroic Prince (who passing now
Unknown and silently the dangerous track,
Turns thither his regardant eye) come down
Victorious from the heights, and bear abroad
Her banner'd Lion, symbol to the Moor
Of rout and death through many an age of blood,
Lo there the Asturian hills! far in the west,
Huge Rabanal and Foncebadon huge,
Pre-eminent, their giant bulk display,
Darkening with earliest shade the distant vales
Of Leon and with evening premature.
Far in Cantabria eastward the long line
Extends beyond the reach of eagle's eye,
When buoyant in mid-heaven the bird of Jove
Soars at his loftiest pitch. In the north, before
The travellers the Erbasian mountains rise,
Bounding the land beloved, their native land.

How calmly gliding through the dark blue sky
The midnight moon ascends; her placid beams,
Through thinly scattered leaves and boughs grotesque,
Mottle with mazy shades the orchard slope;
Here, o'er the chesnut's fretted foliage grey
And massy, motionless they spread; here shine
Upon the crags, deepening with blacker night
Their chasms; and there the glittering argentry
Ripples and glances on the confluent streams.
A lovelier, purer light than that of day
Rests on the hills; and oh how awfully
Into that deep and tranquil firmament
The summits of Auseva rise serene!
The watchman on the battlements partakes
The stillness of the solemn hour: he feels
The silence of the earth, the endless sound
Of flowing water soothes him, and the stars
Which in that brighest moon-light well-nigh quench'd,
Scarce visible, as in the utmost depth
Of yonder sapphire infinite, are seen,
Draw on with elevating influence
Towards eternity the attemper'd mind.
Musing on worlds beyond the grave he stands,
And to the Virgin Mother silently
Breathes forth her hymn of praise.

The mountaineers
Before the castle, round their mouldering fires,
Lie on the heath out-stretch'd. Pelayo's hall
Is full, and he upon his careful couch
Hears all around the deep and long-drawn breath
Of sleep; for gentle night had brought to these
Perfect and undisturbed repose, alike
Of corporal powers and inward faculty.
Wakeful the while he lay.

A mountain rivulet,
Now calm and lovely in its summer course,
Held by those huts its everlasting way
Towards Pionia. They whose flocks and herds
Drink of its waters call it Deva. Here
Pelayo southward up the ruder vale
Traced it, his guide unerring. Amid heaps
Of mountain wreck, on either side thrown high,
The wide-spread traces of its wintry might,
The tortuous channel wound; o'er beds of sand
Here silently it flows; here, from the rock
Rebutted, curls and eddies; plunges here
Precipitate; here, roaring among crags,
It leaps and foams and whirls and hurries on.
Grey alders here and bushy hazels hid
The mossy side: their wreathed and knotted feet
Bared by the current, now against its force
Repaying the support they found, upheld
The bank secure. Here, bending to the stream,
The birch fantastic stretch'd its rugged trunk,
Tall and erect, from whence as from their base
Each like a tree its silver branches grew.
The cherry here hung for the birds of heaven
Its rosy fruit on high. The elder there
Its purple berries o'er the water bent,
Heavily hanging. Here amid the brook,
Grey as the stone to which they clung, half root
Half trunk, the young ash rises from the rock;
And there its parent lifts a lofty head,
And spreads its graceful boughs; the passing wind
With twinkling motion lifts the silent leaves,
And shakes its rattling tufts.

Soon had the Prince
Behind him left the farthest dwelling place
Of man; no fields of waving corn were here,
Nor wicker storehouse for the autumnal grain,
Vineyard, nor bowery fig, nor fruitful grove:
Only the rocky vale, the mountain stream,

Incumbent crags, and hills that over hills
Arose on either hand, here hung with woods,
Here rich with heath, that o'er some smooth ascent
Its purple glory spread, or golden gorse;
Bare here, and striated with many a hue,
Scored by the wintry rain; by torrents here
Riven, and by overhanging rocks abrupt.
Pelayo, upward as he cast his eyes
Where crags loose-hanging o'er the narrow pass
Impended, there beheld his country's strength
Insuperable, and in his heart rejoiced.

A MORNING CALL;

From Mr. Scott's Lord of the Isles.

"WAKE, Maid of Lorn!" the Ministrels sung,
Thy rugged halls, Artornish! rung,
And the dark seas, thy towers that lave,
Heaved on the beach a softer wave,
As mid the tuneful choir to keep
The Diapason of the deep.
Lull'd were the winds on Inninmore,
And green Loch-Alline's woodland shore,
As if wild woods had waves had pleasure
In listing to the lovely measure.
And ne'er to symphony more sweet
Gave mountain echoes answer meet,
Since, met from mainland and from isle,
Ross, Arran, Ilay, and Argyle,
Each minstrel's tributary lay
Paid homage to the festal day.
Dull and dishonour'd were the bard,
Worthless of guerdon and regard,
Deaf to the hope of minstrel fame,
Or lady's smiles, his noblest aim,
Who on that morn's resistless call
Were silent in Artornish hall.

"Wake, Maid of Lorn!" 'twas thus they sung,
And yet more proud the descant rung,
"Wake, Maid of Lorn! high right is ours,
To charm dull sleep from Beauty's bowers;
Earth, Ocean, Air, have nought so shy
But owns the power of ministrelsy.

In Lettermore the timid deer
Will pause, the harp's wild chime to hear;
Rude Heiskar's seal through surges dark
Will long pursue the minstrel's bark;
To list his notes, the eagle proud
Will poise him on Ben-Cailliach's cloud;
Then let not Maiden's ear disdain
The summons of the minstrel train,
But, while our harps wild music make,
Edith of Lorn, awake, awake!

"O wake, while Dawn, with dewy shine,
Wakes Nature's charms to vie with thine!
She bids the mottled thrush rejoice
To mate thy melody of voice;
The dew that on the violet lies
Mocks the dark lustre of thine eyes;
But, Edith, wake, and all we see
Of sweet and fair shall yield to thee!"—
"She comes not yet," grey Ferrand cried;
"Brethren, let softer spell be tried,
Those notes prolong'd, that soothing theme,
Which best may mix with Beauty's dream,
And whisper, with their silvery tone,
The hope she loves, yet fears to own."—
He spoke, and on the harp-strings died
The strains of flattery and of pride;
More soft, more low, more tender fell
The lay of love he bade them tell.

"Wake, maid of Lorn! the moments fly
Which yet that maiden-name allow;
Wake, Maiden, wake! the hour is nigh
When Love shall claim a plighted vow.
By Fear, thy bosom's fluttering guest,
By Hope, that soon shall fears remove,
We bid thee break the bonds of rest,
And wake thee at the call of Love!

"Wake, Edith, wake! in yonder bay
Lies many a galley gaily mann'd,
We hear the merry pibrochs play,
We see the streamers' silken band.
What Chieftain's praise these pibrochs swell,
What crest is on these banners wove,
The harp, the minstrel, dare not tell—
The riddle must be read by Love."

A SCENE IN THE ISLE OF SKYE;

From the Same.

With Bruce and Ronald bides the tale.
To favouring winds they gave the sail,
Till Mull's dark headland scarce they knew,
And Ardnamurchan's hills were blue.
But then the squalls blew close and hard,
And, fain to strike the galley's yard,
And take them to the oar,
With these rude seas, in weary plight,
They strove the livelong day and night,
Nor till the dawning had a sight
Of Skye's romantic shore.
Where Coolin stoops him to the west,
They saw upon his shiver'd crest
The sun's arising gleam;
But such the labour and delay,
Ere they were moor'd in Scavigh bay,
(For calmer heaven compell'd to stay)
He shot a western beam.
Then Roland said, "If true mine eye,
These are the savage wilds that lie
North of Strathnardill and Dunskye;
No human foot comes here,
And, since these adverse breezes blow,
If my good Liege love hunter's bow,
What hinders that on land we go,
And strike a mountain deer?
Allan, my Page, shall with us wend;
A bow full deftly can he bend,
And if we meet an herd, may send
A shaft shall mend our cheer."—
Then each took bow and bolts in hand,
Their row-boat launched and leapt to land,
And left their skiff and train,
Where a wild stream, with headlong shock,
Came brawling down its bed of rock,
To mingle with the main.

A while their route they silent made,
As men who stalk for mountain-deer,
Till the good Bruce to Ronald said,
"St. Mary! what a scene is here!

I've traversed many a mountain-strand,
Abroad and in my native land,
And it has been my lot to tread
Where safety more than pleasure led;
Thus, many a waste I've wander'd o'er,
Clombe many a crag, cross'd many a moor,
But, by my halidome,
A scene so rude, so wild as this,
Yet so sublime in barrenness,
Ne'er did my wandering footsteps press,
Where'er I happ'd to roam."

No marvel thus the Monarch spake;
For rarely human eye has known
A scene so stern as that dread lake,
With its dark ledge of barren stone.
Seems that primeval earthquake's sway
Hath rent a strange and shatter'd way
Through the rude bosom of the hill,
And that each naked precipice,
Sable ravine, and dark abyss,
Tells of the outrage still.
The wildest glen, but this, can show
Some touch of Nature's genial glow;
On high Benmore green mosses grow,
And heath-bells bud in deep Glencroe,
And copse on Cruchan-Ben;
But here,—above, around, below,
On mountain or in glen,
Nor tree, nor shrub, nor plant, nor flower,
Nor aught of vegetative power,
The weary eye may ken.
For all is rocks at random thrown,
Black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone,
As if were here denied
The summer sun, the spring's sweet dew,
That clothe with many a varied hue
The bleakest mountain-side.

And wilder, forward as they wound,
Were the proud cliffs and lake profound.
Huge terraces of granite black
Afforded rude and cumber'd track;
For from the mountain hoar,
Hurl'd headlong in some night of fear,
When yell'd the wolf and fled the deer,
Loose crags had toppled o'er;

And some, chance-poised and balanced, lay,
So that a strippling arm might sway
A mass no host could raise,
In Nature's rage at random thrown,
Yet trembling like the Druid's stone
On its precarious base.
The evening mists, with ceaseless change,
Now clothed the mountain's lofty range,
Now left their foreheads bare.
And round the skirts their mantle furl'd,
Or on the sable waters curl'd,
Or, on the eddying breezes whirl'd,
Dispersed in middle air.
And oft, condensed, at once the lower,
When, brief, and fierce, the mountain shower
Pours like a torrent down,
And when return the sun's glad beams,
Whiten'd with foam a thousand streams
Leap from the mountain's crown.

"This lake," said Bruce, "whose barriers drear
Are precipices sharp and sheer,
Yielding no track for goat or deer,
Save the black shelves we tread,
How term you its dark waves? and how
Yon northern mountain's pathless brow,
And yonder peak of dread,
That to the evening sun uplifts
The griesly gulphs and slaty rifts,
Which seam its shiver'd head?"
"Coriskin call the dark lake's name,
Coolin the ridge, as bards proclaim,
From old Cuchullin, chief of fame.
But bards, familiar in our isles
Rather with Nature's frowns than smiles,
Full oft their careless humours please
By sportive names for scenes like these.
I would old Torquil were to show
His Maidens with their breasts of snow,
Or that my noble Liege were nigh
To hear his Nurse sing lullaby!
(The Maids—tall cliffs with breakers white,
The Nurse—a torrent's roaring might,)
Or that your eye could see the mood
Of Corryvrekin's whirpool rude,
When dons the Hag her whiten'd hood—
'Tis thus our islemen's fancy frames,
For scenes so stern, fantastic names."—

REYNOLDS, AS AN ARTIST.

From Mr. Shee's Commemoration of Reynolds.

Tho' Reynolds, long superior and alone,
Possessed in Art an undisputed throne,
Yet hardly conscious what his powers achieved,
A cold, reluctant homage he received.
By some few minds of sounder judgment awed,
The mob of taste affected to applaud.
But far beyond his age his heart aspired,
And few cou'd tell his worth, though all admired:
Mistaken praise still mortified his aim—
Th' applause of Ignorance polluting fame;
With humbled hope he bowed to Fashion's reign,
And saw with sorrow he excelled in vain.
For e'en of those who felt his merits most,—
On whom his labours were not wholly lost,
How few cou'd judge the skill his works impart,
Or take his towering altitude of art!
But now with purer eye prepared to gaze,
By Taste as well as Fashion taught to praise,
We do him tardy justice, and explore
With pride those beauties unobserved before;
Collect the wonders of his hand with care,
And estimate as jewels rich and rare;
As brilliant gems of art as ever graced
The Muse of painting from the mine of taste.

No longer echoing envy's idle cry,
Let fools exclaim, "How Reynolds' colours fly!"
Behold in hues that rival Nature's glow,
Bright as the sunbeam or celestial bow;
By Time untarnished, and by Genius crowned,
Our British Titian sheds his glory round.
While minor stars their weaker rays combine,
And former lights with feeble radiance shine;
His single beam illumes the graphic skies,
And pours a summer's lustre on our eyes.

In all his works astonished Nature views
Her silvery splendors and her golden hues;
Sublime in motion, or at rest serene,
Her charms of air and action, all are seen.
There Grace appears in ever-varied forms,
There Vigor animates and Beauty warms;

While Character displayed in every stage
Of transient life, from infancy to age,
Strong in each line asserts the mind's control,
And on the speaking feature stamps the soul.
There Imitation scorning dry detail,
Forbids that *parts* should o'er the *whole* prevail;
To Dow and Denner leaving all the fame,
The painful polishers of taste can claim,
Tho' free yet faithful to her trust remains,
And wastes no talent while she spares no pains.
And e'en where sometimes pure correctness fails,
A nobler character of form prevails—
A fire-fraught indication of design,
Beyond the mere, cold academic line;
Where Taste her seal affixes to excuse
The faults of Genius in her favourite muse.
Announcing study, yet concealing art,
Here Execution plays her proper part;
Light, airy, free, the pencil flows at will,
Yet seems to sport unconscious of its skill.
His hand impressed with painting's nobler aim,
Disdained the tribe who flourish into fame.
A spirit pure—in happy mean that moves,
Where practice prompts the sleight which truth approves,
To all his labours lends an air of ease,
And e'en in trifles teaches toil to please.

But chief, endowed in right of Taste he reigns
Supreme o'er all her undefined domains;
Thro' Nature's paths his ardent course she guides,
And with simplicity her sway divides:
Diffusing grace o'er Fashion's awkward forms,
In every touch her magic influence charms:
While all the ruder airs of life refine,
And vulgar shapes avoid her glance divine.

But where to fix amidst the general blaze,
This glowing sphere, this graphic heaven displays!
From star to star the eye delighted flies,
As dazzling round, the beams of Beauty rise.
Toned by one hand to harmony divine,
According tints in coloured concert join;
And strong to truth as each chaste hue adheres,
The mellow majesty of Art appears.

While rapt Attention's eager glance devours
The pictured scene, and traces all its powers;
What mixed emotions rise as we survey,
This bright assemblage of the Great and Gay!

Of all who late adorned the public stage,
The Wit—the Worth—the Fashion—of their age.
As fixed to view by some Enchanter's power,
In better aspect caught, and happier hour,
Heroes and Statesmen—Bards and Beauties here,
In living lustre mock the world's career:
And seem assembled to receive with grace,
Their rival visitants—the present race.

But who shall gaze upon the gorgeous train?
And think how few around him now remain,
Reflect—of all, that here in triumph placed,
Partake the immortality of taste,
How few survive to shew the picture's truth,
And prove in age the identity of youth,
What fires of Genius—fallen in Time's decay!
The Painter—and his Subjects—passed away!
What eye by Art's allurements so engrossed?—
Encircled thus by such a radiant host,
Can view unmoved those forms of life and bloom,
Those Lights so late extinguished—in the tomb?

LINES ON THE DEATH OF OPIE.

(From the same.)

How oft, of late, o'er worth departed shed,
The tears of Britain have embalmed the dead,
Bewailed the Hero's fall—the Sage's fate,
While public virtue sorrowed through the state;
Yet still unsated with the noblest prey,
Ungorged, tho' meaner multitudes decay;
'Gainst Wit and Genius, Death directs his dart,
And strikes thro' Opie's side to Painting's heart.
Fallen from the zenith of his proud career!
Full in his fame, and sparkling in his sphere!
While o'er his Art he shed his brightest rays,
And warmed the world of letters into praise.

No feeble follower of a style or school;
No slave of system, in the chains of rule:
His Genius kindling from within was fired,
And first in Nature's rudest wild aspired.
At her pure shrine his youthful vows he paid,
Secured her smile, and sought no other aid;
Enraptured still her charms alone explored,
And to the last, with lover's faith adored;

For when Ambition bade his steps advance
To scenes where Painting spreads her vast expanse;
When all the charts of taste before him lay,
That showed how former keels had cut their way;
With fearless prow he put to sea, and steered
His steady course, where her pure light appeared.

His vigorous pencil in pursuit of Art,
Disdained to dwell on each minuter part;
Impressive force—impartial truth—he sought,
And travelled in no beaten track of thought:
Unlike the servile herd whom we behold,
Casting their drossy ore in Fashion's mould;
His metal by no common die is known,
The coin is sterling, and the stamp his own.

Opie, farewell—accept this feeble verse,
This flower of friendship—cast upon thy hearse.
Though Fate severe in life's unfaded prime,
Hath shook thee rudely from the tree of time;
Thy laurel thro' the lapse of years shall bloom,
And weeping Art attend thee to the tomb.
While taste, no longer tardy to bestow
The garland due to graphic skill below,
Shall point to time thy labours, as he flies,
And brighten all their beauties in his eyes;
Exalt the Painter, now the Man's no more,
And bid thy country honour and deplore!

A NORTHERN SPRING.

From Helga, a Poem, by the Hon. William Herbert.

Yestrene the mountain's rugged brow
Was mantled o'er with dreary snow;
The sun sat red behind the hill,
And every breath of wind was still:
But ere he rose, the southern blast
A veil o'er heaven's blue arch had cast;
Thick roll'd the clouds, and genial rain
Pour'd the wide deluge o'er the plain.
Fair glens and verdant vales appear,
And warmth awakes the budding year.
O 'tis the touch of fairy hand
That wakes the spring of northern land!

It warms not there by slow degrees,
With changeful pulse the uncertain breeze;
But sudden on the wondering sight
Bursts forth the beam of living light,
And instant verdure springs around,
And magic flowers bedeck the ground.
Return'd from regions far away
The red-wing'd throstle pours his lay;
The soaring snipe salutes the spring,
While the breeze whistles through his wing;
And as he hails the melting snows,
The heathcock claps his wings and crows.
Bright shines the sun on Sigtune's towers,
And Spring leads on the fragrant hours.
The ice is loosed, and prosperous gales
Already fill the strutting sails.

BRYNHILDA.

A Poem by the same Author.

O STRANGE is the bower where Brynhilda reclines,
Around it the watchfire high bickering shines!
Her couch is of iron, her pillow a shield,
And the maiden's chaste eyes are in deep slumber seal'd.
Thy charm, dreadful Odin, around her is spread,
From thy wand the dread slumber was pour'd on her head.
The bridegroom must pass thro' the furnace and flame,
The boldest in fight, without fear, without blame.
O whilom in battle, so bold and so free,
Like a pirate victorious she rov'd o'er the sea.
The helmet has oft bound the ringlets, that now
Adown her smooth shoulder so carelessly flow;
And that snowy bosom, thus lovely reveal'd,
Has been oft by the breast-plate's tough iron conceal'd.
The love-lighting eyes, which are fetter'd by sleep,
Have seen the sea-fight raging fierce o'er the deep,
And mid the dead wounds of the dying and slain
The tide of destruction pour'd wide o'er the plain.
Those soft-rounded arms now defenceless and bare,
Those rosy-tipp'd fingers so graceful and fair,
Have rein'd the hot courser, and oft bathed in gore
The merciless edge of the dreaded claymore.
Who is it that spurs his dark steed at the fire?
Who is it, whose wishes thus boldly aspire

To the chamber of shields, where the beautiful maid
By the spell of the mighty defenceless is laid?
Is it Sigurd the valiant, the slayer of kings,
With the spoils of the Dragon, his gold and his rings?
Or is it bold Gunnar, who vainly assays
On the horse of good Sigurd to rush thro' the blaze?
The steed knows his rider in field and in stall:
No other hands rein him, no other spurs gall.
He brooks not the warrior that pricks his dark side,
Be he prince, be he chieftain of might and of pride.
How he neighs! how he plunges, and tosses his mane!
How he foams! how he lashes his flank with disdain!
O crest-fallen Gunnar, thou liest on the plain!
Through the furnace no warrior, save Sigurd, may ride.
Let his valour for thee win the spell-guarded bride!
He has mounted his war-horse, the beauteous and bold;
His buckler and harness are studded with gold.
A dragon all writhing in gore is his crest;
A dragon is burnish'd in gold on his breast.
The furnace glows redder, the flames crackle round,
But the horse and the rider plunge thro' at one bound.
He has reach'd the dark canopy's shield-cover'd shade,
Where spell-bound the beautiful damsel is laid;
He has kiss'd her closed eyelids, and call'd her his bride;
He has stretch'd his bold limbs in the gloom by her side.

"My name is bold Gunnar, and Grana my steed;
"Through bickering furnace I prick'd him with speed."

The maiden all languidly lifts up her head,
She seems in her trance half awaked from the dead;
Like a swan on the salt-lake she mournfully cries,
"Does the bravest of warriors claim me as his prize?"

O know'st thou, young Sigurd, who lies by thy side?
O kenn'st thou, Brynhilda, who calls thee his bride?
On the gay hills of France dwells thy proud foster-sire,
And there thy chaste bower was guarded by fire.
It was mantled with ivy and luscious woodbine.
It was shrowded with jasmine and sweet eglantine.
O mind'st thou, when darkling thou sat'st in thy bower,
What courser came fleet by thy charm-circled tower?
Whose hawk on thy casement perch'd saucy and free?
What warrior pursued it? Whose crest did'st thou see?
Did the gold-burnish'd dragon gleam bright to thy view?
Did thy spells hold him back, or did Sigurd break through?
For whom the bright mead did thy snowy hands pour,
Which never for man crown'd the goblet before?

On the wonders of nature the stories of eld,
On the secrets of magic high converse ye held:
He sat by thy side, and he gazed on thy face,
He hail'd thee most worthy of Sigurd's embrace;
The wisest of women, the loveliest maid,
The bravest that ever in battle outrade:
And there, in the gloom of that mystic alcove,
Ye pledg'd to each other the firm oath of love.
Now spell-bound thou canst not his features descry,
Thy charms in the gloom do not meet his keen eye.

For Sigurd had hied to defend Giuka's crown,
He dwelt there with glory, he fought with renown;
At the court of good Giuka his warriors among
None bore him so gallant, so brave, and so strong.
Gudruna beheld him with eyes of desire,
The noblest of knights at the court of her sire.
She mix'd the love-potion with charm and with spell,
And all his frail oaths from his memory fell.
She conquer'd his faith by the treacherous snare;
He led to the altar Gudruna the fair:
And now with her brother unconscious he came,
Who dar'd the chaste hand of Brynhilda to claim.
But Gunnar the bold could not break through the spell;
The flame bicker'd high, on the ground as he fell:
And Sigurd the glorious, the mighty, must lend
His valour to gain the fair prize for his friend.
All night there he tarried, but ever between
The maid and the knight lay his sword bright and sheen.
The morrow he rode to the battle afar,
And changed the maid's couch for the turmoil of war.
His friend reaps the harvest his valour has won,
And claims the fair guerdon ere fall of the sun.
With pomp to the altar he leads the young bride,
She deems him the knight who had lain by her side;
Forgotten the vows she had made in gay France,
Ere Odin cast o'er her the magical trance.
With gorgeous carousal, with dance and with song,
With wassail his liegemen the nuptials prolong;
He revels in rapture and bliss through the night,
And the swift hours are pass'd in the arms of delight:
But when the bright morning first dawn'd on their bed,
The bride rais'd with anguish her grief-stricken head;
For the thoughts of the past rose with force, and too late
She remember'd young Sigurd, and curs'd her sad fate.
Three days and three nights there in silence she lay,
To sullen despair and dark horror a prey.

She tasted no food, and to none she replied,
But spurn'd the sad bridegroom with hate from her side.
Shall the words of young Sigurd now bid her rejoice?
Does she hear his known accents, and start at his voice?

" Awake, fair Brynhilda, behold the bright ray!
" The flowers in the forest are laughing and gay.
" Full long hast thou slept on the bosom of woe;
" Awake, fair Brynhilda, and see the sun glow!"

She heard him with anguish, and raising her head
She gaz'd on his features, then proudly she said:

" I choose not two husbands, and marvel that thou
" Shouldst dare thus intrude in my chamber of woe.
" Heaven witness, proud Sigurd, how firmly I loved!
" My fancy adored thee, my reason approved.
" Thou saw'st me in bloom of my glory and youth,
" And our hearts interchang'd the chaste promise of truth.
" Mid the damsels of Hlyndale no maid was so fair,
" So courted in bower, so dreaded in war.
" Like a Virgin of slaughter I rov'd o'er the sea,
" My arm was victorious, my valour was free.
" By prowess, by Runic enchantment and song,
" I raised up the weak, and I beat down the strong.
" I held the young prince mid the hurly of war,
" My arm wav'd around him the charm'd scimitar;
" I saved him in battle, I crown'd him in hall,
" Though Odin and fate had foredoom'd him to fall,
" Hence Odin's dread curses were pour'd on my head;
" He doom'd the undaunted Brynhilda to wed.
" But I vow'd the high vow which gods dare not gainsay,
" That the bravest in warfare should bare me away:
" And full well I knew, that thou, Sigurd, alone
" Of mortals the boldest in battle hast shone,
" I knew that none other the furnace could stem,
" (So wrought was the spell, and so fierce was the flame)
" Save Sigurd the glorious, the slayer of kings,
" With the spoils of the Dragon, his gold and his rings.
" Now thy treason has marr'd me, to Gunnar resign'd
" By the force of the spell, when my reason was blind.
" At my nuptials I loathed the embrace of his lust,
" But I smother'd my hate, and conceal'd my disgust;
" And sooner than forfeit the faith which I gave
" At the altar to him, I will sink in my grave.
" Like a brother thou slept'st in the gloom by my side,
" And pure as the day-star was Gunnar's young bride.
" Yet hence did Gudruna revile me, and say
" In the arms of proud Sigurd despoiled I lay.

" Now Prince, shalt thou perish, if vengeance be due
" To love disappointed, though faithful and true!
" Though gallant thou rid'st to the battle afar,
" Though foremost thy steed in the red fields of war,
" Like the death-breathing blast of the pestilent night
" My hate shall o'ertake thee, my fury shall smite!"

He left her desponding; then sadly she rose,
Like a lily all pale, from the couch of her woes:
Stream'd loosely the ringlets of jet o'er her breast,
And her eyes' ray was languid, with sorrow opprest;
Yet lovely she moved, like the silvery beam
Of the moon-light that kisses the slow-gliding stream.
She sought Gunnar's chamber, awhile by his side
Stood mournfully pensive, then sternly she cried:

" To thee have I pledg'd my firm oath as thy bride,
" And, Gunnar, I hate thee! yet be it not said,
" That Budela's proud daughter her faith has betray'd.
" To thee (woe the hour!) by the vengeance of heaven
" The flower of my youth and my fealty was given.
" Nor mortal shall dare with the breath of frail love
" The heart of ill-fated Brynhilda to move.
" But never again shall I rest on thy bed,
" And ne'er on my breast shalt thou pillow thy head,
" Till slain by thy steel, in the night's silent hour,
" The treacherous Sigurd lies stiff in his gore:
" Till by treason he falls, who by treason has left
" Brynhilda of joy and of honour bereft."

Sad Gunnar, what strife thy fond bosom must rend!
First gaze on her beauty, then think of thy friend!
The slumber of midnight has sealed his bold eyes,
In the arms of Gudruna defenceless he lies.
'Tis done; in his blood the cold warrior is found,
But breathless his murderer lies on the ground.
Though gored and expiring, ere lifeless he fell,
Stout Sigurd's arm sent his assassin to hell.

Mid the night's baneful gloom, see the torches that glare!
The mourners that give their wild locks to the air!
She has mounted the funeral pile with the slain,
With her slaves, with her women, a loud shrieking train.
The fairest, the noblest for honour and truth,
In the prime of her glory, the bloom of her youth.
The fire shall consume them, the living and dead,
And in one lofty mound their cold ashes be laid.

VERSES TO THE BROOK OF BORROWDALE, IN CUMBERLAND.

By D——— S———.*

Adieu! ye rocks, and thou sweet vale,
Where winds the brook of Borrowdale:
With ling'ring steps and sorrowing heart,
From your sequester'd scenes I part.
Adieu! sweet Brook; with crystal tide,
Still o'er thy pebbled channel glide,
And slowly pour thy stream serene,
Through woody dells, and valleys green.

Let other waters rudely sweep
The cliffs abrupt of yonder steep:
From useless noise acquire a name,
And rise by violence to fame.
These to survey, with ideot stare,
Let Fashion's wond'ring sons repair;
Admire the torrents of Lodore,
So steep the fall,—so loud the roar;
And ring the nauseating chime,
Of cliffs and cataracts sublime.

Be thine, sweet Brook, an humbler fate;
Court not the honours that await
The rude, the violent, the proud,
And scorn the wonder of the crowd.
Ye Naiads! who delight to lave
Your lovely forms in this pure wave,
Long o'er its peaceful banks preside,
And guard its inoffensive tide;
Lest yon tall cliff, whose summit gray
E'en now o'erlooks its darken'd way,
Should headlong rush, with gath'ring force,
And violate its tranquil course;

Or, if so undeserved a fate
Should e'er my lovely Brook await,
With gentle hands its current lead,
Along the flow'ry fav'ring mead,

* Characterised by Dr. Drennan, who has inserted this and the next piece in his poems, as one "who would have taken his place among the very first poets of the age, had he not rather chosen to become its first philosopher."

And yield it to some channel's care,
With bed as smooth and banks as fair;
Where shelter'd from the ruffling gale
The streams may steal along the vale,
And safely reach th' enchanted ground
Which Keswick's awful hills surround.
There, slowly winding, let them stray
Along the scarcely sloping way,
Till, tir'd at last, their current dead,
They sink into their destin'd bed;
And shelter'd by yon flow'ry brake,
Mix, silent, with the peaceful lake.

These blessings, lovely Brook, be thine;
Such be thy course—and such be mine.

EPITAPH

On an Unfortunate young Lady.

BY THE SAME.

A LINGERING struggle of misfortune past,
Here patient virtue found repose at last;
Unprais'd, unknow with cheerful steps she stray'd
Through life's bleak wilds and fortunes darkest shade;
Nor courted fame to lend one friendly ray,
To gild the dark'ning horrors of the way.

When fired with hope, or eager for applause,
The hero suffers in a public cause,
Unfelt, unheeded, falls misfortune's dart,
And fame's sweet echoes cheer the drooping heart.
The patriot's toils immortal laurels yield,
And death itself is envied in the field.

Her's was the humbler, yet severer fate,
To pine unnoticed in a private state;
Her's were the suff'rings which no laurels bring,
The gen'rous labours which no muses sing.
The cares that haunt the parent and the wife,
And the still sorrows of domestic life.

What though no pageant o'er her humble earth,
Proclaim the empty honours of her birth!
What tho' around no sculptur'd columns rise!
No verse records the conquest of her eyes!
Yet here shall flow the poor's unbidden tear,
And feeble age shall shed his blessings here:

Here shall the virtues which her soul possess'd,
With sweet remembrance soothe a husband's breast:
And here in silent grief, shall oft repair
The helpless objects of her latest care,
Recall her worth, their adverse fate bemoan,
And in a mother's woes forget their own.

POEM OF KHOOSHHAUL.

Afghaun Poetry, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

WHENCE has this spring appear'd again,
Which has made the country all round one rose garden?
The anemone is there, the sweet herbs, the Iris, and the basil,
The jasmine, the daffodil, the narcissus, and pomegranate flower.
The flowers of the spring are of all colours;
But the cheek of the red tulip glows most among them all.
The maidens have handfuls of roses in their bosoms.
The youths have bunches of flowers in their turbans.
The musician applies his bow to his cheghauneh,
And searches out the melodies of every string.
Come, O cup-bearer, bring full, full cups:
Let me be satiated with wine and revelry.
The Afghaun youth have reddened their hands,
As a falcon dyes its talons in the blood of its quarry.
They have made their white swords rosy with blood,
As a bed of tulips blooming in summer.
Amail Khaun and Derry a Khaun were the heroes.
Each emulous of the other.
They stained the valley of Kheiber with blood;
And poured the tumult (of war) on to Currupa.
Up to Currupa, and to Bajour, the mountains and the plains
Trembled, as with an earthquake, again and again.
It is now five years that in those quarters,
Every day has been heard the clashing of bright swords.
Since I left that country, I am annihilated.
Am I dead, or are those around me dead?
I call aloud for troops till I am weary:
But those around me are deaf both to complaints and reproaches.

Had I known the state of the Eusofzyes.
I should have preferred flying to Dumghaur.
The dogs of the Khuttuks would be better than the Eusofzyes,
Even if the Khuttuks themselves were no better than dogs.
The whole of the Afghauns, from Candahar to Attock,
Rely openly or secretly on each other's honour.
Yet, see how many battles have taken place in all quarters,
And yet the Eusofzyes have shewn no sense of shame.
The first battle was behind the hills,
Where forty thousand Moguls were cut to pieces;
Their wives, and their daughters, were the prisoners of the Afghauns,
And strings on strings of horses, camels, and elephants were taken.
The second was fought by Meer Hossein, in the Dooaub,
When his head was crushed like that of a snake.
After that, was the fight of the Fort of Nonshehra,
Which removed the intoxication from the head of the Moguls.
After it, came Jeswunt Sing, and Shoojaut Khaun,
Whom Amail defeated at Gundaub.
The sixth battle was with Mookurrum Khaun, and Shumsheer Khaun,
Whom Amail cut up to his heart's content.
We have always hitherto been victorious in battle;
And therefore, henceforward, let us trust in the Lord.
Arungzebe, for the last year, has been encamped against us;
Disordered in his appearance, and perplexed in his mind.
All his nobles have fallen in battle;
And the soldiers who have perished, who can number?
The treasures of Hindostaun have been scattered abroad.
The red gold Mohurs have been sunk in the mountains.
No man would have found out, in eighteen guesses,
That such transactions would have taken place in this country.
Yet, the King's malignity is not diminished;
Which formerly drew down the curse of his own father.

No dependance can be placed on the King,
For he has ill designs, and is false and treacherous.
No other issue can be discovered in this affair;
Either the Moguls must be annihilated, or the Afghauns undone.
If this be the course of the spheres which we see;
If it be God's pleasure (that we perish), let this be the time.
The heavens do not always revolve in the same manner.
They are sometimes suited to the rose and sometimes to the thorn.
This time (of danger) is the time for honour.
Without honour, what would become of the Afghauns?
If they harbour any other thought, it is destruction.
There is no deliverance, but in the sword.
The Afghauns are better than the Moguls at the sword.
If the understanding of the Afghauns was awakened;

If the Ooloosses would give their support to one another,
Kings would soon be prostrate before them.
But, dissension and concord, rashness and prudence,
Are all in the hand of God, who assigns to each man his share.
You will see what the Afreedees, Mohmends, and Shainwarrees will do,
When the Mogul army has encamped in Ningrahaur.
I alone feel for the honour of our name;
While the Eusofzyes are cultivating their fields at their ease.
He that now is guilty of such want of spirit
Will see in the end the result of his conduct.
To my mind death is better than life,
When life can no longer be held with honour.
We are not to live for ever in this world:
But the memory of Khooshhaul Khuttuck will remain.

FINIS.

T. C. Hansard, Pater-noster-row Press.

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